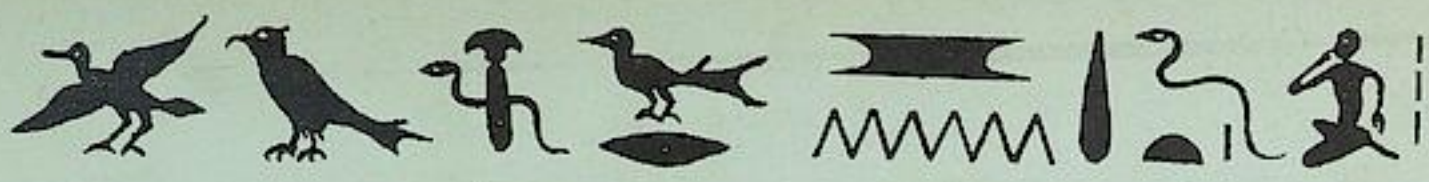

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CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Quarto

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

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Volume Quarto

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1887

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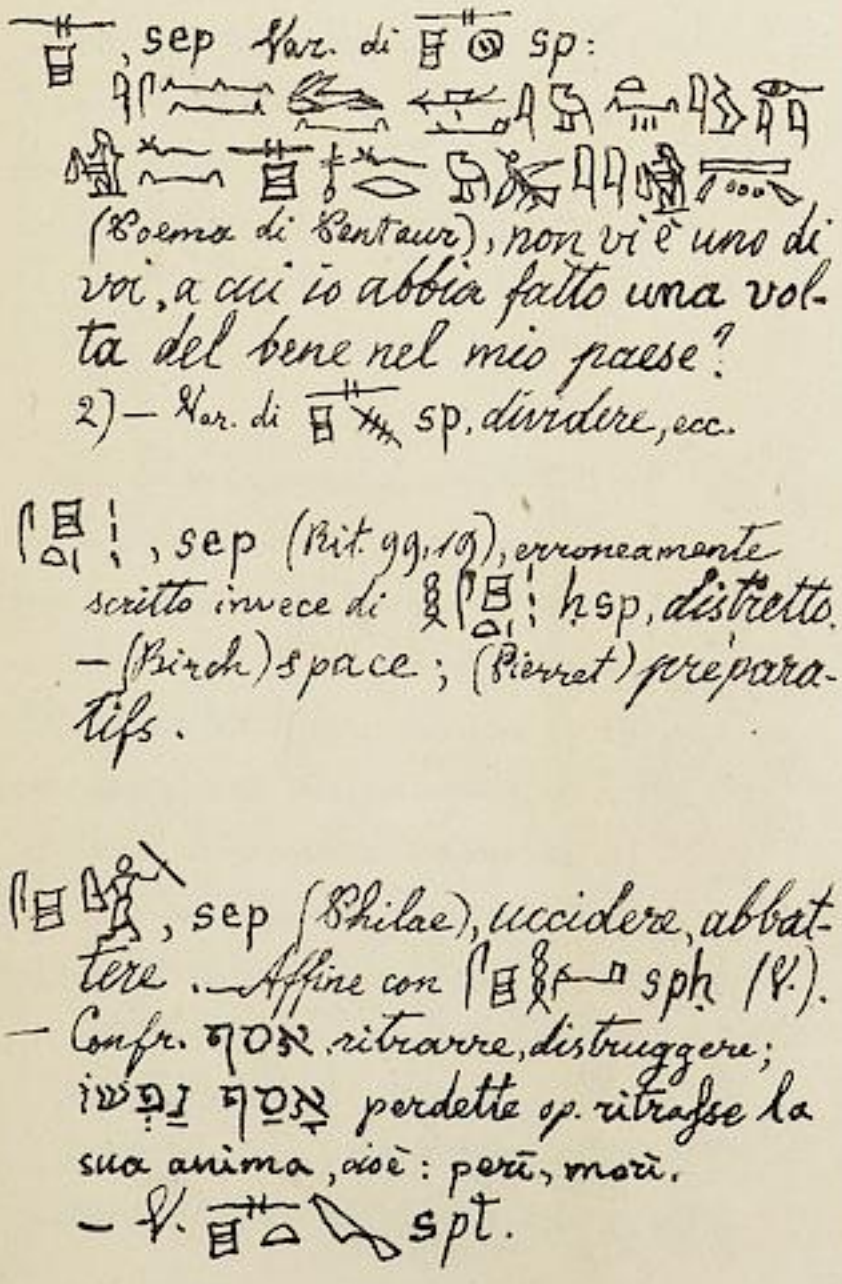
SP



(Continuazione)

, sep Var. di sp:
(Poema di Pentaur), non vi è uno di voi, a cui io abbia fatto una volta del bene nel mio paese?
2)— Var. di sp. dividere, ecc.

, sep (Rit. 99,10), erroneamente scritto invece di hsp, distretto. — (Birch) space; (Pierret) préparatifs.

, sep (Philae), uccidere, abbattere. — Affine con sph (V.). — Confr. אסף ritrarre, distruggere; נפשו אסף perdette op. ritrasse la sua anima, cioè: perì, morì. — V. spt.

, sep (Var. di Rit. 34,1 dei Pap. del Louvre e di Leida), equiv. al prec.; distruzione; uccisione.

, sep (Tomba di Saqqarah), lino, filato, stoppa.
CEΠΠI (M.), CITTIN (?), πι, linum.

(Abyd. Mar.) sep, scala, sedile, alta sedia, trono.
(B. A. T. 94)
— (Chab.) pavese, pavesata.

(Sarc. Mentuhotep, Berl.)
(Stel., Bedreschein)
(Lef. Myth. Osir. 215)
(Rit. 142, 9)
sep, (Lefeb., l.c.) specie di scolopendra; (Masp., J. 1882, 130) larva; — (Brug.) una specie di pesce.
2)— nome di una città dell'Egitto.
3)— Var. di
sàpi (Brugs): e questo senso noi crediamo abbia appunto nel Rit. l.c.; verificatore. — V. però sp.
4)— (E.) CEΠ, CωΠ, infingere.

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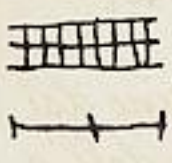
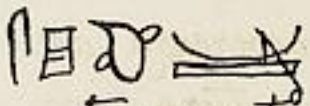
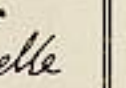
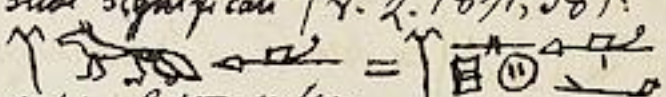
(Birch. geb. 696)
(ib.)
(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXX, 10)
(Schiap., L. d. f., Verso, p. 31)

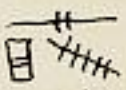
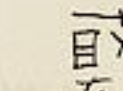
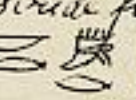
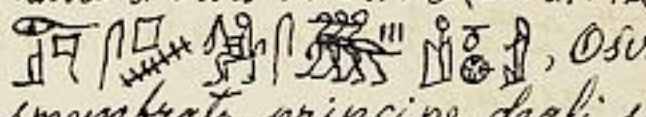
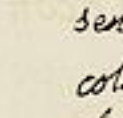
sep, nome di un dio, forse uno degli antichi nomi di Osiride.
2) — Equiv. al prec. in tutti i suoi significati, special. nel senso dell'all. 1.
3) — (Birch, l.c.) volare.


sep (opp. ḥesep) (Z. 1875, 9), V. e
spt.
V. anche al fonetico ḥsp.

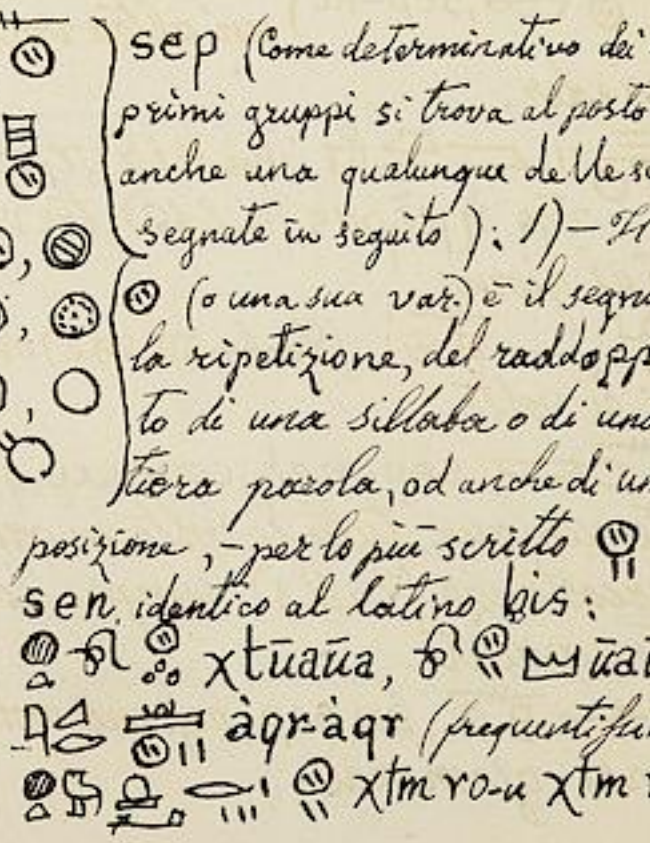
 , sep (Inscr. Pepi I, 416), trasportare in barca, far traversare in barca.

raro (Tempio di Esneh)
sep, lo schakal oppia la volpe libica. — V. al fonetico sb.
2) — è nella loc. frequentissima var. di  sp in tutti i suoi significati (V. Z. 1871, 58):

(Edf. Lotta d'Horo);

(Z. l. c.)
(Br., Nouv. Rech. col., p. 74)
ḥā-sep, il principio dell'anno col quarto di giorno per conclusione, cioè il primo anno del periodo di quattro anni.

 , sep, dividere, mutilare, tagliare, fendere, troncare, smembrare; — brano, lambeau.
 , sep, il dio smembrato, fatto a pezzi, mutilato, è Osiride fatto a pezzi da Set, in oppos. a  neb-r-ter, il dio intiero (Masp., P. du Louvre, p. 87 e 88; Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 44). È probabilmente nello stesso senso devesi tradurre il titolo di Osiride, al Rit. 142, 9:  , Osiride smembrato, principe degli spiriti di Eliopoli. — Ritenendo invece il senso attribuito a questo sep all'articolo  sp (p. prec.), questo titolo si potrebbe tradurre: Osiride verificatore della gloria delle anime di Eliopoli. —

dcφ∞σι, dcφωοσι, primus annus.
4) — V. al fonetico sb, all. 4 e 5.

sep (Come determinativo dei due primi gruppi si trova al posto di anche una qualunque delle sue varr. segnate in seguito): 1) — Il segno (o una sua var.) è il segno della ripetizione, del raddoppiamento di una sillaba o di una intiera parola, od anche di una proposizione, — per lo più scritto sep-sen, identico al latino bis:

xtūatūa, ūatūa,
 àqr-àqr (frequentissimo),
 xtm ro-u xtm ra-u

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(P. Mag. Harr. 3,7) chiudete le bocche, chiudete le bocche.

2) — volta, fiata, turno; coπ (P.M.), cπ, ceπ, cooπ, cωπ, caωπ (P.), cατ (B.), vices, vicis.

, m-sep (Sall. IV, 14, 1), ad una volta, ad un tratto, in un tratto, subito (Bergm., Rec. de trav. III, 137).

(Inscr. Pepi I), alla sua volta, à son tour (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 163).

, m-sep-uā } nosсoπ, 91= osсoπ, simul, pariter, in una volta, ad una volta

, her-sep-uā } insieme.

, sep-uā, una volta, semel.

, n-sep (P. Harr. 500, verso), ncoπ simul, insieme.

, r-sep (P. di Berl. I, l. 29), (Masp.) à l'instant.

, sep-sen, due volte, bis (V. all. 1).

, kī-sep } kecoπ (P.M.), alia vices, iterum, un'altra volta, wieder.

, sep-ke }

(Rosett. l. 7), τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας (ib. l. 16); tre volte al giorno.

(Denkm. III, 239, e) milioni di volte.

, sep-neb, coππιм, quotiescumque, tutte le volte, in ogni circostanza (V. all. 3), sempre, continuamente.

, àn sep, nessuna volta, mai, giammai:

} (Inscr. Unas, 7), mai questo, giammai una cosa simile.

, ūaḥ n sep-u (Chab., Mél. 93), una quantità di volte, molte volte.

, , } sep tep, la prima volta, significa: origine, principio, cominciamento (Pierr. Ins. H., I, 3); principio della creazione del mondo, dell'ingrossamento del Nilo, dell'anno, del periodo di quattro anni [Z. 1871, 59, equiv. a (V. sotto sp)];

} ter sep tep, sino dal principio, sin dall'origine, sin dal cominciamento, sin dalla prima volta. (Rit. 145, 22)

3) — Eventualità, accidente, avvenimento, circostanza, occorrenza, avventura, caso, congiuntura, occasione, alternativa, chance; — fatto, atto, azione; cosa, ufficio, rôle; modo e maniera di essere, di fare o di trattare; la specie o sorta particolare. — Fare, trattare; essere così, in questa o quella guisa, a questo modo. —

Seguito da un aggettivo forma il nome astratto:

} (Nav., Trans. 1880, 137), la bontà, l'eccellenza;

} (Z. 1876, 105), il buon risultato; successo, fortuna.

V. sotto mār.

, coll'accusativo (P. Prisse 6, 4),

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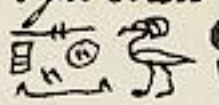
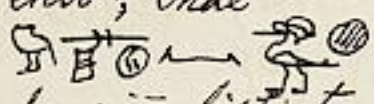
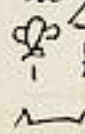
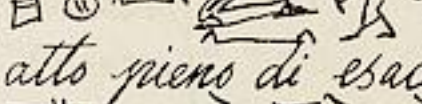
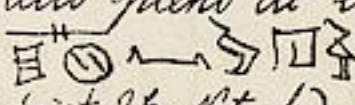
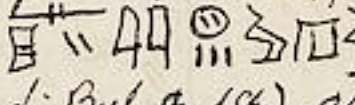
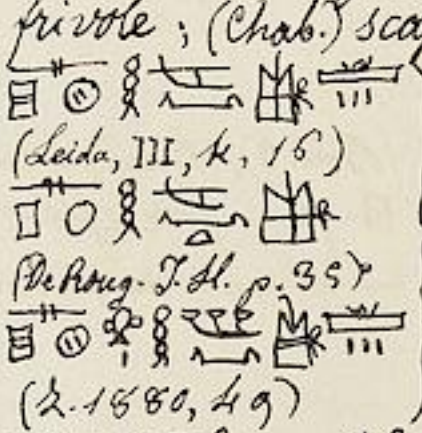
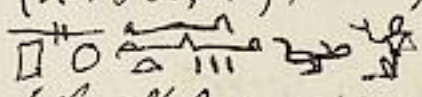
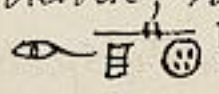
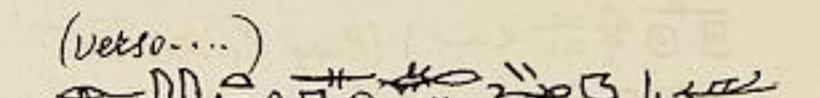
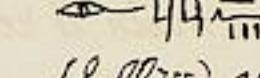
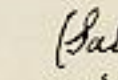
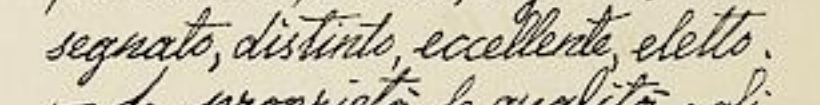
ogni sorta di... .
 (Stat. Bokenxonsu, Monaco), le prove, gli argomenti, le ragioni più eccellenti, distinte, eminenti; Onde
 (Harr. I, 58, 7), nella più distinta guisa.
 Chab (Z. 1870, 98) traduce: à son gré, à sa volonté, à son occasion, quand il lui plait. — Grébaut (Hymne à Ammon, 96) trad. il 1°: dans son rôle, par son action, par lui, dans ses actes; — ed il 2°: à son action, à sa personne.
 (Brisse 10, 1) un atto pieno di esacerbazione.
 (Masp., Gesn. épist. 35, Nota 4), errore, sbaglio.
 (P. Mor. di Bul. 6, 18), azioni vane, nulle, frivole; (Chab.) scappatoie.
 (Bergmann, Z. 1886, 49), actio oblationis, offerta, presentazione.
 (Tomba Seti I), (Naville, Trans. VIII, 414) litter.: fois ou manière de personne; signif.: nullement, en aucune manière, en vain. — Brugsch invece riferisce questa espres. all'ält. 6 e traduce: kein Mann ist übrig geblieben, non è rimasto alcuno.
 (.....), trattar male (verso....)
 (Sall. III), voi avete commesso atto di viglaccheria insieme.
 , ūaḥ sep (Stel. etiop. d'intronizzazione; Masp., Rev. Arch. 1873, 305) ponere vicem, poser un cas, poser le cas (à la décision, à quelqu'un pour la décision).

4) — particolarità, singolarità, specialità; plur.  (Bul., Inno ad Ammone, I); — onde l'avverbio: particolarmente, specialmente, propriamente, singolarmente. — Agire, operare o trattare particolarmente, singolarmente.

5) — Affine al prec.: scegliere, trascegliere, scernere; — il scelto, il preferibile, preminente, notato, segnato, contrasegnato, distinto, eccellente, eletto. — Le proprietà, le qualità o gli attributi squisiti, eccellenti, scelti; eccellenza, virtù, bontà; azione buona. (An. I, 2, 7; Canop. 10):  , il cielo degli dèi è soddisfatto della sua eccellenza.

6) — Deriv. dall'ält. prec.: togliere, levare, cavar fuori. — Onde: Restare, rimanere, avanzare, esser restante, esser di resto, rimanente; — ciò che resta, che rimane, che avanza di un tutto; resto, avanzo, rimanenza, rimanente, rimasuglio, restante, residuo. (E. de Roug Chrest. 87). — Onde la frequente formola nei conti e nelle sottrazioni:

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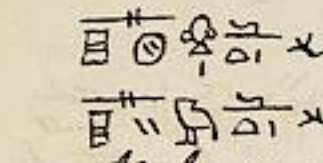
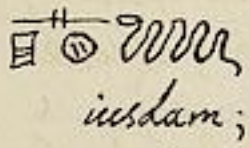
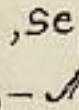

(Roug. l.c.) restant dans sa main, le reste de sa main.

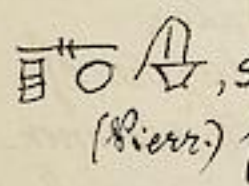
CETNI (M.), CEETTE (2.), superesse, remanere; TT- reliquum; CHHTTI, CHHTTE (B3.), idem.

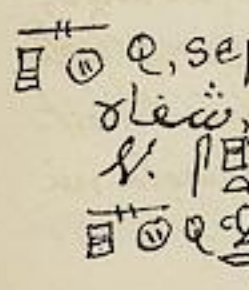
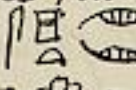
7) — ḥôȣs, portio, remedium; nelle ricette mediciali.

sep, אַסְפְּסֵךְ miscuglio, turba di uomini o di popolo, la marmaglia, la canaglia; — le azioni di ribellione della canaglia, del rifiuto, della feccia della società; — banda, turba, gens sans aveu, clique; e le loro azioni.

CWTN rebellis, שׁוּב rivoltarsi; שׁוֹבֵב, שׁוֹבֵב, ribelle.

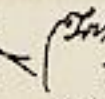

sep, (E) nomen vermis cuiusdam; — Nel Rit. 17,54 designa un genio o demone del mondo sotterraneo; (Pierr.) le serpent-duplicité (confr.  sp, all. 1).

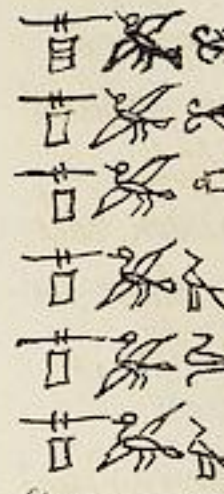

sep (Rit. 145,74), fiamma; (Pierr.) flamme funeste.

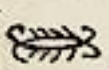

sep, שְׂפָתַיִם (cost. שִׂפְתֵי), ṣeʾiw, ṣeʾiw, labbro, affric. saptav, labbra. V.  spt.

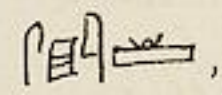
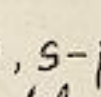
, labbro superiore,

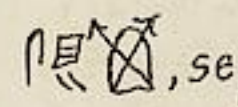
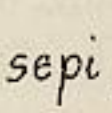
, labbro inferiore: V. Abayte, Et. p. 69).

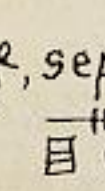
(Insor. Repi I, 17) (Dict. géo. 696) sepa, V.  sp.

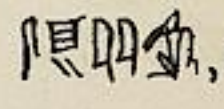
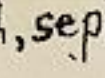

sepop. sepa (Insor. Unas. 537, 538, 554) sepa (E) (Rit. 17, 33) (J. 1862, 130) sepaa (ib.) sepop. sepa-ti (Insor. Zetò, 301)

V.  sp, all. 1. Secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 52), gli ultimi due gruppi debbonsi piuttosto leggere sepa-ti, e signif.: colui che è larva, o che fa la larva.


, s-pà (Bon. 3), (Brug.) forma caus. del verbo  p; far essere, far esistere; — ed anche semplicem. essere.


, sepi (Dend.), V.  sàp, all. 2.

, sepi (Karn.), V.  sp e sp.


, sepī (Chab.) equiv. a  sp, all. 3.

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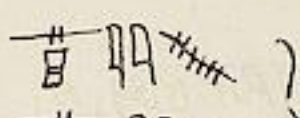
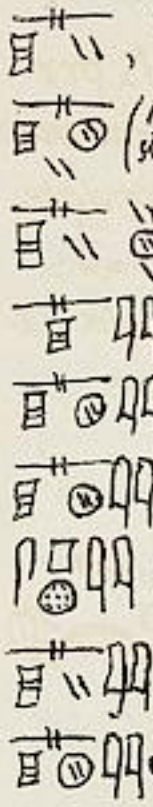
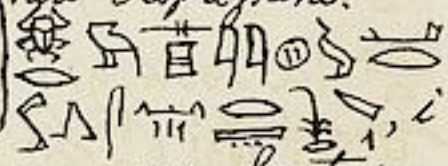
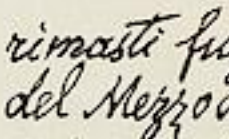
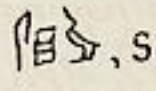
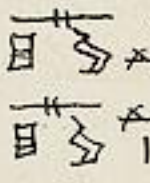
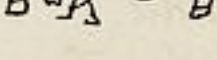
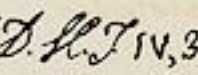

sepī, pezzo, brano, brandello; V. sp.

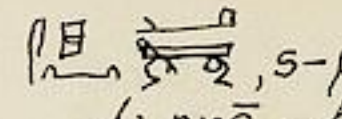

sepi, sepī, equivalente a sp in tutti i suoi significati (V.). Il 1° frequente formativo dei nomi astratti (V. il. es. all. 3).
— Gli ultimi due nel senso dell'all. 3: azioni, atti, ecc. e dell'all. 6.
— Nel senso dell'all. 6 si regge l'espressione:  , i rimasti fuggirono verso la terra del Mezzodì (Sall. l.c.).

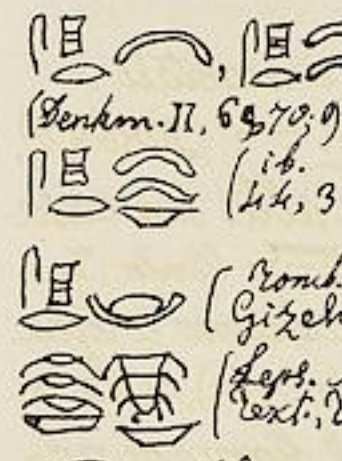
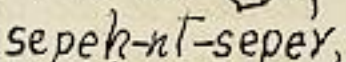

(B. di Berl. l.c.). (Maspero, Mél. d'Arch. II, 82) point de restes, il ne laisse rien subsister.

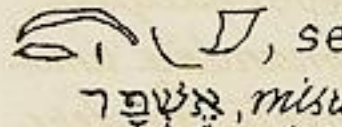

sepu, congiunz.: allora fu che....

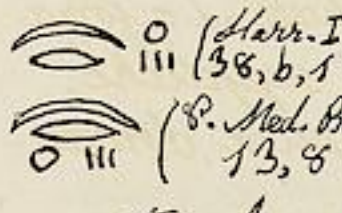
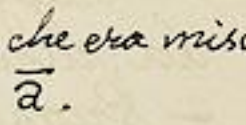

sepu (Brit. 34,1; 84,3), V. e  , sp.

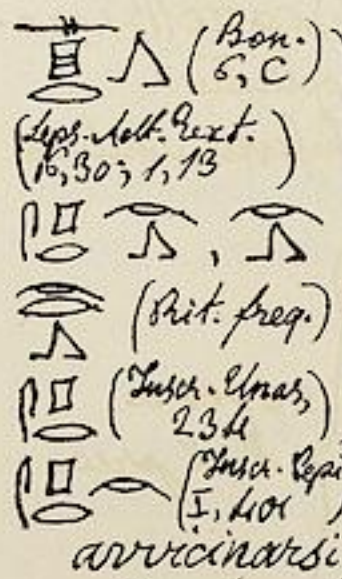
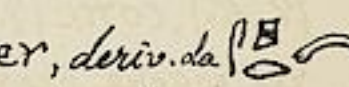
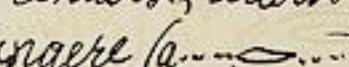
sepep (D. Fl. J. IV, 33; Harn.; E.), Stern (E) lo fa equiv. a  sp, all. 4; Sarà però che gli convenga meglio il senso dell'all. 6: rimanere, restare, resto, ecc.


s-penā (P. Med. Ebers), caus. di pnā; far ritornare, rivoltare.


seper, costa, costola.
CПIP (C.), ПЄ, latus corporis humani.
sepeḥ-nī-seper, espressione equiv. a  sph (V.).


, seper (Harr. I, 38, b. 8 e seg.), מִשְׁפָּר, misura, boccale, bicchiere, ciotola, tazza; כַּד catino, bacile, coppa.


seper, specie di sale od altro minerale, che era misurato a boccali  .


seper, deriv. da 
spr, signif. propr.: porsi, mettersi alle costole, al fianco di qualcuno; — rendersi, recarsi, giungere (a...;  ...); — venire, giungere, arrivare, accostarsi, avvicinarsi, raggiungere.
— Condurre, accostare, far avvi-

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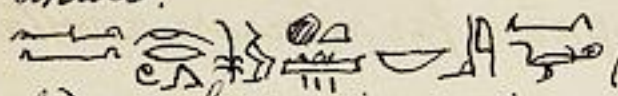
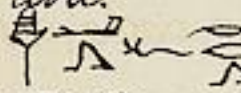
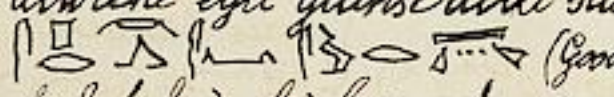
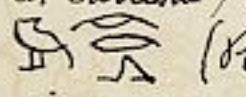
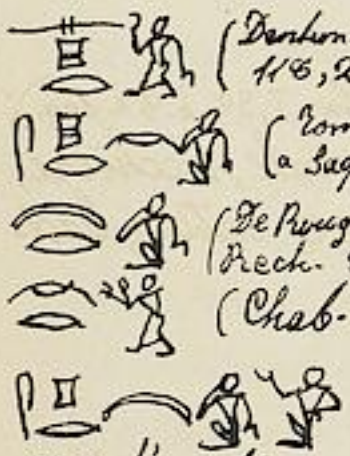
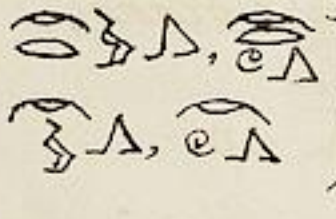
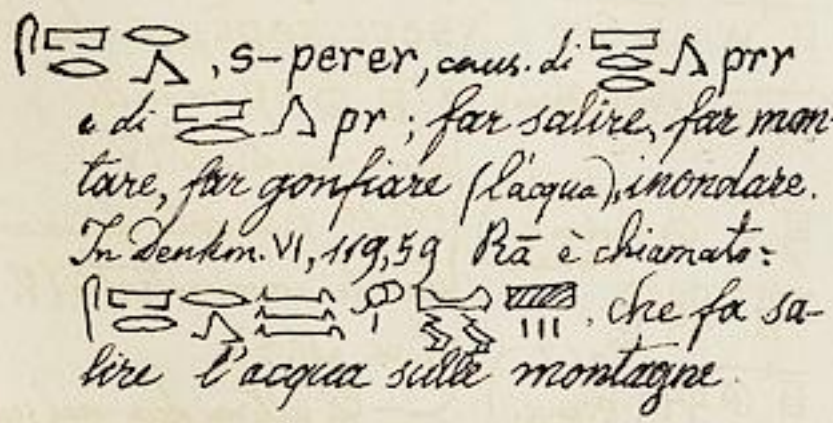
cinare.
 (Rit. 16, 40), non lo raggiunge niuna cosa cattiva.
 , egli si è accostato.
(P. Orb. 8,7), allorchè egli giunse alla sua casa.
 (Gardn.: Inscr. di Sabaka) essi lo conducono a terra.
 (Rec. IV, 12, col. 67 e 68), nella vicinanza, al lato, al fianco di, accanto, allato, accosto, vicino.

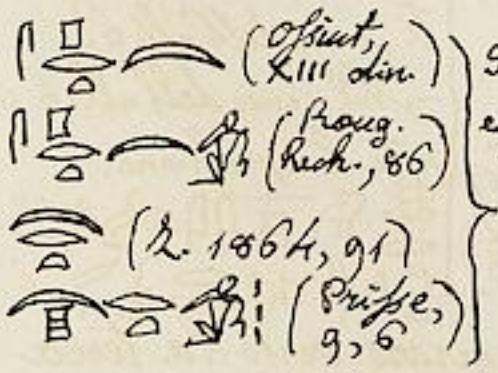


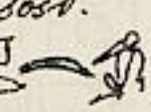
seper, pregare, domandare umilmente, chiedere, implorare, supplicare; intenerire con umili preghiere od a forza di suppliche.
— Preghiera, supplica, domanda, richiesta.
— Pregante, supplicante.
CПCωП, CEПCωП (?.), rogare; CωПC (?.M.), COПC (?.M.B.), CAПC (B.), orare, rogare, oratio, supplicatio.
עִתַּר, תִּשְׁפּוֹל, abbassarsi, umiliarsi.

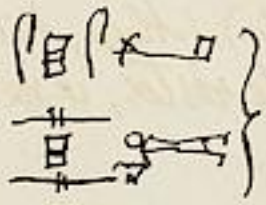
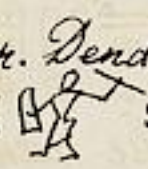
seperu, v. il prec.

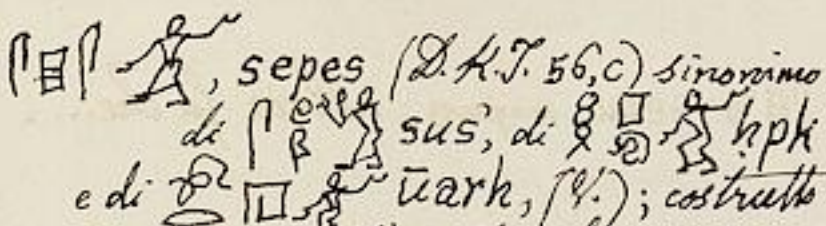
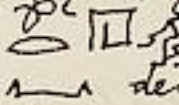
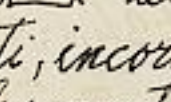

seperu (Rit. 15, 39; 17, 20 e 8; 16, 10; 109, 11; 125, 5). Var. di spr.

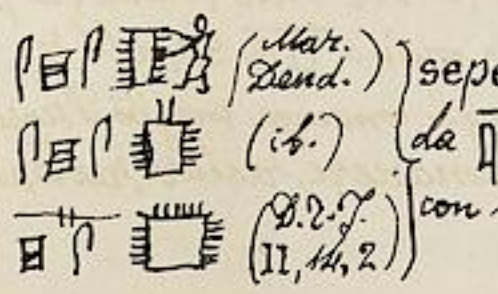
 , s-perer, caus. di prr e di pr; far salire, far montare, far gonfiare (l'acqua), inondare. In Denkm. VI, 119, 59 Rā è chiamato: , che fa salire l'acqua sulle montagne.

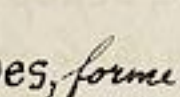


seper-t, sost. equiv. a  spr.


sepes (Mar. Dend.). Var. di  sp.

 , sepes (D. K. T. 56, c) sinonimo di sus, di hpk e di  ūarh, (?.); costrutto con  dell'oggetto: dire cose eccitanti, incoraggianti, consolanti, rasserenanti.
Affine al copto COПC (?.B.) exhortatio, consolatio.



sepes, forme derivate da  sapi, con lo stesso significato.

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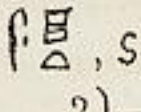
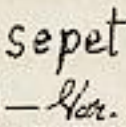
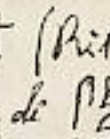
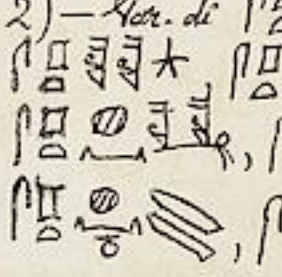
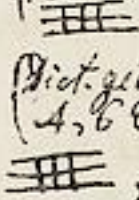
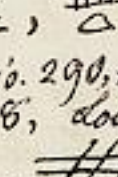
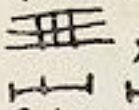
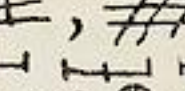
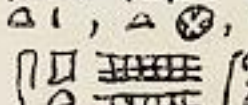
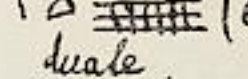
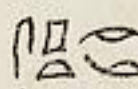
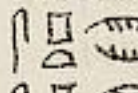
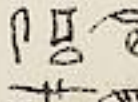
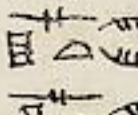
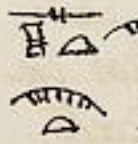
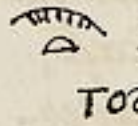
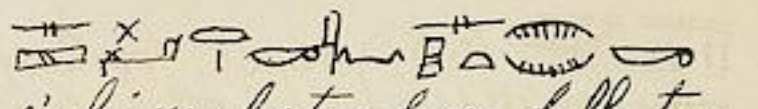
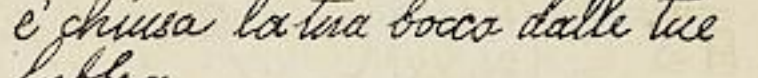
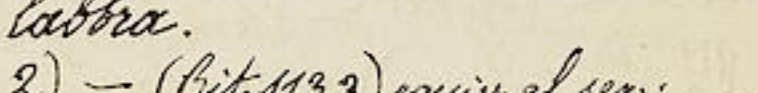
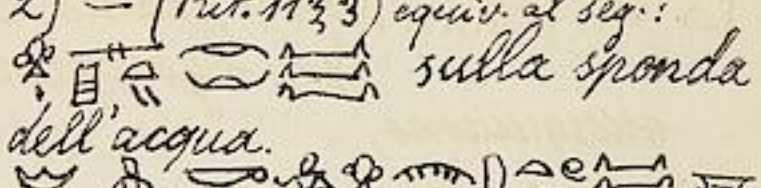
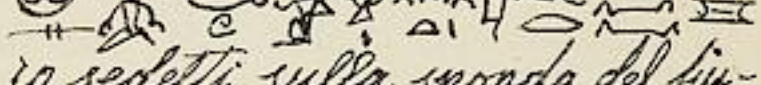
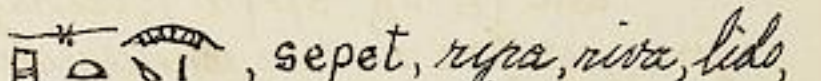
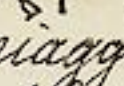
, sepsep (Bul., Stela di Aleṣ. II, l. 18; Z. 1871, 9), sedurre, sviare, travviare, instigare, pervertire, ingannare, illudere, indurre in errore: CΠCωΠ, CEΠCωΠ, COΠCEΠ, seducere; fraus, deceptor. עִוֵּת sviare, travviare.

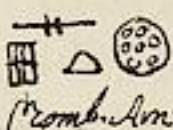
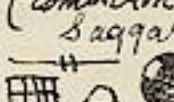
 , sepet (Rit. 84, 2). Var. di  spt.
2) — Var. di  spt, nei gruppi:

sepet-xen, CΠTXNE op. CTΠXNE della lista di Shephastion, nome di una costellazione

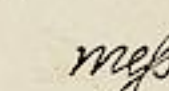
 , 
(Dict. géo. 290, 445; 4, 66, Louvre)
 ,  b.e.

 (Tuṣor. Sepi I, 304)
duale
sepet, distretto, nômo, regione, secondo Lepage Ren. (Z. - 1875, 9), da non confondersi con ḥsp (V.), ed originalmente fosse espressione per la misura della quarta parte di un'arura.

 (Rit. 169, 26)
 (P. Leida, 345)

 (Champ. Mon. 247)


sepet, g.f., antica e più comune forma di sep, il labbro, le labbra.
Il Rit. (129) ha però Idudelm.
CΠOTOT (Z.), CΦOTOT (K.), QN, labium.


è chiusa la tua bocca dalle tue labbra.
2) — (Rit. 113, 3) equiv. al seg.:
 sulla sponda dell'acqua.

io sedetti sulla sponda del fiume.
—  equivalente a  v. sotto spt.

 , sepet, ripa, riva, lido, spiaggia, sponda di un fiume o del mare; costa; deriv. dal prec. CΦOTOT (M.) labium, litus, ora fluminis; שְׂפָתַיִם, costr. שִׂפְתֵי, labbra, orlo, riva, lido, spiaggia.
2) — Lepage Renouf (Z. 1875, 9) lo fa anche equiv. a  spt.

 (Romb. Amxurā, Saqqarah)
 (Tomba di Ti, ib)
sepet, (a.), lo spigolare, il raccogliere il grano; — onde: il grano raccolto, accumulato; il raccolto, la messe.
אָסַף raccogliere, radunare; אָסִיף, אֲסִיף, messe, raccolta di biade; אֲגֻדָּה (Rut 2, 16) manipolo, covone.

 , sepet (Chab.), ? — Equival. al prec. ?.

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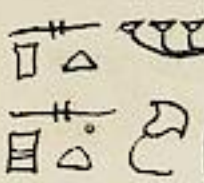
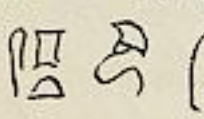
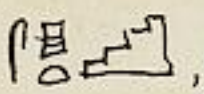
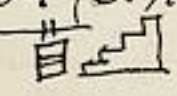
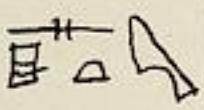
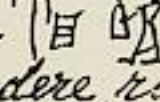

(E.)

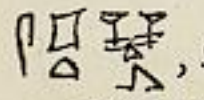
(R.d'H. 27, XV)

(ib. 64, XVI)

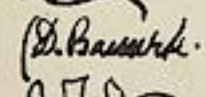
sepet, foglia, fiore, bottone di fiore. — Stern (E) traduce il 1°: planta, ca= ϕ+ hyoscyamus, giusquiamo.


, sep-t (D. K. I. 79), v.  sp.

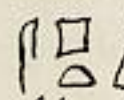
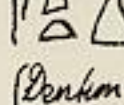
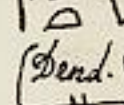
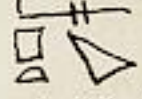
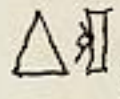
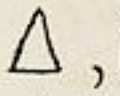
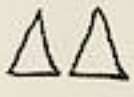

, sepet (Rec. IV, 28), affine con  sp (K.); distruggere, perdere, radere, annientare, annichilare, rovinare.

אסף perdere, distruggere; ספה consumare, distruggere, troncare; שבר spezzare, rompere, rovinare; sbranare, lacerare; estinguere, spegnere; שׂחט tagliare, squartare, uccidere, immolare.

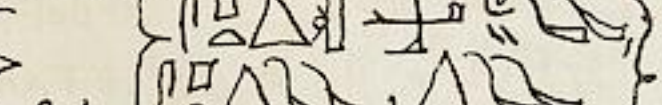
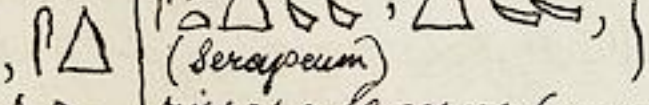

, sepet (Rit. 149, 28), (Brug.) parare iter, viam; iter, via; der gehinderte Weg, la via impedita, impacciata; ciò che non è pervenuto allo scopo, alla meta.
coBt (M.) impedimenta.
— (Pierr.) apprécier: (Birch) the edge.

(D. Baumark. 16)

(Boug. Rech. 47)

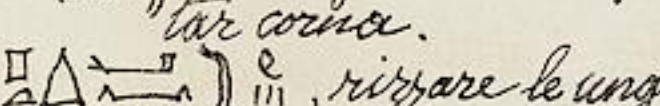
sepet, coBt (M., 111), dispositio, structura, perfectio, preparatio; costruzione; שׂדד mettere, porre, disporre.
— Equiv. al seg. ↓.

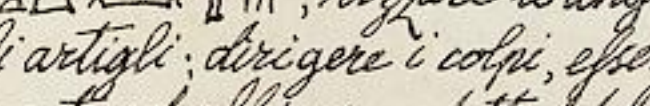

(freq.)

(Denkm. III, 194)

(Dend. Pronaos)




(Rit. 141, 12)

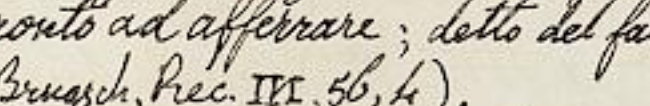
sepet, שפר, dirigere, rizzare, regolare, porre, collocare, disporre; mettere giustamente, esattamente, regolarmente, rettamente; — affine con שפת, שפה (V. il prec.).

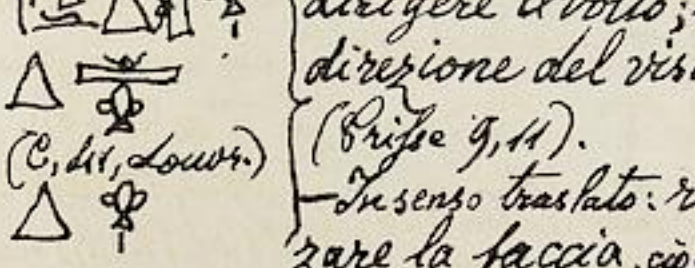


(Serapeum)

rizzare le corna (per cozzare); — ed anche semplicemente: esser cornuto, portar corna.


, rizzare le unghie, gli artigli; dirigere i colpi, essere pronto ad afferrare; detto del falco (Brugsch, Rec. VI, 56, 4).


(Cav. stat.), disporre la bocca, cioè: essere pronto a discorrere.


(Brug. Hist. d'Eg., 106) rizzare le dita, cioè: esser pronto, destro, abile di mano; — destrezza, abilità, prontezza di mano.


(C, 41, Louvr.)

dirigere il volto; la direzione del viso (Prisse 9, 11). — In senso traslato: rizzare la faccia, cioè: star attento, star all'erta, esser intento; esser diligente, applicato, assiduo, studioso, animum adver-

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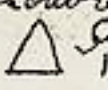
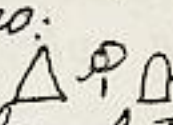
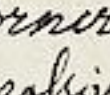
tere (Brugsc 8,3). — Applicazione, attenzione, premura, studio, diligenza, conoscenza, esperienza, pratica; — intelligenza, penetrazione, giudizio, sagacità, prudenza. — Esser al fatto; — applicarsi, costr. coll'accus. (C, 11, Louvre).

 , propr.: occupare la cima, esser il primo; cominciar prima, intraprender pel primo.

 (Kara.), cominciar il combattimento, nel l. c. detto di un toro.

2) — Costr. con (= od); provvedere, corredare, armare, preparare, acconciare, allestire, fornire, munire, ornare; — ed i passivi corrisp.; — provvedersi, munirsi; — munito, fornito, provveduto, dotato, ecc. (di....). — Armamento, allestimento corredo; — le provvigioni necessarie, la quantità sufficiente, bastante; — il fornimento, sovvenimento, mantenimento richiesto o necessario (Confr.  spt).

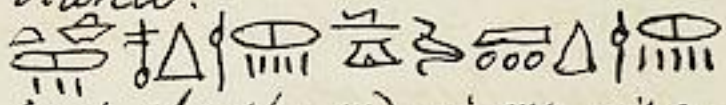
cʀʇe, ceʀʇe, coʀʇe (?), coʀʇ (M.), parare, preparare, instruere, construere; et passiva; ⲧⲣ — apparatus, suppellex, praeparatio, dispositio, structura, impedimenta, facultates, opes, bona quaevis mobilia.

ⲧⲁⲥ donare, dare, dotare.

3) — Come ⲥⲟⲩ significa pure: giudicare, giudicare con arbitraggio, sentenziare.

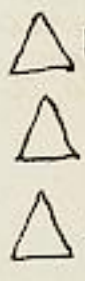
4) — piramide, anche come speciale misura (B-Harr. I, 17, b, 7; Z. 1873, Birch).

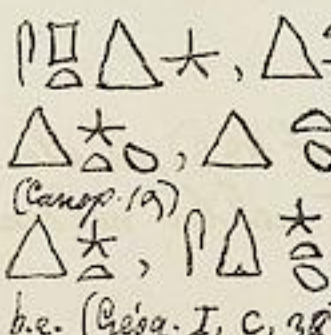
(Rit. 144, 28), sedici piramidi di pane bianco.

 (Rit. 140, 14 e 15), cinque piramidi di pane e cinque piramidi di frutta.

5) — triangolo, specialm. il triangolo isoscele.

, sepet, equiv. al prec., spec. nei signif. degli all. 4 e 5.

 (Rit. 32, 5; 130, 7; Z. 1869, 14) sepet, nome di un dio, forma speciale di Horo, come signore dell'Est (Z. l. c.).

 (Canop. 19) b. e. (Geog. I, C, 32) sepet, propr.: la stella del triangolo, la stella d'Iside, la stella Sothis, Σⲱⲑⲓⲥ, Sirio, stella della costellazione del Cane Maggiore. Nella lista di Hephaestion è il nome

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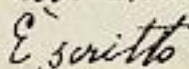
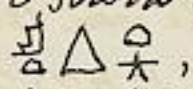
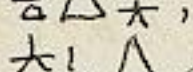
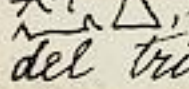
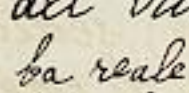
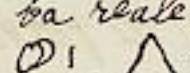
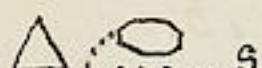
del 36° (ultimo) decano (costellazione) dell'anno (R. Leps. Aegypt. Chron., 69). È scritto anche  , Tzide Sothis (Dend.), opp.  , la stella o costellazione del triangolo (Bib. el Mol., Tomba reale N.° 9):

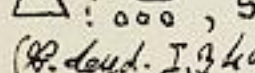
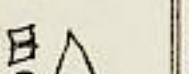
 (Dend.) il vertice del triangolo o del divino triangolo:

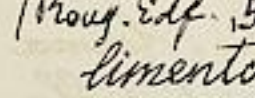
 (Asuan, Temp. di Sothis)

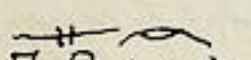
 (Dict. géo. 703)

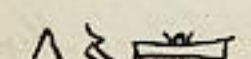
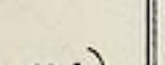
 } la divina Sothis, la stella o costellazione Sothis, Tzide la divina Sothis.

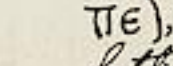
 (P. Leyd. I, 349, 6, 3)

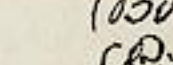
 (Roug. Edf., 50, VII) } Sost. equiv. a  spt, all. 2: il richiesto, necessario sovvenimento, alimento, mantenimento.

 (I de Roug. Edf. 27, XVI), v. spt.

 , sep-ti (Rit. 113, 3), duale di spt, nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

 , sepet-u (a., P. Prisse 13, 7), sost. di  spt, all. 2: provvigioni, abbondanza delle cose più necessarie, opulente quantità, dovizia, ricchezze, opulenza.

 , sepetu, (E.) lapis quidam.

 , sepet-t, (Chab.) stendimento, allargamento, estensione.

, septhet (Leps. Aelt. Text, Taf. 3), Var. di sph.

 (Inscr. Papi I, 363)

 (Rav. Stat.; Rit. 127, 2)

 (Brug., Hist. d'Eg., 106) } seped, antica scrittura invece di spt, cogli stessi significati.

In L. 1868, 110 è citato il 2° gruppo nel senso di triangolo.

} seped (Rit. 145, 24 e var.), un'arma od un arnese.

 } forse a connettersi con שְׁפָתַיִם uncino, piuolo od uncino forcuto, arpicchio, arpione.

(Brugsch) forse il copto COBTE (C., ΠΕ), suppellex, masserizie, suppellettile, arnese od utensile necessario pel lavoro.

(Birch) a stick of wood.

(Pierret) nome di una specie di legno.

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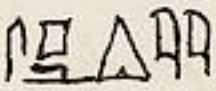
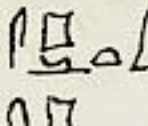
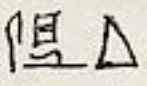
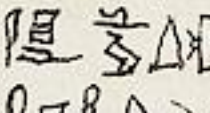
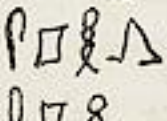
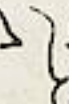
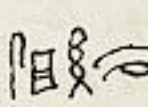
 , sepedī-u (Rit. 17, 57), esecutori o preparatori, nome di certi genii.

 seped-t (P. Matem. di Londra; 2, 1874, 1&4; e 1875, 2&), il triangolo, specialm. il triangolo isoscele.

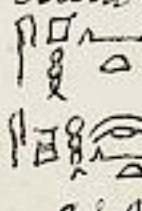
 seped-t, v. spt.

 , sepeddu (Abyd. stor.), Var. di spt.

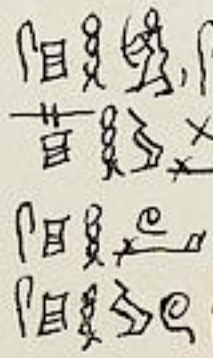
 s-peh (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 125, dov'è un'iscr. etiopica di un Biānxī), caus. di  ph, far pervenire, far camminare.

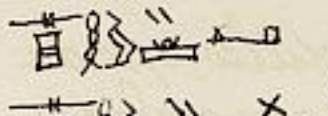
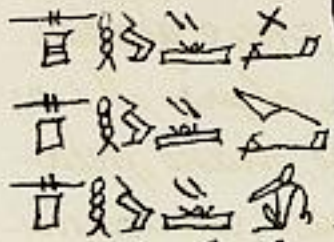
 sepeh, costereccio, costoletta, carne costale, haut-côté, entrecôté.

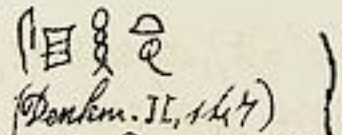
Scritto anche:

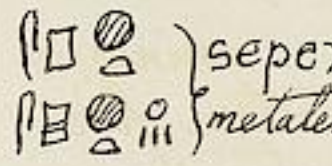
 sepeh-nt-seper, la carne che è sulle costole.

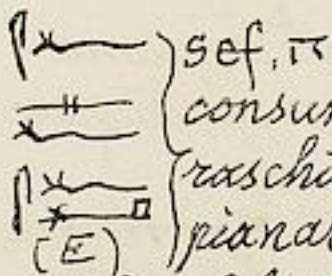
v. spr.

 sepeh, sepehu, sepehui; prendere, cogliere dentro; prendere, cogliere

 per legare, per incatenare; cattivare, assoggettare; - torturare, tormentare, colpire, punire. - Equiv. a  sp ed a sps (Ches.; Nav. l. c.). סבה far perire, distruggere, troncare; שֶׁפֶשׁ, שִׁפּוּט, castigo, punizione, giudizio, giustizia. — שבה predare, fare o menar prigione, condurre in cattività; שִׁבְיָה, שֶׁבִי שִׁבְי, שִׁבְיָה, שִׁבְיָה, שִׁבְיָה, שִׁבְיָה (estr. שִׁבְיַת), schiavo, prigione (m.), prigionieri, schiavitù, prigionia, cattività.

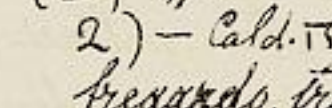
 sepeh-t, v. sph. Scritto anche sepeh-t nt-seper.

 sepex-t (Leps. Aelt. Ext. 10), metatesi di sxp.

 sef, שפה, limare, raschiare, consumare, radere, levar via raschiando, denudare, appianare, eguagliare.

2) — Cald. שפה, fregare, tritare fregando, tritare, sminuzzolare, macinare, grattugiare; חשף, tritare.

3) — cwq, colare, percolare, purificare, filtrare.

— E quindi aquiv. ai seg.  , sf.

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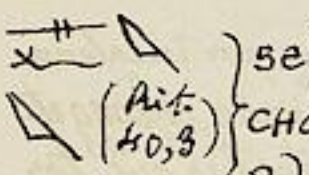
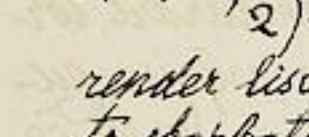
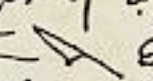
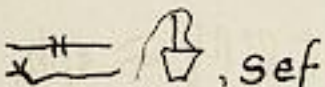
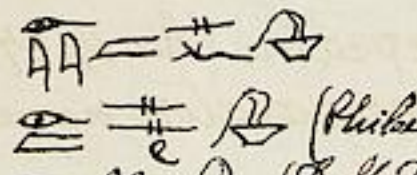
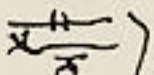
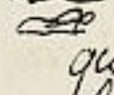


(Ait. 40,3)

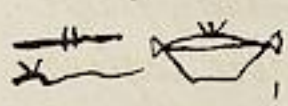
sef, 1) — coltello, spada CHAE, CHQI, CHQE, gladius. 2) — Affine col prec., all'1 e 2: render liscio, pulito, piano, pelato, sbarbato, calvo, raso, con uno strumento tagliente, affilato; — e quindi: tagliare, scannare.
Compr. ŋDW squartare, tagliare, scannare, sbranare. — Compr. ŋ-D, ξίφος. — V.  sft.
3) — Colui che porta o adopera il coltello o la spada, cioè: uccisore, scannatore; forse: scannatore di vittime sacrificali.

 , sef (D.K.T. 6,67), depurare, purificare, purgare per via ignea, col fuoco; affinare, raffinare. — Far fondere, struggere, liquefare; cuocere, far bollire. (Birch) disciogliere!
— Per mezzo del fuoco sminuzzolare, polverizzare, tritare, far consumare, annientare, annichilare; —
— Annichilamento, consumamento, consunzione, distruzione, fusione, liquefazione.
CWQ colare, percolare; COTQ, CWTQ (C.), purum, purgatum, pellucidum esse; — ŋDD consumare, distruggere; ŋDN perdere, distruggere; ŋDS purgare i metalli, fondere, purificare. — ŋDW, ŋTW, ardere, abbruciare.
Frequenti le espressioni:


far fondere, struggere, liquefare, consumare, ecc. col fuoco, per il fuoco o nel fuoco.


sef (Ricetta del Kyphi, Edfu; L. 1865, 5 e 68), affine ai prec. ŋTDW e CWQ; significa: purificare, purgare, depurare, colare, filtrare, distillare, chiarire, lambiccare, travasare; propr.: sciacquare; purgare, purificare, nettare, ecc. per via liquida, per mezzo dell'acqua.

 , sef, deriv. dai prec.; propr.: liquefarsi, struggersi; diventar molle, morbido, tenero, pieghevole; detto relativamente al cuore: esser dolce e morbido, benigno, buono, tenero, mansueto, affabile, calmo, placato, quieto, tranquillo.
— Ed i sost. corrisp..
— Secondo E. Schiaparelli (Lib. d. Fun. 75 e 76) questo verbo ha due significati opposti, cioè: provar piacere; — provar disgusto; — aver caro, aggradire, — aver in orrore, disgustare.

 , sef (D.T.T. II, 47, 6, col. 33),

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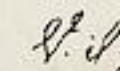
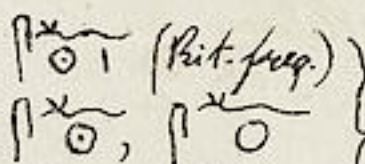
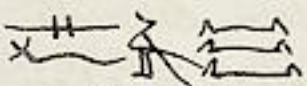
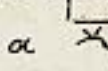
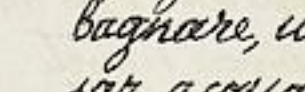
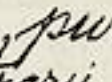
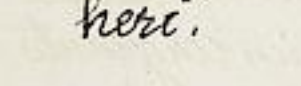
V. il più freq.  sft.

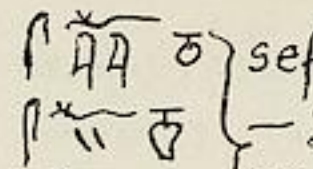
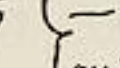
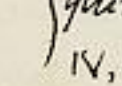
 (Rit. freq.) sef, ieri, la giornata di ieri, la vigilia, il giorno passato, il tempo passato.
— Il passato.
caq (M.E.), caB (T.), ceq (B.), heri.

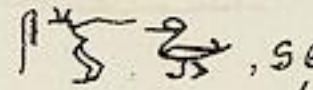
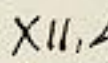
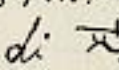
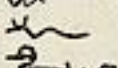
 , sefa (D.Z.J. I, 79, 27).
1) — Equiv. a  sf.
2) — Gettar acqua su, inumidire, bagnare, umettar con acqua; versar acqua, purificare.
3) — °Filtrarsi, filtrare, trapelare, stillare.
נזל stillare, colare, scolare, gocciare, נזף gocciare, stillare.

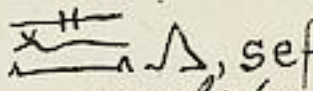
 , sefa (P. Prisse, X, 6 e 7), *V.*  sf.

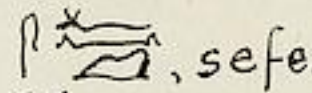
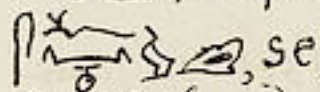
 (Stel. delle Min. d'oro 16) (Berl. 8.1425, 4) (Rit. 164, 8) sefi, g. m., fanciullo, bimbo. נזף, נזפת, piccolo fanciullo, bambina, Rabbin. נזדף bambino.

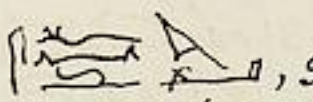
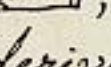
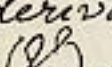
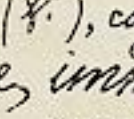
 , sefi (Z. 1879, 109), *V.* sfa.

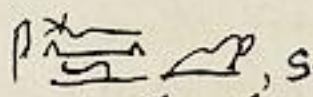
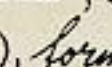
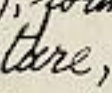
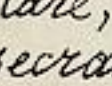
 sefi, *V.*  sf.
— I due primi sono anche equiv. a  sft (*V.* Rec. IV, 85, 6').

 , sefu (Birch. Coffin of Amamu, XII, 4), disciogliere, e perciò var. di  e di  sf.
— *V.*  sft.

 , sefen (Dict. géo. 1394), (Br.) morbidezza, dolcezza, benignità, bontà, ecc.; forse erroneamente scritto invece del seg.

 , sefen
 , sefennu (C, 26, douv.) } Varianti di sfn.

 , sefend (An. IV, 3), forma derivata da  sf,  sft (*V.*), cogli stessi significati: sanare, immolare; — ferro, coltello, spada  macellaio.

 , s-fend (Sall. II, 5, 6 e 8; 7, 4), forma caus. di  fd (*V.*): detestare, detestabile, abbominevole, esecrabile, stomachevole, nauseoso; — disgustare, nauseare, dar disgusto; — disgusto, nausea. Sinon. di  bân e di 

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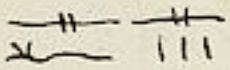
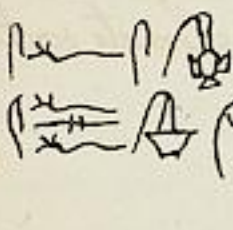
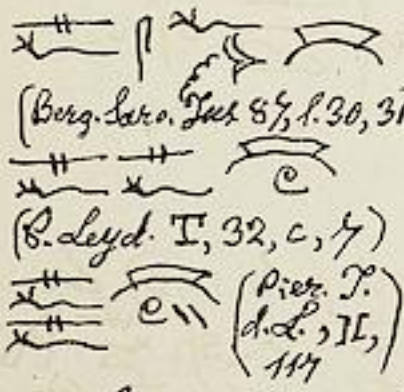
xsi.

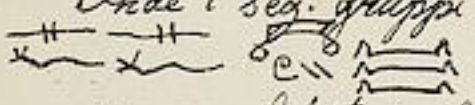
, sefer (Champ. Mon. pl. 388), designa un animale fantastico.

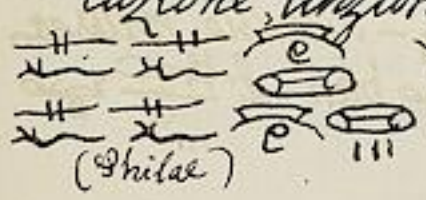

, sefes (Denkm. V, 38), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 125), equiv. a sfsf-uui.

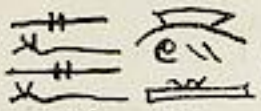
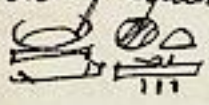
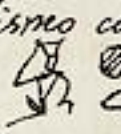

(Rec. IV, 32, 25), sefes
(Mar. Dend. IV, 81), sefsef
} Varr. di sf.


} sefsef-uu, composto di sefsef forma raddoppiata di sf o di sfa (V.), e di uu (V.); signif.: lasciar traboccare, abbondare; concedere abbondanza; — far toccare in sorte, per sua parte.

Onde i seg. gruppi:

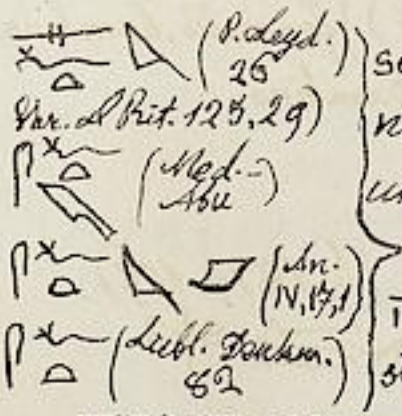

(Denkm. V, 38; Louvre, vaso libatorio N. 908), stendere, spandere la sua abbondanza (su ...., ...). — Pierr. (l.c.) traduce: purificazione; — (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 124) libazione, purificazione, unzione purificatoria;


(Philae)
} diffondere l'abbondanza, ricol-


(Dend.)
} mare di abbondanza; — abbondanza. — E perciò frequent. in parallelismo con  e  .

sefet, deriv. da sf, perciò propr.: il grasso, lo strutto, designa
1) — un unguento sacro, uno dei nove olii sacri, dei quali si servivano gli Egiziani per ungere le immagini degli Dei e per imbalsamare i morti.
2) — Strutto, burro strutto, lo zibde degli Arabi moderni.

Confr. שֶׁפֶד, שְׁפֶדֶה, secondo alcuni, cacio vaccino (שְׁפוֹת בָּקָר); secondo altri, picola fetta di latte quagliato e caseificato (Sam. II, 17, 29).
Nelle tavole statistiche questa sostanza è mentovata come alimento.
3) — (Lauth, Z. d. d. m. G., 1871, 627) pix, נֹפֶת, نفت, cioè pix cedri, λαμ-Δαπτ pix; (Birch, Coff. l.c.) bitumen.


sefet, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare con uno stramento taglienti; — immolare.
סְפָדָה far perire, distruggere, troncare;
שבח, זבח, immolare, scannare,

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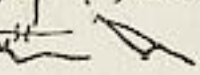
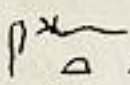
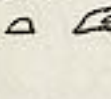
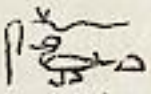
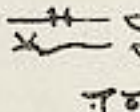
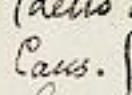
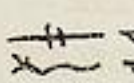
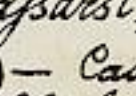
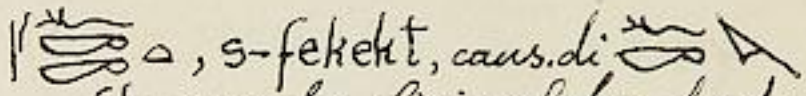
macellare, sacrificare; trucidare, ammazzare; שׁוֹפֵט tagliare, squartare, uccidere, immolare.
2) — l'uccisore, l'immolatore, l'arma tagliente, coltello, spada, ḤBG, ḤGG (?), ḤQ1 (M. B.), τ, ξίφος, חֶרֶב, ḥrb, gladius.
v.  sf.

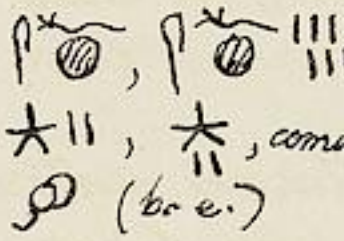
 , sef-t (Brief 13, 9 e seg.), v.  sf.; sost.

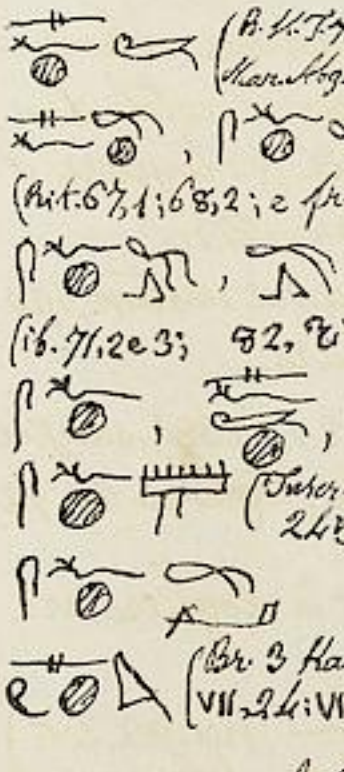
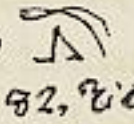
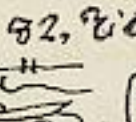
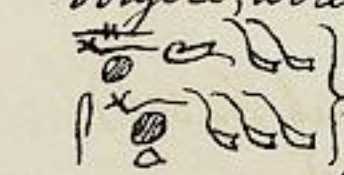
 , seft (Rec. IV, 87, 18), צִפּוֹר, צִפֹּר, coll. צִפֳּר, uccello, uccelletto, volatile.

 , sefkek (Mar. Abyd. I, 45), שָׁפַךְ, spargere, effondere, versare, spandere, versar sopra; (el Niph'al) esser versato, sprecato, dissipato (detto della forza).
Caus.  s-sefkekt (l. c.), lasciar perdere la sua forza (su..... ....).

 , sefkek (Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.), equiv. al Phi'al del precedente שָׁפַךְ; prosterni, prostrarsi, abbassarsi, supplicare.
2) — Caus. di  fk (v.): abbassare, chinare.

 , s-fekekt, caus. di fk; render liscio, glabro; fendere, radere; — liscio, fenduto, raso. (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 187).
2) — sefkekt, equiv. al prec..

 sefex, sette, il numero sette; cauq, ceuq, caucuq, cuq, cauqcq; ebr. שִׁבְעָה (m.), שֶׁבַע (f.), arab. سبع, aram. sibittu (m.), siba (f.), septem.

 sefex, forma causat. di  e  fk (v.); slegare, sciogliere, staccare, tagliare, amputare, distaccare, scollare, recidere, troncare, segare, levare, togliere, sfacciare; — aprire, schiudere (per es. il chiavistello di una porta, Obelisco Barberini), rendere accessibile.
2) — Staccarsi, scollarsi, fuggire, scappare, evadere, sguizzare; sinonimo di uhu (B. M. I 70, 1).
3) — Abbattere, atterrare, capovolgere, arrenare.
 (Mar. Abyd. I, 50; 51, a). letter.: una persona che ha deposte, abbassate le

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corna, in oppos. a (v. sotto spt); non rara aggiunta al nome della dea Sefex (v. il seg.).

(Inscr. Pepi, l.c.; Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, 164) il s'est mis à nu.

(Stel. Piānχī, l. 12) exuere sagittam, arma; disarmare, disarmarsi.

(B.-H.-Y. I, tav. 52)

(Mar.-Dend. II, 64, b)

staccare, scollare il sigillo, dissuggellare; sinonimo di ed in opposizione a (v.).

, solvere volumina; sciogliere, aprire i rotoli di papiro (Calend. di Edf.); – togliere il velo (Mél. Arch. 1874, 157).

exuere vestem, spogliarsi.

(Rit. 125, 8 e 33), sciogliere le fasce, le bende, togliere le fasce (delle mummie).

, togliere via l'unguento.

(Rit. 82, tit.) sciogliersi pel di dietro, liberarsi dagli escrementi.

4) – I primi otto gruppi si trovano usati per designare il numero settanta (P. Leyda, 350; Z. 1867, 9); confr. il prec. ⲩϧⲉ (M.), ⲩⲩⲉ (B.), שִׁבְעִים, settanta.

, sefex (Khab. Voy. 326). v. sfx-t.

(Obel. Barber.)

(Rit. 156, 1)

(Mar. Abyd., I, 51, a)

sefexi, sefext, v. sfx. (Rit. l.c.) le mummie sapute, svelate, sciolte delle loro bende, le mummie che veggono Seb.

(Dend. Mar.)

(Ann. I, 1, 2)

sefex-t, in connessione con (v. sotto sfx), la dea Sefex, sul cui capo, al di sopra di una stella di cinque raggi (raramente di sette), solevan mostrarsi un paio di corna di vacca, volte all'ingiù, come nella figura già disegnata. – Questa dea ora associata a Thot e considerata come la dea della scrittura.

, sefxex (Inscr. Pepi I, 237), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 164) divenire accessibile, – Var. di sfx.

(Z. 1873, 122)

(B. Z. I, 27)

sem, cmoo (C. M.), celebrare, laudare, benedicere; π-, laus, benedictio, gratiarum actio; res, bonum benedictum.

זָמַר cantare, salmeggiare, celebrare; זֶמֶר canto, cantico, salmo; זַמָּר cantore, musico. – Rendere omaggio.

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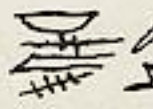
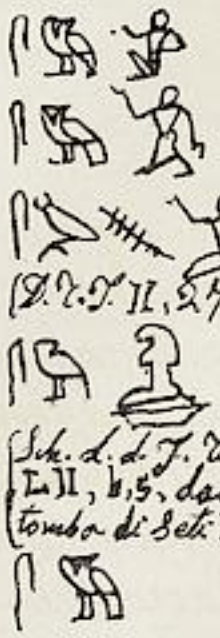
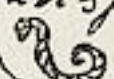
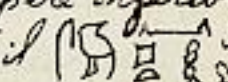
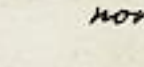
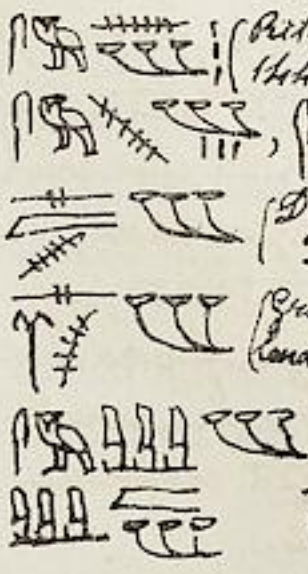
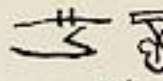
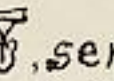
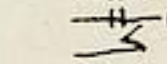
 , la signora della lode, nome della dea Quattro-Hathor.

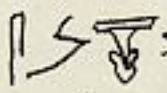
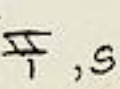

(D.E.T. II, 27) b.e
(Sch. d. d. T. Tav. LII, b, 5, dalla tomba di Seti I)

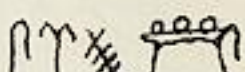
sem, deriv. dal prec.; designa il capo sacerdote di Menfi; i suoi distintivi speciali erano il riccio  e la pelle di leopardo Il Xer-heb leggeva al Sem le prescrizioni liturgiche nelle funzioni religiose. Però sebbene il Sem ubbidisse a queste prescrizioni, egli poteva anche non essere inferiore al xer-heb. È difatti il  sem-n-pṯḥ, era il sommo pontefice di Menfi. — Per le funzioni del Sem nei funerali, V. Schiap. Lib. dei Fun. e D. 1670, 61. — Le sue funzioni di uditore (confr. stm) fece pensare a Devéria che la voce sem possa essere avvicinata al semitico שמע identico al copto CWTEM, audire. — d'ultimo è anche equiv. a  sm (D. 1679, 91)

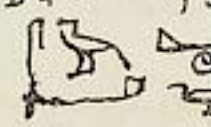
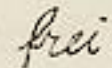

(Rit. 125, 9; 144, 30)
(D.E.T. II, 35, 12)
(Grande Cartonnage di Elefantina)
(I de Roug. Edf. 19,)

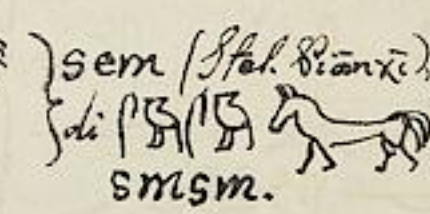
sem, pianticella od erba; — pascolo.
cwm (M. TI), foenum, herba, Bozàrn. — Confr. anche דשא aglio.

 , sem (Inscr. Sepi I, 399), Var. di  sam (V.)
 , sem-ta (Denkm III, 112, d), V. ibidem sam-ta.

 , sem opp. sam (Masp. Trans. 1880, 34) parte, porzione, regione di terra? — Nel l.c. è accompagnato da  res, meridionale, ed ivi si parla di un fondo, di un podere, di una terra, o simile.

 , sem (D. El. T. 96, 9), la tavola dell'altare, sulla quale erano deposti i doni che erano presentati agli dèi.
Brugsch confr. con TWME, TWWME, TOOME (E, T), marsupium, ornamenta.

, sem (Rit. 15, 21), nella frase  sm-du (Birch) smiting the evil; (Brug.) frei von Sünde; (Lefeb.) mâtriser le mal; (Birch) dompter le mal.
Io credo questo sem una variante di  sm, e traduco sem-du: atterrando il male.

sem (Stel. Piānxi), Var. di 
smsm.

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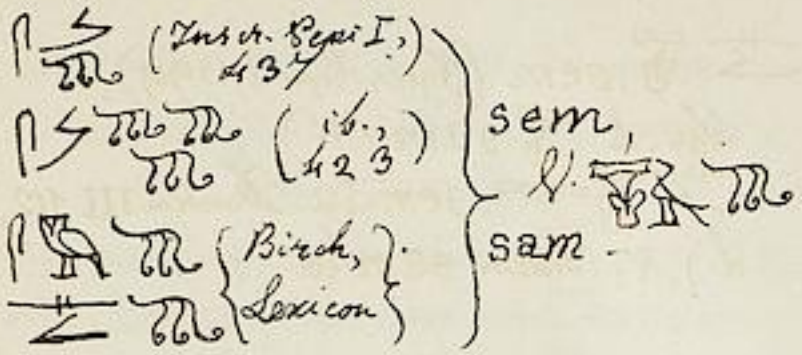
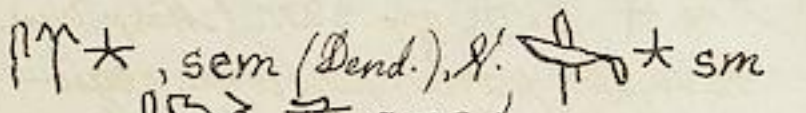
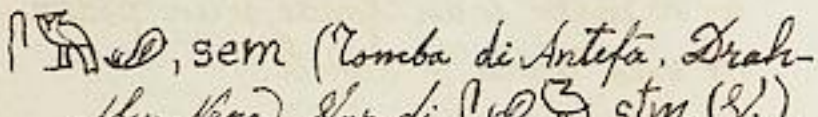
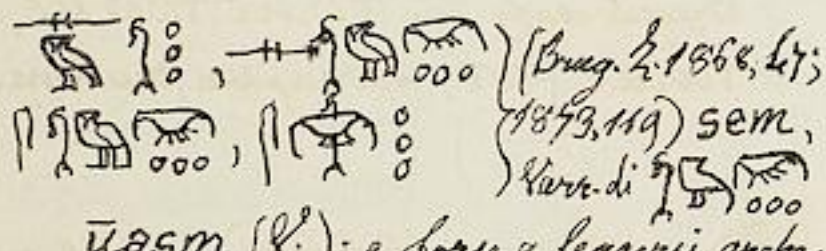




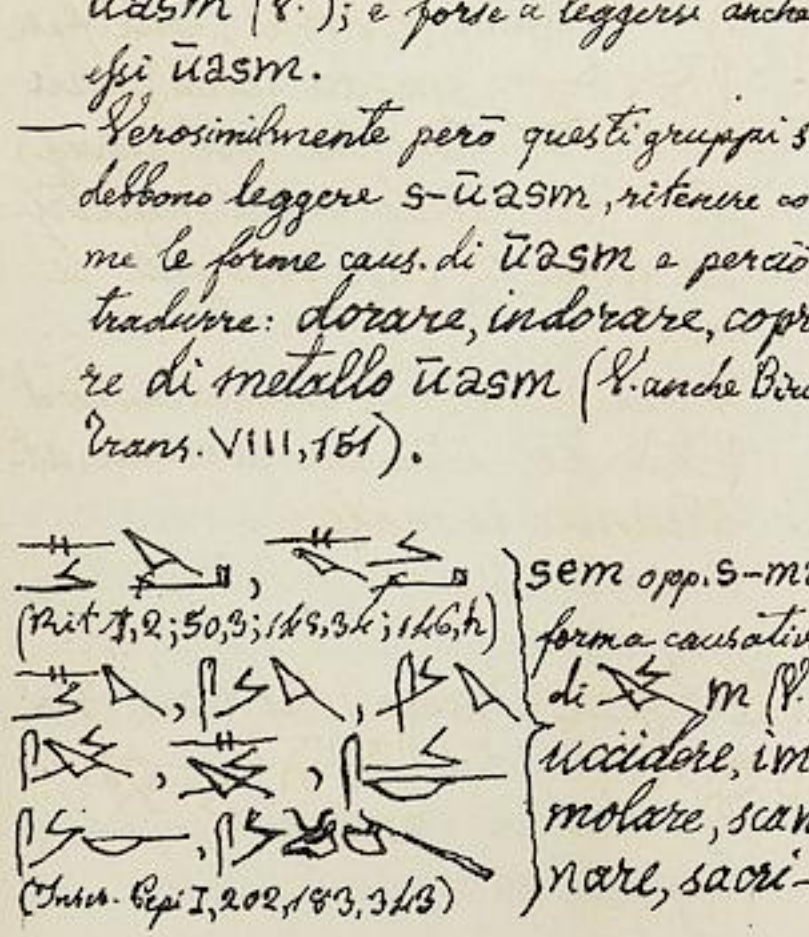


שמע, sentire, udire, intendere, ascoltare; esaudire. ubbidire, consentire, assentire; comprendere assir. išme, uḳî.



— Verosimilmente però questi gruppi si debbono leggere s-ūasm, ritenere come le forme caus. di ūasm e perciò tradurre: dorare, indorare, coprire di metallo ūasm (v. anche Birch, Trans. VIII, 151).

il grande uccisore, nome di un toro mistico.



דְּמוּת, סְמֶל, דֹּם, דְּמְיוֹן (da דָּמָה esser simile, assomigliare), דְּמוּת, effigie, figura, immagine, simulacro, similitudine; דָּמֶה conforme, simile, consimile, pari.

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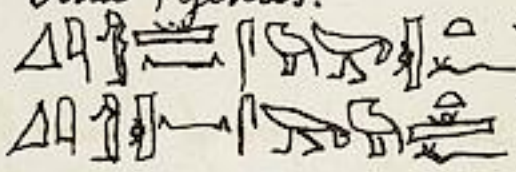
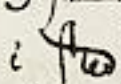
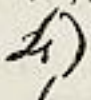
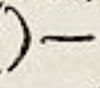
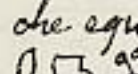
cmot, cmoϯ (M.), cmot.cmote (P.), cmat, cmωωt (B.), πε, figura, forma, effigies, facies, similitudo, aspectus, species, modus, exemplum, exemplar, habitus corporis, institutum vitae, genus.

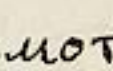

(P. Matem. Londra), species exempli eius, alla quale espressione segue un calcolo in cifre, senza ulteriore spiegazione.

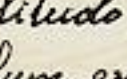
, sem-âten (Bend.; Z. 1865, 6), nome della 2ª ora del giorno.

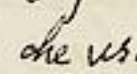
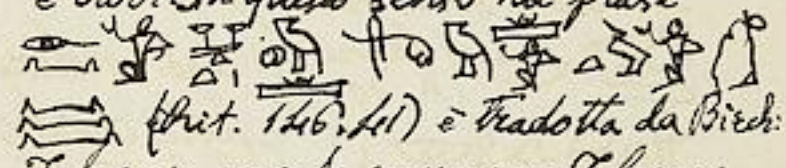
2) — Emblema, talismano, amuleto, simbolo, oggetto mistico, cerimonia mistica; — mito (Pierret, Ét. I, 110). — (Chab.) proteggere, protezione.

3) — Nel Rit. (100, 6; 144, 25; 161, 7) i  sono certe scene mistiche dipinte sui sarcofagi o sui papiri funerari o magici, sulle quali si dovevano recitare le formole sconjuratorie e gli esorcismi. — Pierr. (Ét. I, 6) traduce questo gruppo in Denkm. VI, 118, 43: le fasi del tempo.

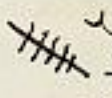
4) —  e  si trovano anche equiv. a  sm; sem-sep (Z. 1873, 91; Schiap. L. d. M.), il Sem che riceve o tiene la gamba di una vittima in una funzione funeraria.

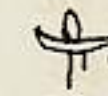
5) — De Rougé, Pierret e Revillout leggono smt il gruppo e varr., e ritenendolo var. di  smt, traducono ispettore, esaminatore.

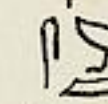
V. sotto  mt.

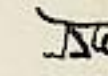
6) — I primi 16 gruppi sono anche usati come equiv. a  sem e varr. In questo senso la frase  (Rit. 146, 41) è tradotta da Birch: I have made my way, I have bruised, and have passed pure; e da Pierr.: J'ai fait le chemin, je l'ai traversé à l'état de pur.

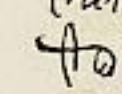
V. anche Z. 1881, Z. II, col. 4.

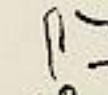

, sem (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 6) morto.

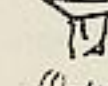

(Karn.)

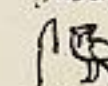

(Med. Abu)

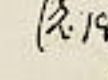

(Rit. freq.)

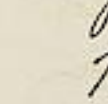









(Karn.) (II Stel. Rhotm. III, Bub.)


(Z. 1881, Z. II, col. IV) VI din. sem, identico a שׂוּם, porre, mettere, collocare, posare, stabilire, piantare, piantare, elevare, situare, disporre, ordinare, addirizzare, erigere, alzare, fondare, istituire, costituire, assegnare, regolare, ordinare, prescrivere, imporre, commettere, preparare, allestire, apprestare, dirigere, guidare, condurre, rizzare, menare.

— Mostrare la via, far prendere la giusta direzione; — guidare, con-

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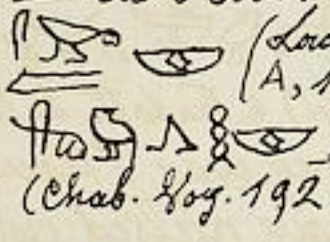
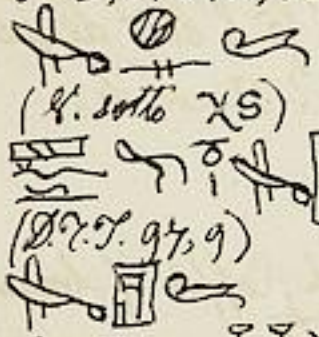
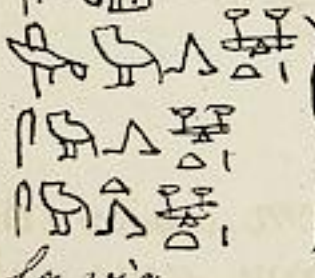
dirre, ecc. sulla diritta o buona strada; – collocare ecc. giustamente, esattamente. — Esser guida, conduttore, ordinatore, regolatore; – disporre, mettere in ordine. — Ed i sost. corrisp..


(Louvre, A, 100)
(Chab. Voy. 192)

(Chab.) ordinar feste, condurre le festività, le solennità; (Pierr. D't. I, 31 e 32) ordinatore di feste.


(V. sotto ḫs)
(D.T.T. 97, 9)

libro del governo, dell'amministrazione della divina casa.



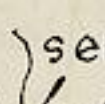
(Bergm., B. v. Durchw. d. Ewigk., 43), equiv. a שׂוּם דֶּרֶךְ, fare la strada, percorrere la via.

2) – Servir di norma, di regola.

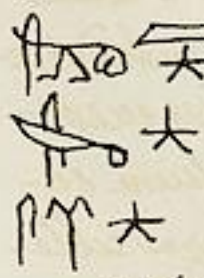
3) – Introdurre, accompagnare; – introdursi, entrare, penetrare.

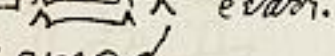
4) – Questi gruppi si trovano anche equiv. al prec., all. 1.

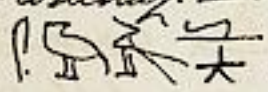
(Denkm. III, 142, 1)
(Temp. di Dirr, Nubia)

sem, designazione della sacra ( , XII) barca di un dio (per es. di Ammone, V. Mar. Karn., pl. 42), od anche di un re (Tempio di Dirr).

sem (Mar. Karn. 42), nome di un naos portatile, quale per es. il re Taraqa fece costrarre per gli dèi.

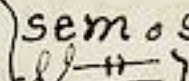
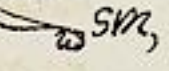


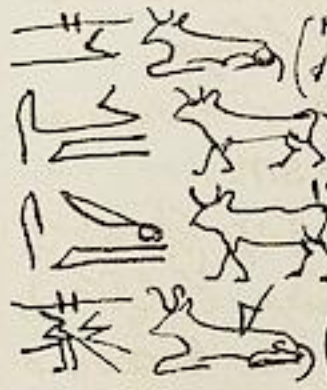
sem (Tempio di Ombos, Pronaos), nome di una costellazione decano, che in Dendera prende una volta il posto della costellaz.  e vars.

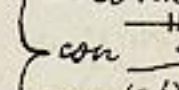
— V.  smad.

sem (?) (Z. 1873, 72), Stern traduce odorare, odore. Confr. □ⵏⵏ esalar odore, □ⵔ aroma.

(P. Giudiz. di Torino)

sem o smet? V.  smt. V. anche  sm, all. 5.


(Rev. Arch. 1861, pl. 15)
(Dict. géo. 1280)

sem, sma, in connessione con  sm (V.), significa: vittima, animale dell'olocausto; – ma specialm. la vittima trifonica destinata al macello.

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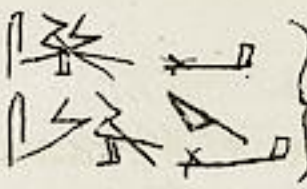
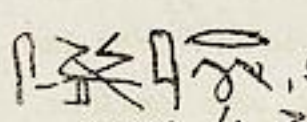
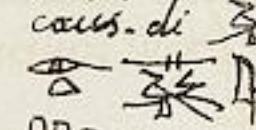
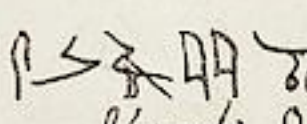
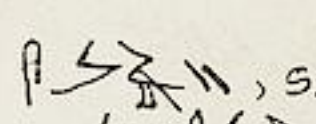
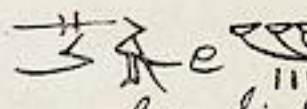
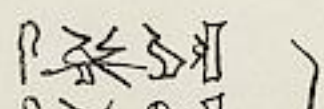

sma (Denkm. III, 65, a), Var. sm.

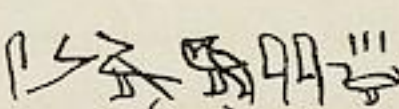

s-maâr (Rit. 145, 12), caus. di maâr (V.):  , oppressitrice senza colpa; (Birch) who binds those who fail through sin; (Pierr.) faisant échapper l'humble à la souffrance; è il nome del quarto pilone (sebex-t) della Campagna di Aanru.

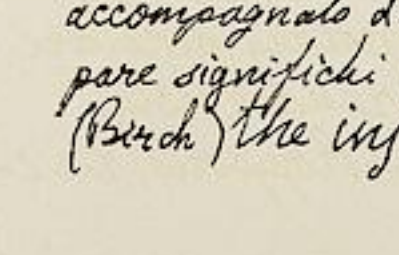

semaī (Rit. 154, 6), Var. di sm.

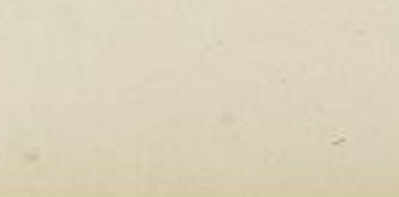

, smai (Rit. 110, B), Var. di sm; immolatore.


, semau (Rit. 124, 4) plur. di sm? Uva? pesche? chicchi o granelli d'uva? grappoli? racemi? - Confr. sām. (Birch) the grapes; (Pierr.) les arbres.


s-mau, s-maui, forme caus. di ma e maui (V.); far nuovo, render nuovo, ricostruire a nuovo. - Si dice sopratutto dei fabbricati che sono danneggiati e cadono in rovina.


, smam (Rit. 82, 3; 98, 2), Var. di sm.


smam (Rit. 71, 11; 125, 7 e 18 e 29; 134, 10), Var. di sm.


, smam (Mar. Abyd. I, 67), V. sm.

, smam, secondo Champollion, è una specie particolare di albero.
Pare però solamente una forma aumentata di sam.
- V. anche smau.

, smam, dato da Chab. che trad.: disprezzare.

, smamī-u (Rit. 154, 10), secondo Brugsch, forma di sam (V.). - Nel l. c. è accompagnato dal pron. m. , e pare significhi nemico; (Birch) the injuries; Pierr. tra-

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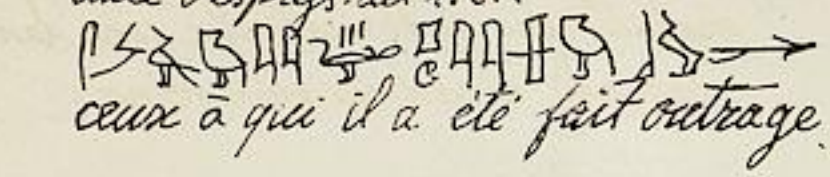
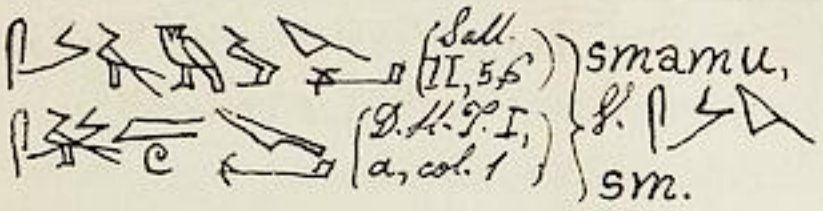
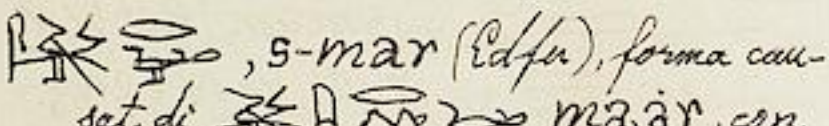
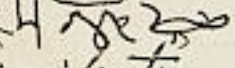
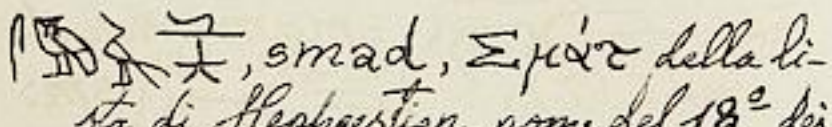
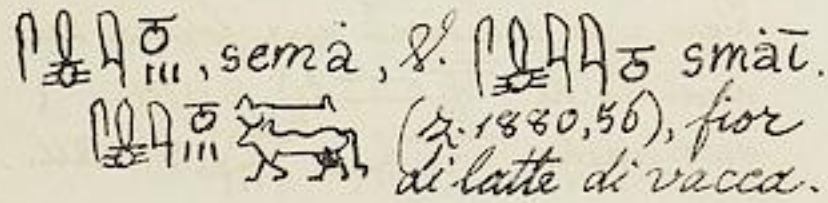
luce l'espress. del l. c.:

ceux à qui il a été fait outrage.

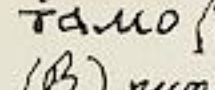
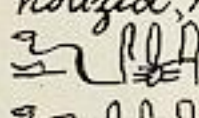


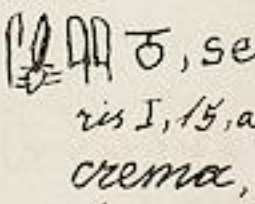
smamu, f. sm.

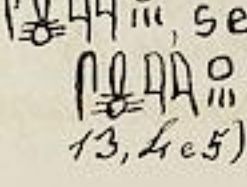

, s-mar (Edfu), forma caus. sat. di  maàr, con gli stessi significati.
—V. smaàr.


, smad, Σμάτ della lista di Stephanion, nome del 18° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Lepsius Aegypt. Chron., p. 69).


, semà, f. smàī. (P. 1880,56), fior di latte di vacca.

semà, semàī, avvisare, avvertire, notificare, riferire, annunziare, comunicare, render conto, far rapporto, indicare, mostrare, notare, dinotare, render noto.
—Rapporto, rivelazione, narrazione, ecc., g. m.. TAMO (S. M.), TAMOT (M.), TAMA (B.), nunciare, narrare, ostendere, significare: — pubblicare, render noto, annunziare, far sentire;  , notizia, novità, novella.

(Chab. Mél. 1873, 40) dire rapporto. V. sotto zd.
2) — Ambasciatore, inviato. Hanno questo nome gli annunziatori del defunto che giunge e si presenta alla porta delle diverse stazioni del mondo sotterraneo, chiedendo l'entrata (Rit. 125, 64; 147; 149).
3) — (Chab.) accusare, denunziare; — delazione, lagnanza; supplica. CEMI accusare.
4) — (Masp.) édicter, édict.


, semàī (P. Med. 3, 5, 6, 8, ecc.; Harris I, 15, a, 4 e seg.), (E) flos lactis, crema, fior di latte, il componente più grasso del latte, burro. Confr. grasso, olio, ebr. burro strutto; assir. samnuv, olio.
— Questa sostanza liquida, che serviva ad usi medicinali, per es. contro il flusso degli orecchi (P. 1880, 56), era misurata a ment.


, semàī, nel gruppo (P. Med. Berl. 13, 4 e 5) il grasso frutto del sico-

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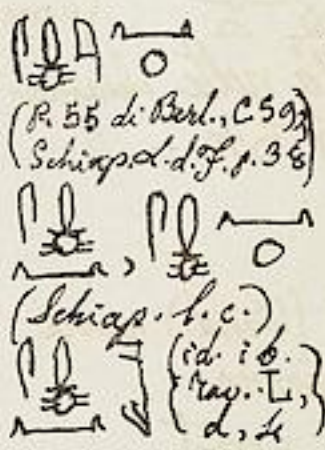
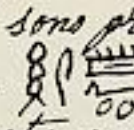
moro; verosimilmente designa il fico del sicomoro.

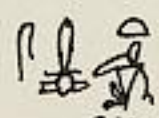
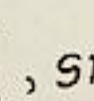
(Rit. 107,3; 109,2; 117,1)
(ib. 125,61,63; 86,2)
(ib. 114,9; ib.,7; 117,7; 149,6)
(ib. 114, Zit.; 136,11)
(ib. 36,2)

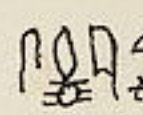
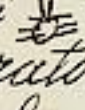
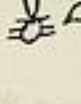
semàtu, semàu, equivalenti a smà, nei ll. cc. per lo più nel senso dell'all. 2.


(R. 55 di Berl., C 59; Schiap. d. f. p. 38)
(Schiap. l. c.)
(id. ib. Ray. L, 2, 4)

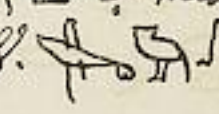
s-màn, (Vondemm, Ritualbuch, 72), caus. di màn (V.); rinnovare, far presente; rinnovazione (P. di Berl. l. c.).

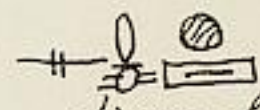
— Secondo Schiaparelli, questi gruppi sono probabilmente una forma deriv. da  ḥsmn, e designano una sostanza odorosa e piacevole al gusto; — e come verbo significa: profumare con la suddetta sostanza, o far gustare ad alcuno questa sostanza. — Questa interpretazione però è confutata da Von Lemm (l. c.).

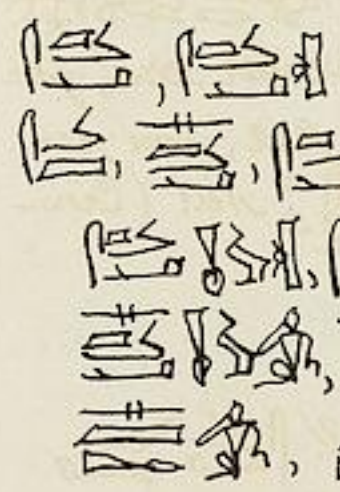
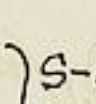
 , smàt (C, 1, Louvre), V.  smà; — (Masp.) édicter; V. ibid. all. 4.

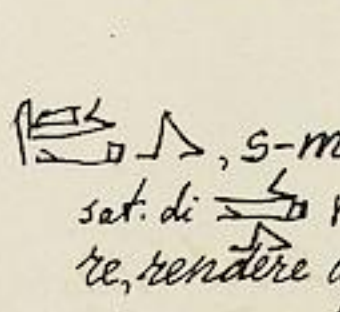
 , semà-ti (Abyd.; Masp. Gen. épist. 24 e 27), pare una forma caus. di  mà,  mà-tt; il misuratore?

— Brugsch confr. con ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲉⲓⲟ (?), ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲁ (B.), effingere, formare, facere, construere, creare; ⲧⲁⲙⲓ constructio, struttura, factum, res, opus.

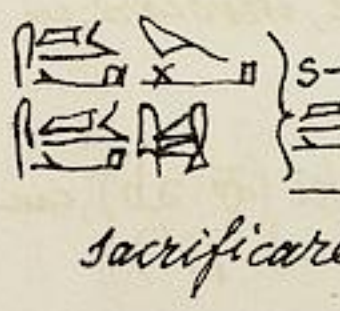
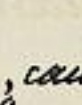
Confr. anche שׂוּם, שִׂים mettere, collocare, costituire, V.  sm.

 , smàx (Rit. 63,4), nome di una località mistica, residenza del dio Xnum.


s-mā, caus. di  mā (V. ib. la tradiz.).


s-mā-xru, V. parimenti all'art. mā.

, s-mā (Denkm. VI, 20, 67), caus. di mā; significa: far aprire, rendere aperto, aprire.


s-mā, caus. di  mā (V.).

— (Chab.) far sacrificio, sacrificare; - sacrificio.

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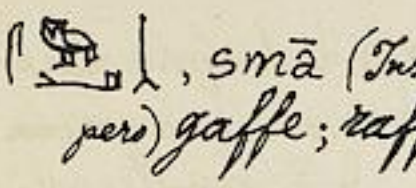
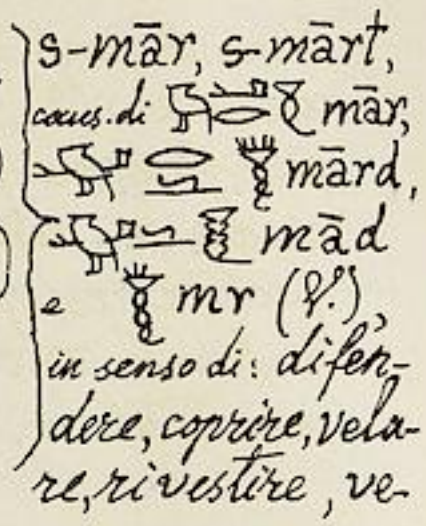
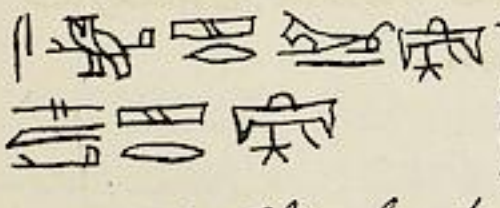
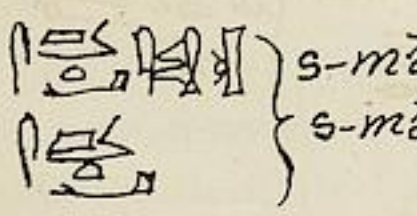
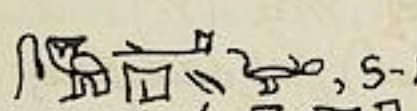
 , smā (Inscr. Pepi I, 390), (Masp. però) gaffe; raffio, gancio.

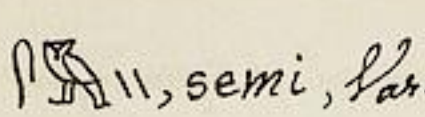

s-mār, s-mārt, caus. di mār, mārd, mād e mr (V.) in senso di: difendere, coprire, velare, rivestire, vestire, ornare.

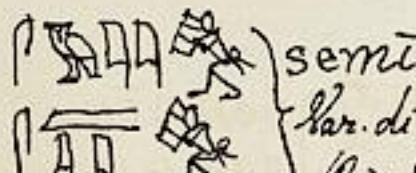

s-māsˁer, forma causativa di māsˁr (V.); far diventar sera, far la sera far venir sera, come per es. è detto della dea Neit (Canopo a Berl.).

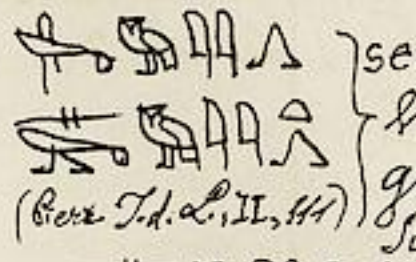

s-māt, V. s-mā.

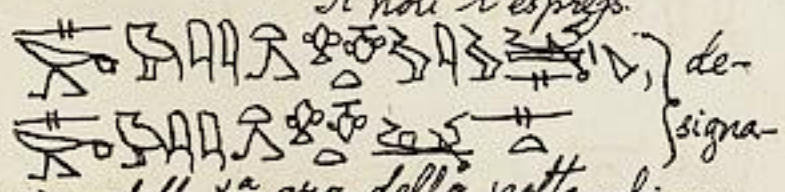
, s-māt (B'Orb. 6, 5), Var. di s-mā, nel l. c. nel senso di chiamare, invocare, ecc.

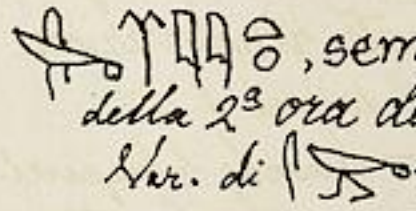
 , s-māhi (àb), caus. di mh (V.).

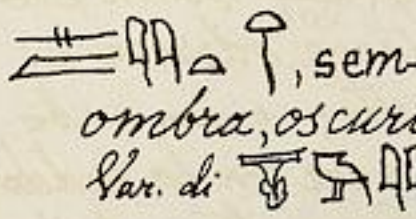
 , semi, Var. di sm.


semī (Brit. 134, 7 e var.), Var. di samī. (Birch) the conspirator; (Lefeb.) ennemi ou compagnon (de Set); (Pierr.) associé (de Set).


semī, sem-īt, V. sm; guida, ecc. (Pierr. D. d. L., II, 141)

Si noti l'espress.  designazione della 5ª ora della notte, chiamata altrimenti .

 , sem-īt (Dend.), nome della 2ª ora del giorno. Var. di sm-t.

 , sem-īt (Birch, Lexicon), ombra, oscurità. Var. di samī.

semu, V. sm. (Stel. Ramesse I, Louvre)

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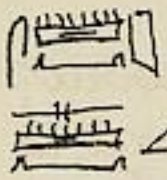
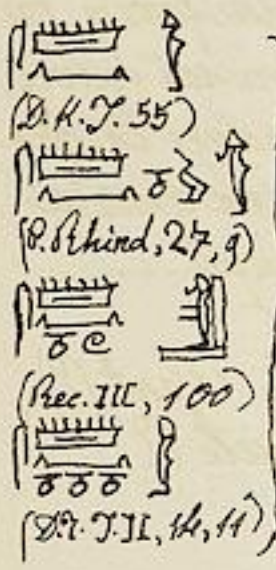
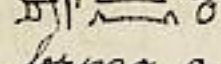
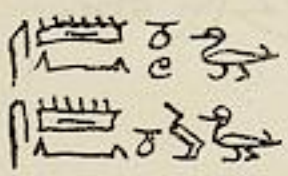
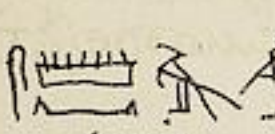

smen (Sarc. Ahmes, Berl.), ordine, disposizione, pace. CMINE (?-), CEMINI (M.), πι, constitutio, compositio, dispositio, ordo, pax. — V. il prec..

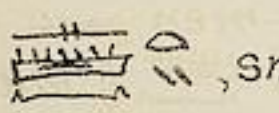

smen, smennu, deriv. dai prec.; designa la forma stabilita, forma, statua, immagine, effigie. — La maniera di stabilire qualche cosa, o in cui qualche cosa è stabilita; — maniera, guisa, foggia, costituzione.

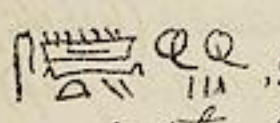
figura, effigie, similitudine, immagine, sembianza.


m-smennu, nella forma, a guisa, ad immagine, nella maniera, come, ecc..

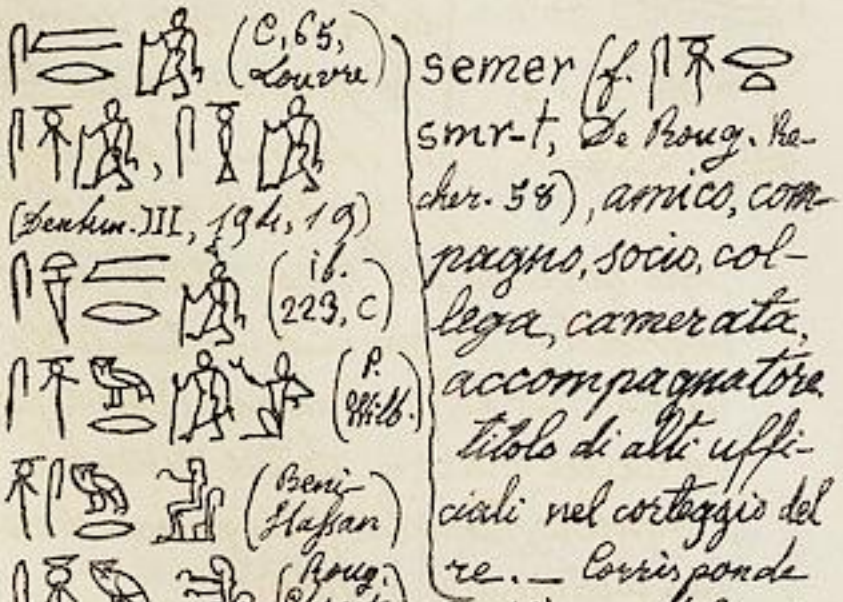
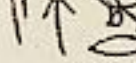
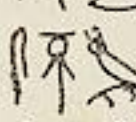
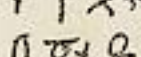
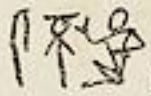
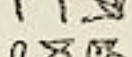

smennu, V. smn.


smenti, (Chab.) emissario.


smen-ti, V. smn.


smen-ti (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 9). parte degli occhi?

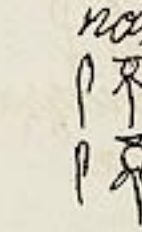
s-menx, caus. di mnx (V.).


semer (f. smr-t, De Roug. Recher. 58), amico, compagno, socio, collega, camerata, accompagnatore. titolo di alti ufficiali nel corteggio del re. — Corrisponde nell'epoca tolomaica al titolo φίλος amico (del re). Bruges. confr. con ⲙⲩϕⲉⲣ, ⲙⲩϕⲏⲣ (M.), ⲙⲩⲃⲉⲉⲣ, ⲙⲩⲃⲏⲣ (B.), amicus, socius, sodalis, comes; femm. ⲙⲩ ϕⲏⲣⲓ (M.), ⲙⲩⲃⲉⲉⲣⲉ (B.), T, amica, socia. — Superiore a questo titolo era il semer-uā (), oppure semer-uā-ti (), oppure anche semer-uā-ui () (Rec. I, 65, 7; Denkm. III, 71, a; Stel. V, 5, Leida, Sarc. Anx-hor, Berl.; ecc. ecc.), l'amico unico, particolarissimo, dignità più prossima, dopo il  la lo stratego, e prima del 

(Rit. 42, 2 e 3; 127, 9; P. Rhind, 32, 12)

(C, 65, Louvre; Denkm. III, 194, 1 g; ib. 223, c; P. Mill.; Beni-Hassan; Roug. Chrest. 93; Mar. Denk. I, 16, a; Mar. Abyd. II, 28; Roug. Rec. pl. VII, 2; Denkm. III, 71, a; Inscr. Sinai I, 413; (freq.); (Denkm. III, 39, c; 63); plur.

suten-se real figlio ; e spesso seguito da ; onde semer-u2-n-mer significa: il particolarissimo, il più intimo amico d'inclinazione (o per devozione) del re.

 plurali del prec. (De Rougé, Recher VII, 7).

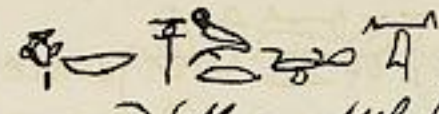
2) — (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) suonatore, suonatrice, cantante.

3) — e sono anche equiv. al seg..

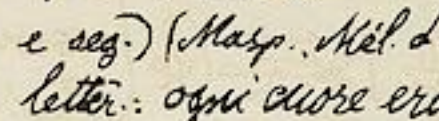
semer (De Rougé, Chrest. I, 93, e Maspero, Z. 1883, 63, leggono questi gruppi mer), l'opposto di sano, buona salute, e quindi: essere ammalato, malato, infermo; aver male, sentir dolori, soffrire, essere misero, miserabile, stanco, lasso, spossato, languido; ansioso (Inscr. Pepi I, 213, Masp.). — Malattia, infermità, dolore, male, sofferenza.

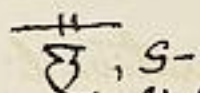
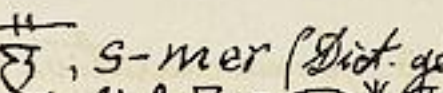
2) — Detto delle cose inanimate: essere in istato di eccitare melanconia o mestizia, come per es. per aver perduto il buono stato, essere in cattivo stato, deteriorato, guasto, ecc.

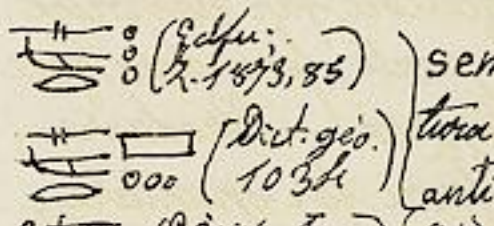
3) — Affliggersi, aver dolore, soffrire, dolersi (detto del cuore):

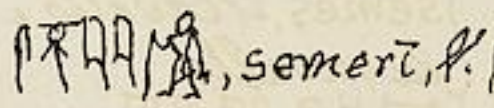
 (P. di Berl. I, l. 132 e seg.) (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 149), letter.: ogni cuore era malato per me, cioè: ogni cuore era ansioso sul mio conto.

4) — Sentir pietà, impietosirsi: s'émouvoir de pitié (Masp.):

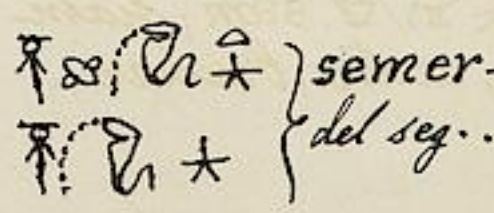
 (Inscr. Pepi I, 286) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 152) il cuore di lei si muove a pietà o sente pietà di lui.

 s-mer (Dict. géog. 303).
V.  smart.

 semer, semerī, scrittura invece della più antica āsmer (R.), lo smeriglio, che s'importava in Egitto dalla Nubia (V. Quatremère, Mém. géog., Vol. II).

 semerī, V. smr.

semer-ī-u (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) suonatrici, cantanti.

 semer-neser-t, fem. del seg..

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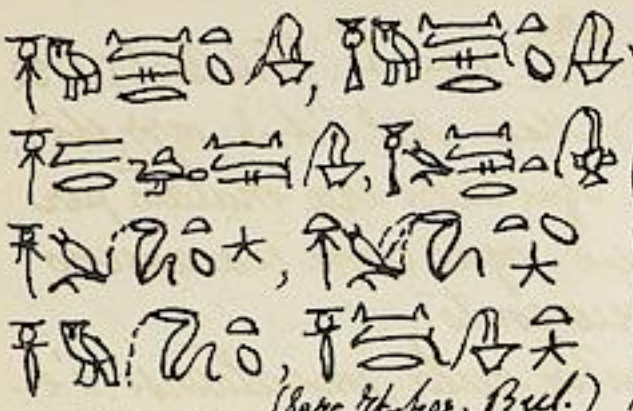
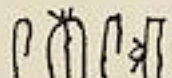
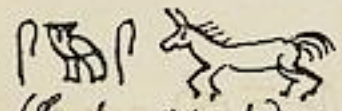
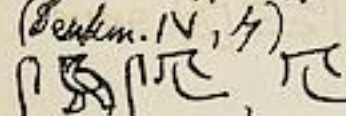
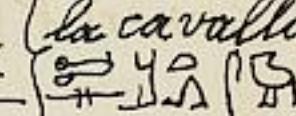
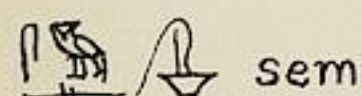

semer-reser-t (Dend.; 1ª 1863, tav. A) designazione dell'6ª ora della notte. (Sarc. 1ª-fac., Bul.)

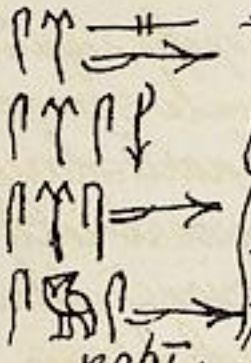

, semer-t (Le Page. Rech. 58), fem. di smr.

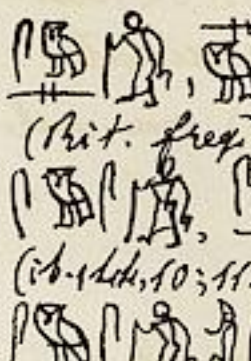
s-mes, forma causativa di ms (P.), e letteral. equiv. a àri-ms, far nascere, far partorire, portare al parto, fecondare, generare, fertilizzare! — Produrre, far venir fuori, far spuntare. In D.K.T., tav. 71, è detto del Nilo: s-mes sexet, (esso) feconda, fertilizza la campagna.


semes, il cavallo e la cavalla (Denkm. IV, 4)

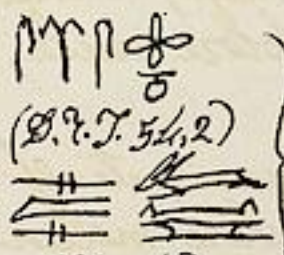

(P. Rhind, 7,5; 16,9)  , sa-ci-qeo, eques. V. smsm e ssm.


semes (Rit. 98,5), var. di sam; fiammeggiare, ardere, bruciare.


semes (Edfu ed Esneh; 1ª 1870, 155), b.e., maglio, maglietto, martello, mazzapicchio, con cui si conficcava al suolo il nebī; — Battacchio; mazza, randello; — stanga, sbarra.


semes, il più vecchio, il maggiore, il figlio maggiore, il primogenito. Specialm. nel freq. titolo , figlio maggiore, che seguiva il titolo se-sutên e precedeva quello di mer-menfiu. — Il semes per eccellenza era il dio Thot (P. Rhind 6,7; 25,10).

2) — Principe, comandante, signore, padrone.


semsun, bacino, bacile, catinella, grande vaso, che serviva per es. a contenere balsamo ārti. — Vino, tinozza e simile.

semsem (Denkm. III, 276, e, Birch; Stel. Piānchi, l. 115, verso; Rit. 15, 46),

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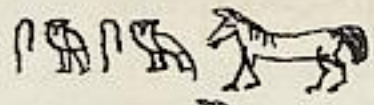
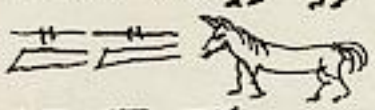
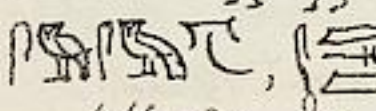
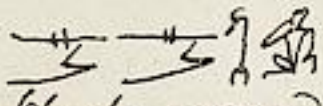
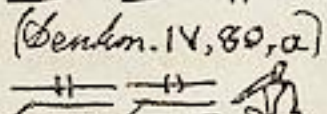
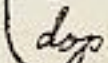
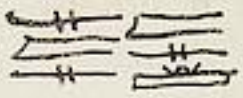
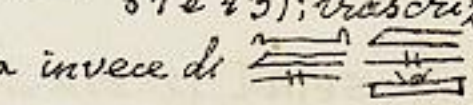
Var. di sms.

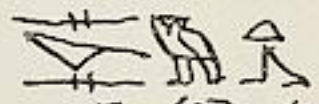
 (Karn.)  (Rec. IV, 36)  (M., π) mulus. } semsem, il cavallo o la cavalla. TEMOAM

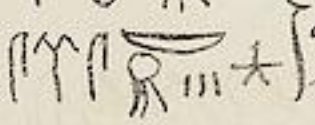
 (Senkm. IV, 80, a)  (ib. III, 223, b) } semsem, forma raddop. di  sm col signif. rafforzativo di que- sto (?).

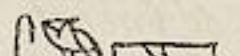
Confr. שִׂחַשׂ, זָמַר, murmuravit, fremuit; ted. sumsen, ronzare, rombare.

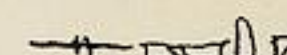
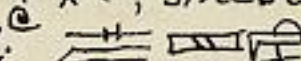
Brugsch confr. TMTM (?) scalpere, scabere, titillare.

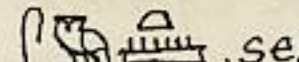
 , smesmes (Masp. Z. 1879, 61 e 63); trascrizione errorea invece di  nmsms.

 , semsem-t (Pierr. Ét. I, 142) passage? route? forma raddop. di sm?.

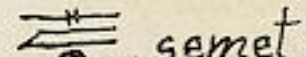
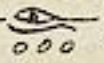
 } semes-neb-xu (?) (Der) nome di una costellazione.

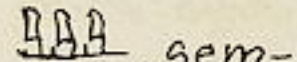
 , semes', var. del seg..

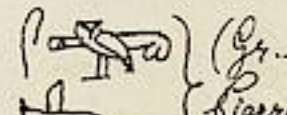
 , smes'erau, Var. di  smās'r.

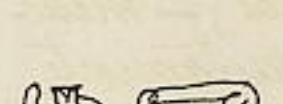
 , sem-t (De Roog., Comb. d'Ahmes, p. 151) costume. — (Chab.) letto.

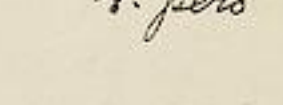
, sem-t (Stela 52, Vienna). V. sm.

 , semet (Ö. Z. T. II, 40, 9), V.  smd-t.

 , sem-t, Var. di sm.

 (Gr. S. Harr., 8, 1). De Rougé, Pierret e Revillout leggono smet e traducono ispettore, esaminatore. Confr. il seg. s-mt. — V. sm, all. 3.

 , smet (Inscr. Pepi I, 402), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) percevoir, percepire, riscuotere. V. però smti.

 III. smet, (E.) grana quaedam.

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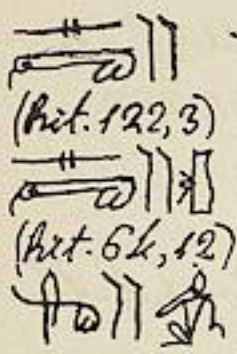
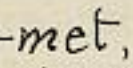
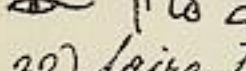
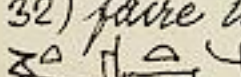
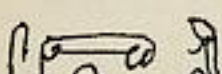
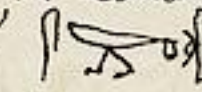
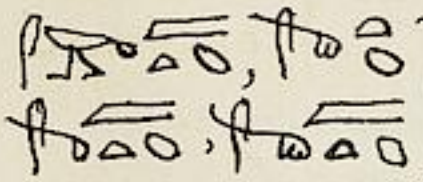
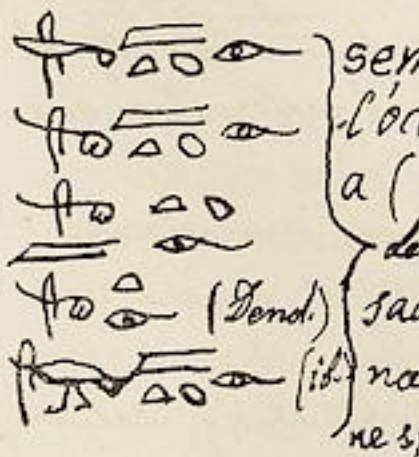
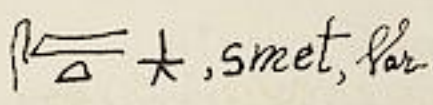
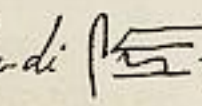

s-met, caus. di  mt (V.); verificare, riconoscere, apprezzare, giudicare, constatare legalmente (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69). Constatare giudizialmente, istruire giudizialmente su un delitto, mettere in giudizio, mettere alla quistione, esaminar colla tortura. — Esaminare attentamente, cercar di indovinare. 2) — T. sost. corr.: investigazione, confronto, interrogatorio, comparsa; — un'operazione od un atto qualunque di istruzione giudiziaria. — Testimonianza scritta, — titolo legale.  (Chab. Mél. 1873, 32) faire titre.  (Erman, Z. 1879, 79) la corte dell'inquisizione, dell'istruzione giudiziaria. 3) — I due primi gruppi signif. propr.: ristabilire il giusto mezzo, render giusto, esatto; — misurare attentamente, giustamente, con giusta bilancia; render giustizia; — aggiustare. — aggiustamento; — giudice.

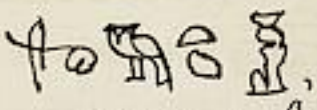
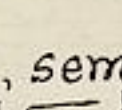
 , smet (Rit. 44, a), Esaminatore, nome del guardiano della prima torre (ārī).

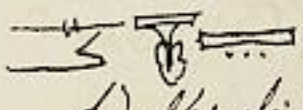
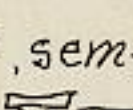
sem-t (P. Matematico di Londra), V.  sm.

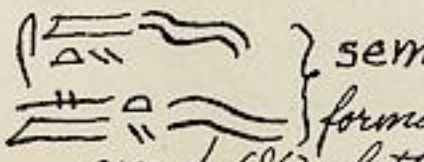
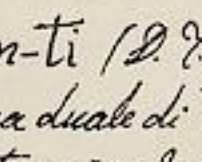
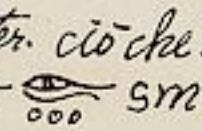

sem-t (Dend.; Z. 1865, 6), nome della 2ª ora del giorno.


sem-t, l'occhio, propr. l'occhio che si dirige a (עין עיר שום), detto specialmente del sacro occhio della luna (Dend.) (id.); quindi designazione speciale della Luna.

 , smet, var. di  smd.

 , sem-t (2° Decr. di Philae), equiv. a  sem, detto della donna.

 , sem-ta (Denkm. III, 112, d), var. di  sam-ta (V.). , egli fu sotterrato.


sem-ti (P. P. J. II, 40, 9), forma duale di  smd (V.); letter. ciò che si imbelletta (V.  smd-t);

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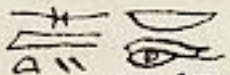
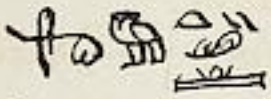
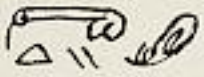
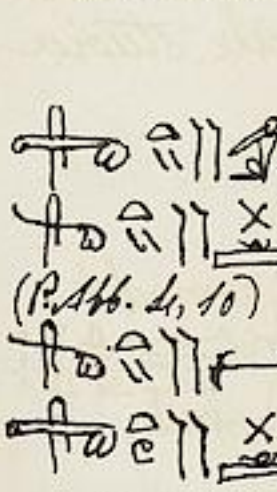
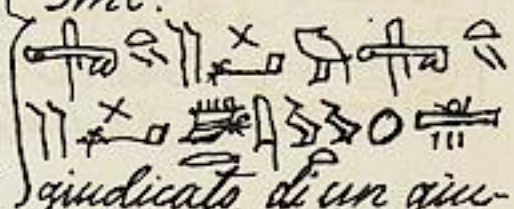
forse le tempie, cmat (R.M, qu), χρόταφοι, tempora; — o forse le sopracciglia in affinità con cωmt (?), ἐκτείνειν, extendere, protendere, quasichè le sopracciglia siano le distese (Brug).

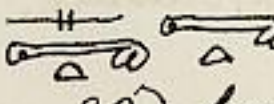

, semti (Rec. IV, 35, 150), f. , smd-t.

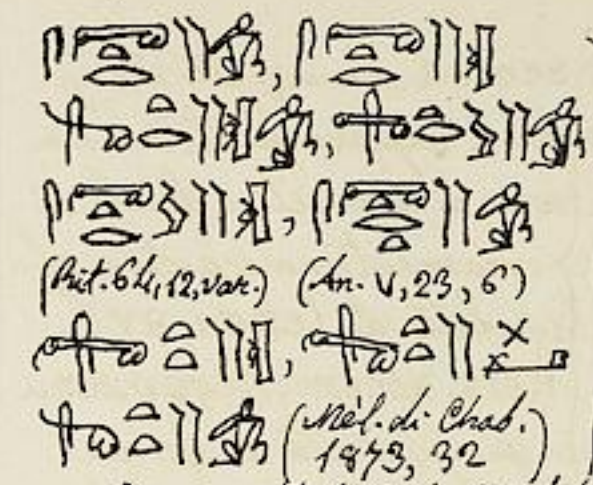

semti op. smeti (Rit. 129, 32 e var.), udire, ascoltare, stare in ascolto, orecchiare, origliar di nascoste, spiare. — Confr.  sm. (Brugsch) Horcher; (Pierr.) accusateur; — (Birch) deaf.


smeti, smetu, f. e smt.

(P. 146. 4, 10)


giudicato di un giudizio completo; confrontato od esaminato con un confronto completo.

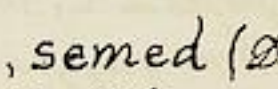

, s-metmet (Rit. 125, 32), forma caus. di mtmt (f.), collo stesso significato. — Equiv. a smti (Rit. l.c.).

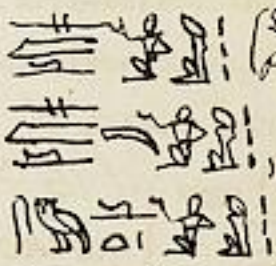

s-meter, s-meteru, s-metert, s-metet, f. e smt.

(Rit. 64, 12, var.) (An. V, 23, 6) (Mél. di Chab., 1873, 32)

ar-smett (Chab. Mél. l. c.) faire tibre.

semed (Edfu), f. smti.


, semed (Devéria, Bokenxonsu, p. 746; Sall. I, 3, 7; II, 1, 2), affine al copto cmaat (B.), benedici; significa: consacrarsi a qualcuno, darsi tutto a... (specialm. ad una divinità). — Onde il seg.

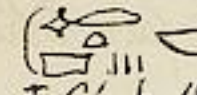
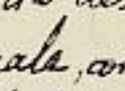

semed (secondo Chab. sem-dod), servo e la serva, consacrati ad un dio ed al suo tempio, i philakili dei papiri greci. — Chabas legge questi gruppi sem-dod, e trad.: letter. manovali, facchini, impiegati nell'interno dei templi; — domestici o manovali di una necropoli; — domestici o manovali campestri.

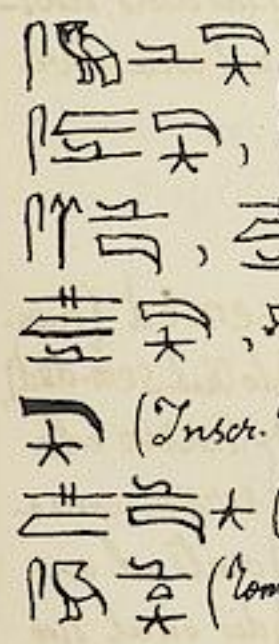
(Devér. l. c. pag. 745, nota 5)

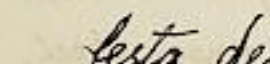
(Ann. IV, 4, 9)

(P. di Bologna 1094, 2)

(Rec. IV, 60, 8)

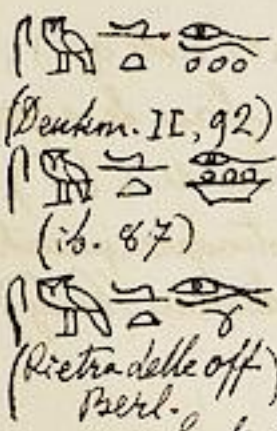
semed, un oggetto che appare rappresentato in una serie di amuleti e di cose di ornamento, e che poteva esser fatto di ṯeḥen, àrt, ḥers, xenem, ḥeqanamu e di ogni sorta di gemme  di specie preziosa (Harr. I. 64, b. 16–17; P. Bol., l. c.). — L'interpretazione SIBRO, proposta da Chabas, non è convalidata da alcuna prova; — (Brugsch) forse designa qualche cosa di più generale, come appare per es. da un passo di C, 34, Louvre. — L'ultimo gruppo è fatto dal Brugsch equiv. a  smd-t.


(Palazzo di Ramesse II)

(Inscr. Retù, 290)

(Tomb. di Ramesse IV)

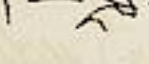
(Tomb. di Seti I)

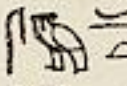
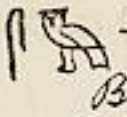
semed, nome di un decano nel mezzo della serie delle costellazioni, trascritto in copto CMAT. il 15mo giorno del mese, la festa della metà della luna, della metà del mese, la metà del mese. — Lo stesso significato si trova pure avere il semplice . — (Beni-Ḥasan), designazione del 12° giorno della luna o del mese.

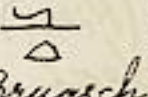

(Denkm. II, 92)

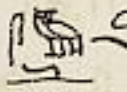
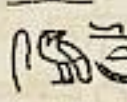
(ib. 87)

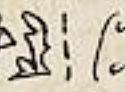
(Pietra delle off. Berl.)

semed-t, imbellettare, lisciare, dare il belletto agli occhi, alle sopracciglie, ed allo spazio compreso fra queste e le palpebre. — Sost.: polvere cosmetica per dipingere gli occhi (confr. msdm), belletto per gli occhi — Brugsch confr. con CTHM, COHM, stibium, collyrium, antimonium. Confr.  msdm e sdm.

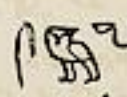
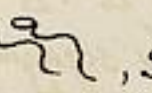



semed-t (P. di Bol. IV, 23, 14; Burt. Exc. pl. 43, 23), Brugsch identifica con TMH lectulus, matta; letto, giacile, stuoia. — V.  sam.


(Mus. Abyd.)

(2ª Stela Ekotm. III, 3, 5, Bul.)

semed-t-u, V.  smd.

, s-mez (Bull. I. 62, retto), caus. sat. di mz, profondo, profondità; signif.: render profondo, fondo, basso; affondare, scavare.

 , semezez (Inscr. Unas I, 1; Z. 1882, 131) antiquato invece di  mszz (V.).

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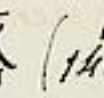
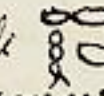
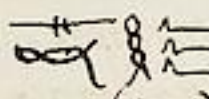
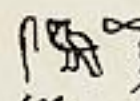
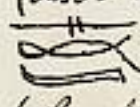
(Rit. 145,84)

(16. 140, 8)

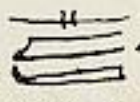
(16. 64, 22)

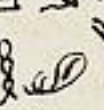
s-meḥ, caus. di mḥ (V.); ricolmare, completare, ecc.
2) — Il gruppo del Rit. 145,84, pare causativo di  mḥ (V.), col signif. di incoronare.

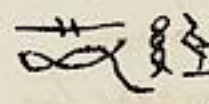
 , s-meḥ (P. Mag. 12; Rit. 145,85), caus. di mḥ (V.); sommergere, affondare, annegare. — Inondare.

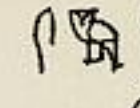
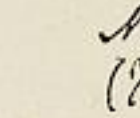
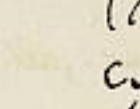
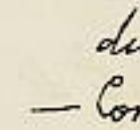

(Inscr. Repi I, 421)

(Nav. M. d'Ul., II)

smeḥ, specie particolare di barca o nave; (Nav. l.c.) nave pronta per la battaglia.

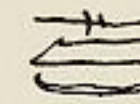
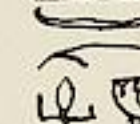


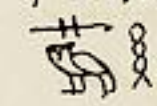
semeḥ (D. H. Y. II, 36, b), probabilm. forma contratta di  snmḥ; equiv. od affine a שמע, udire, ascoltare, esaudire, ubbidire; (hiph. 'il) fare udire, farsi intendere; e quindi cantare, suonare, זמר, onde זמר cantante e זמרה musica.
2) — Essere esaudito.

 , s-meḥu (Rit. 6,3), V. s-mḥ.

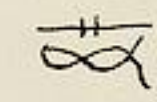
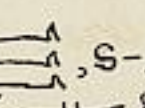





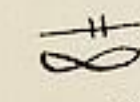
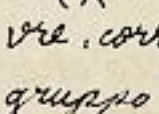
ס, semeḥ (Tomba di Ti, N. 154), Brugsch confr. כמז (?. M. . πε), βότρυς, racemus (uvae), כמזינלולי botrus uvae, e traduce uva, grappolo d'uva. — Confr. צמוקים, צִמּוּקִים, mazzuoli di uve secche, grappoli d'uva secca, uve secche.

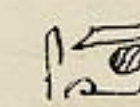
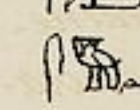

(Rec. IV, 16, 107)

(Br. Dict.)

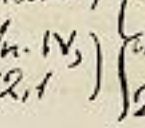
(Z. 1865, 13)

(Rec. I, 29, 3)

semeḥ, semeḥi, il lato sinistro; a sinistra; essere alla sinistra; sinistro. (V. De Rossi, Rev. Arch. 1862, II, 268; Chab., Sur les mines d'or, p. 36; Z. l.c.). עִכְרִאֵל, לאוֹ, la sinistra, lato sinistro, mano sinistra, assir. sumilu sinistro; דְּשְׂמְאִיל, דְּשְׂמְאִיל, andare a sinistra.

 , s-meḥī, V.  s-mḥ.

 , smeḥ-t (Rit. del Louvre, corrisp. al C. 64,22 del Rit. di Ber.), gruppo erroneo invece di  (Rit. di Ber. l.c.)


(Stel. 55. Steun.)

(An. IV, 12,1)

semex, inversione invece di  sxm.
2) — s-mex, caus. et.

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di mx (V.).

s-mex, equiv. al prec.; alt. (Gurnah, 4)
2
2) — semex, variante di sxmx (V.).
3) — Lauth lo identifica con letizia, gaudio, allegrezza.

sen, 1) — equiv. al seg.
2) — Var. di stu.

sen, affisso pronominale della 3ª pers. plur., ce, essi, esse, loro.
(basse epoche) (L. 1888, 45) b.e. (Tomba di Ramesse 4)
— Si trova pure usato come pronome assoluto: cepime, coloro piangono.
— Assiro šunu, šen (m.), essi, loro, šina (f.) esse, loro.

, sen (Pierr. Ét. I, 16), pietra.

, sen, propr.: ciò che si deve rimuovere (V. sn), cacciare, levarsi d'indosso; cioè: peccato, colpa; sporchezza, lordura, impurità (morale e materiale); tutto ciò che è abbominevole, detestabile, odiabile, esecrabile; — confr. שָׂנֵא detestare, odiare, avere in odio, שׂוֹנֵא odiatore, nemico; שִׂנְאָה odio, שְׂנוּאָה odiato.

sen, andare da un luogo ad un altro; andare o passare da una parte all'altra; attraversare, oltrepassare, scorrere, percorrere; passeggiare andando e venendo; oltrepassare (franchir), varcare, dépasser (un limite); — Sorpassare in merito, in importanza, in dignità; oltrepassare un tempo, un'epoca:
(Tor., Stela Befia, Canop. 19) (Rit. 154, 9; An. IV, 11, 3) (D. H. J. 51, Se 4) (Denkm. II, 136, 1) (P. Cadet, Var. al Rit. l. c.)
acciocché non sia oltrepassato il giorno di festeggiare questa panegiria.
2) — Passer, s'écouler, finir, échapper, transire (Chab.); — sost. écoulement (Pierr., Rit. 105, 2).
— cen (?. M.), cini (M. B.), cine (?), praetergredi, praeterire, transire, pertransire, exire, egredi extra.
שָׁנָה, שָׁנָא, שָׁנַן, cambiare, cangiare, mutare (di luogo), trasgredire, trapassare (il comando); צעה trasferirsi, trasmigrare, essere trasportato (altrove); צעה trasmigrare, migrare, emigrare, vagare, scorrere; צָעָה far migrare, far vagare, trasmutare (di stanza).
— 3) — (costr. con op. 45) raggiun-

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gere, atteindre, joindre, arriver jusqu'à .... — e quindi:
4) — eguagliare, essere eguale, pari: corrispondere a, essere del tutto corrispondente a.... (Stela Berl. Torino): onde le espres.:
m-sen, m-sent, conformemente a, parimente che, egualmente che, come. — Comparabile, paragonabile, simile, eguale, pari a...
, an neter m-sen r-s (D.A.Z. l.c.), nessuna divinità è pari a lei.
5) — (L. 1875, 40), in connes. coll'all. prec., modello, esemplare.

D°o sen (Dim., Z. 1866, 84), CINE (C.), CHINI (M.C.), ⊥, vomer, vomere, il ferro dell'aratro.

sen, portar fuori, far uscire, cavare, strappare, togliere, levare, cavar fuori, ecc. togliando, tagliare, troncare, recidere. (Brit. 90, 3) (Bon. 4, 5)

(B.d.-Bord. I, l. 114) sen, unirsi, associarsi, allearsi (con.... coll'accusativo).
— Abboccarsi con...
(R. Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 139).
2) — e sono più frequent. equiv. al seg.

son, fratello, CON (C.M.), CAN (B.), π, frater.
Duale (Brit. 17, 89).
plur. (ib. 15, 25 e 27).
— Il segno è anche adoperato per significar sorella;
duale (Brit. 37, 1) le due sorelle (Iside e Nefte),
(ib. 115, 5) fratello e sorella.
CONNTEQMAT, fratello della madre di lui, cioè suo zio dal lato materno.
2) — Il segno (scritto anche oppure , Louvre, Sala Civile, armadio H, N. 1453) è var. di nem-ānx, redivivo (V. Pierret, Inscr. du Louv. I, 96, 102; Sala Storica, Vetrina R, N. 641).
— Io però riferrei piuttosto il segno una var. di mā-xr (R.).
3) — Lo stesso segno ha pure il fonetico SN, ed è var. di e di (R. sotto s'n).
4) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 150) mago, evocatore.

sen, eb. שְׁנַיִם (costr. שְׁנֵי), cald. תְּרֵין, assir. sina, sanie, sinu (m.), sanetu, sanut (f.), siriaco ܬܪܝܢ, arab. ثنان, ثنا, ثنيف, ثانر, berbero sin, sen, tuareg essin, sabeo ; copto CNAT (C.M.); f. CNTE, CENTE (?) CNOT (M.), CHNT (B.),

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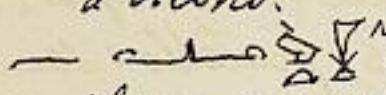
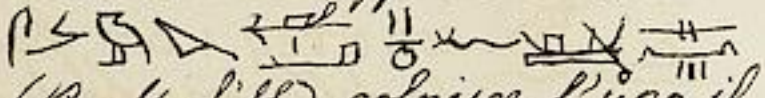
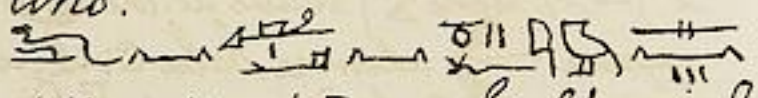
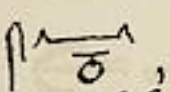
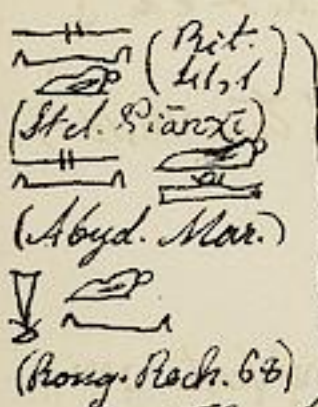
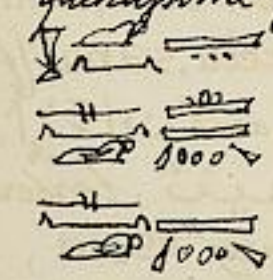
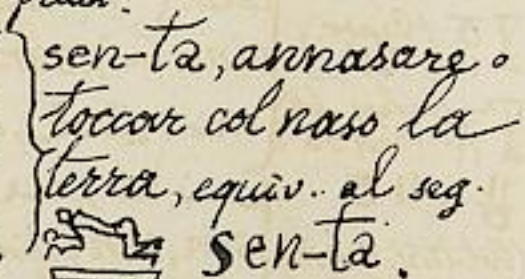
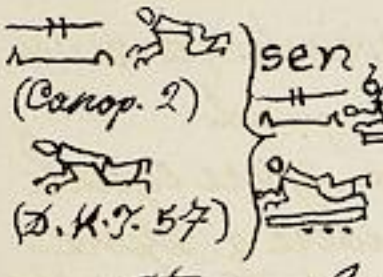
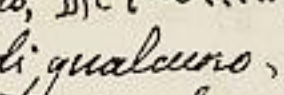
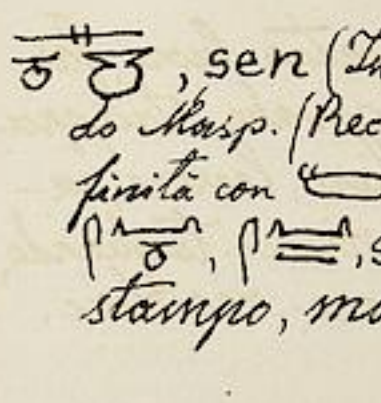
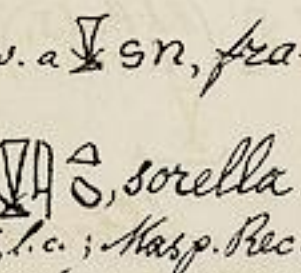
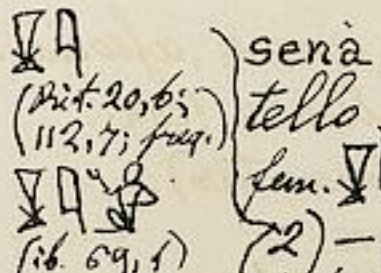
due.
2) — l'altro, il secondo.
Confr. שֵׁנִי secondo, שְׁנִיָּה ripetizione, doppio, שָׁנָה replicare, reiterare, raddoppiare, ripetere.
3) — Simile, pari.
4) — Il prossimo, le prochain, il vicino.
—  , non esiste il suo secondo, opp. il suo simile  (Rec. M. d'Il.), colpisce l'uno il suo altro fra essi, cioè: il suo vicino.  (Mar. Mon. div.) parla l'uno all'altro di essi.

 , sen (Stela 78, Bul.), var. del prec..

 (Rit. 41,1) (Stel. Pianxi) (Abyd. Mar.) (Boug. Rech. 68) sen, tirar il fiato col naso, respirare; odorare, sentire, fiutare, annasare.
2) — Equiv. al seg.: toccar col naso, nelle frequentissime frasi:  sen-ta, annasare o toccar col naso la terra, equiv. al seg.  sen-ta.

 (Canop. 2) (D. M. T. 57) sen, nella pregnante frase sen-ta (costr. con), toccar la terra, cioè gettarsi col viso contro terra per porgere i suoi omaggi a qualcuno; prostrarsi, prosternarsi al suolo (innanzi a qualcuno, ); gettarsi ai piedi di qualcuno, abbassarsi sino a terra al cospetto di qualcuno, dimostrare la propria somma venerazione; dare adorazione (a... ...), adorare, dimostrare a qualcuno il più alto onore e rispetto.
— I sost. corrisp.: prostrazione, prosternazione, adorazione, venerazione, omaggio.
— Come verbo si trova costrutto non solamente con e con , ma eziandio con her.

 , sen (Inscr. Tetà, 269), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 35), in affinità con  sn, all. 4, o con , sn, all. 3, significa stampo, modello, forma.

 (Rit. 20,6; 112,7; frag.) (16. 69,1) (Inscr. Pepi I, 273) senà, equiv. a sn, fratello fem. , , sorella.
2) — (Pepi I, l.c.; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 150) mago, evocatore;
3) — (Pepi I, 274, Masp. l.c.)

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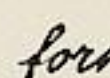
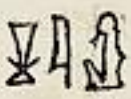
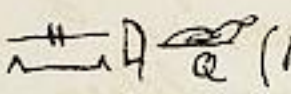
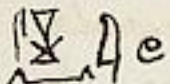
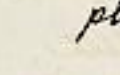
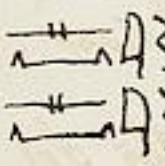
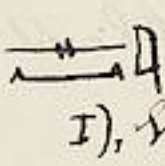
formola magica, plur.  .

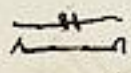
 , senà (Rit. 18,33), equiv. al prec., all. 1.

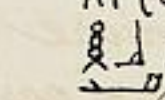
 , senà, V. sn.

 , senàu (Tuscr. Sepi I, 274), plur. di  snà, all. 3.

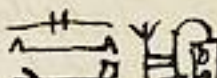
 , senàu, varianti di sn.

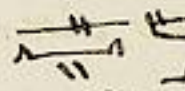
 , senàs (Diz. Aelt. Temp. I), Var. di sns.

 , senà-t, femm. di snà, sorella.

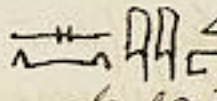
 , senà-t (Rit. 17, Titolo) tavoliere, scacchiere, damiere. (Brug. confr. con CNHIMI (M.), CNAEIN (?), ludere, nugari).
, giuocar agli scacchi o alle dame.

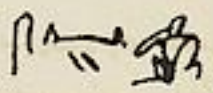
, senàha-u (Rit. 145, 34), colpi, ferite, percosse, tormenti, (Prost.) ravage.

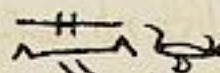
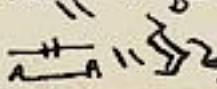
 , s-nāā (Prisse 9,7), caus. sat. de nāā (V.); far risplendere, far brillare pel colorito; dipingere con vivi colori, ornare di belle e splendide pitture.

 (Rit. 145,34) seni, V. sn; all. 2. secondo.

, seni (Kairo), V. sn — Birch (Rev. Arch. 1869, 59) lo fa equiv. a snàt.

 , sen-it (Stel. Piānxi, retto, l. 30), camera, cabina o sala pei viaggiatori in una nave. Confr. CENH (?) arca. Brugsch assimila a שְׁנִים (Gen. 6,16) secundi tabulati conclavia, secondo piano.

 , seni (Rit. 149, 55), equiv. a snt.

 , seni
 seniu (Rit. 130, 14) plur. V. sn.

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(Dend.) (Canop. 11e freg.) senib, Var. di snb. , uza ḥ.ā senib, prosperità e salute, corrisp. al nostro prosit! faccia pro!, ben pro faccia!, bene prosperi!, prosperità! salute!

, seniseni (P. Rhind, 11,10), Var. di snsn.

(Rit. 112,5; Z. 1876, 78) (B.H.T. 56) (Dendera) seneb, circondare, attorniare, accerchiare, cingere. 2) – Colmare, supplire ciò che è vuoto e cavo, munire, fornire; empire, colmare di... . — Ed i passivi (però più frequentem. colle desinenze e ea,). 3) – In generale: conservare, preservare, proteggere, difendere, guardare, riparare. — Onde 4) — Equiv. a snb (Rit. l.c.; Z. l.c.). 5) – Equiv. a snb. — Confr. ebr. סָבַב circuire, circondare, ravvolgere, avvoltolare, bendare, cingere; onde סְבִיבָה, סְבִיבוֹת, fascia del capo, benda, tiara, mitra. 6) – s-neb, cons. di nb, nella espressione (Z. 1865. Tav. I) nome della 11ª ora del giorno, chiamata altrimenti , P. sotto nbà-t.

(Mar. Dend. I, 9) (D.T.I. 19, 3 e 4) (B.H.T. 38, col. 6) (D.T.II, 45, 2) (Rit. 145, 2; Nav. M. d'H. pl. VI) (Inscr. Sepi I, 458) seneb, deriv. dal prec.; cingere, circondare con un muro, difendere per mezzo di un muro (V. anche D.H.T. 59, f–e). 2) – Difendere, proteggere, riparare. 3) – riparo, difesa (B.H.T. l.c.). 4) – Il muro che orla, che cinge, che circonda, ripara che ripara, che difende; muraglia, fortificazione, fortezza (Inscr. Sepi I, 306 e 352; Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 157). , senb-ḥez, la città del muro bianco, Menfi. 5) – Il gruppo nel l.c. del Nav. è equiv. a snb.

, senb (Rit. 71, 3). Var. del prec., all. 4, nel l.c. citato come var. di sbti.

(Stel. Bian-xi. verso, 19) (Rit. 39, 1e 3) (D.H.T. 71, 35, b, B) seneb, girare attorno a qualche cosa, cingere, accerchiare, circondare, attorniare qualche cosa da ogni parte, e con ciò chiudere, serrare, bloccare, sbarrare; porre ostacoli ed impedimenti sulla strada; impedire, tagliar la strada; – im-

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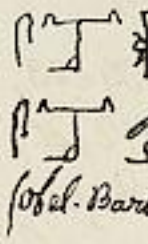
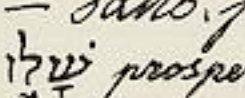
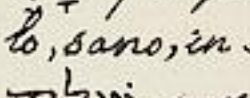
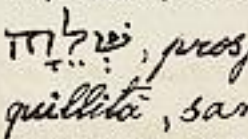
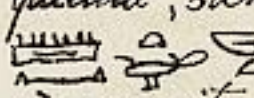
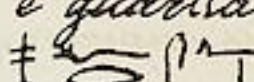
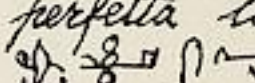
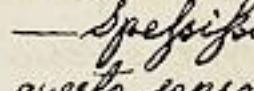
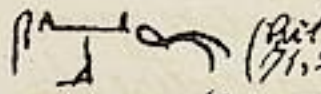
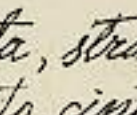
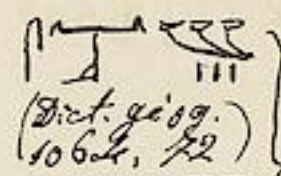
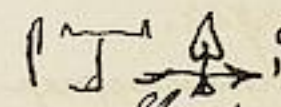
barazzare, far barricate (D. d. T. l.c.).

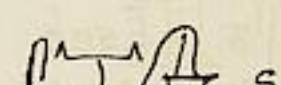

(Abd. Barber)
seneb, riparare, difendere, conservare la vita, la salute; — sanare, guarire (R. 1875, 75). — Ed i passivi.
— Essere o diventar sano, godere una buona salute, star bene, bene valere.
— Salute, prosperità, sanità, salubrità.
— Sano, prospero.

prospero, felice, quieto, tranquillo, sano, in salute;  ,  , cald.  , prosperità, felicità, quieto, tranquillità, sanità, salute.
, ogni malattia è guarita.
 (An. V, 27, 3), sia perfetta la tua salute.
 (V. sotto snib).
— Specialissimo si trova usata in questo senso la sola iniziale , specialmente nel gruppo  (V. sotto ānx).
2) — seneb opp. senib si trova anche corrispondere al nostro nobilissimo, illustrissimo.

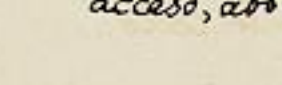

(Rit. 71, 2) (Rec. I, 16, 22) (ib.) (Dend. Mar.)
seneb, deriv. da snb; munire, fornire qualche cosa di un involucro, un'involucro od una cinta per sua difesa.

2) — Lista, striscia di stoffa, cintola, cinto, cintura di stoffa; fascia, benda, fasciatura, bendella. Confr. ענב ed il sost. deriv. sotto  .
3) — Equiv. a , all. 5.


(Dict. géog. 1062, 72) (Dend. Mar.)
seneb, (Brug.) cinta presa come piantagione, in quanto che esa ripara inoltre ciò che è dietro nascosto dallo sguardo dei profani.
— Alcuni traducono corona di fiori, ghirlanda.

 , seneb (Harr. I, 40, 10), albero ignoto, di cui nel l.c. sono menzionate le bacche od i frutti .
— Forse equiv. al prec., o con esso in affinità o connessione.

 , seneb (Rit. 95, 5), abbruciare, bruciare, ardere: ridurre in cenere.
— La fiamma che tutto circonda e avvolge.
שרב, שרף, סרף, abbruciare, ardere, שָׂרָב ardore, arsura, צרב esser arso, acceso, abbruciato.

 , senb-it (P. di Berl. I, l. 20), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 159) torse, torso, busto; (Lieb.) corpo; (Birch) ginocchio, gamba.

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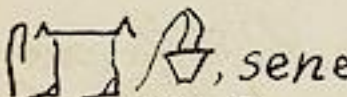
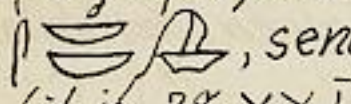
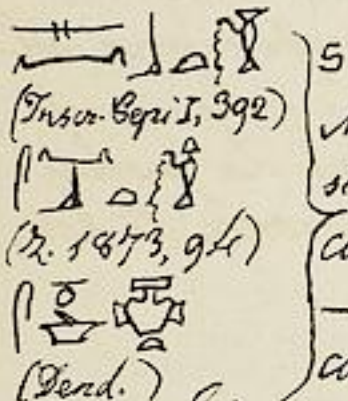
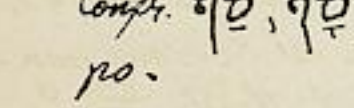
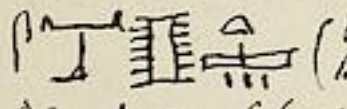
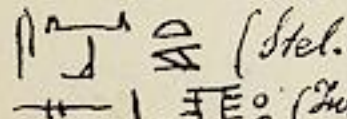
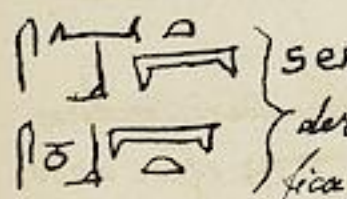
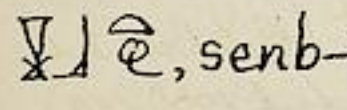
 , senebeb (Roug. Edf. 67, XXI)
 , senebneb (id. ib., 28, XXI)
} Var. di snb.

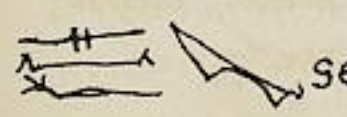
, seneb-t, sost. di snb.


(Insc. Bepi I, 392)
(Z. 1873, 94)
(Dend.)
seneb-t, g. f., secondo Masp., deriv. dal prec. snb signif.: liquore fortificante, corroborante. — (Naville, l. l. c.) brocca, mezzina, mesciroba, secchio; pot-à-charger.
Confr. , , coppa, bacino, vaso, nappo.

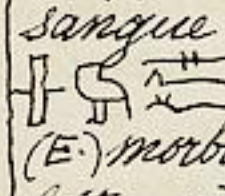
 (Rot. 146, a)
 (Stel. Stobart)
 (Insc. Bep. I, 306)
 (ib. 352)
} senb-t, sost. equivalente a snb. — Ha 1°, 3° e 4° plurali.

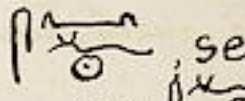

} seneb-t (Z. 1875, p. II, l. 93), deriv. da snb, significa propr. l'accerchiante, la circondante, cioè il cielo.

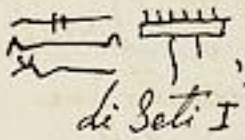
 , senb-t,

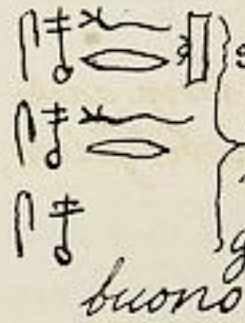
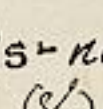
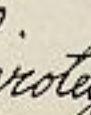
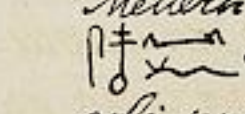
 , senef (Bon. II), Varian-

te di sf.

(P. L. J. 84) b. e.
senef (Rit. 17, 23; 18, 21 e 23; 64, 14; 99, 17), CNOQ (S., M., B.), CNOB (S.), CNAB, CN= aq (B.), π, sanguis; il sangue.
 , àm-senf, (E.) morbus quidam: letter.: ciò che si connette col sangue, la malattia del sangue.

 , senef (Esneh), equiv. od affine con sf (P.); l'anno passato, il tempo passato, il tempo.
CNOBQ (S. M.) annus superior.

 , senef (Bib. el Mol., Tomba di Seti I), speciale stoffa o veste.


} s-nefer, caus. di  nfr (P.); abbellire, far bello, bonificare, far buono, migliorare, far bene, render buono.
2) — proteggere, difendere, guardare, preservare, guarentire (da...  ...), conservare (Stela Mettern.):

egli protesse il suo tutto dal cattivo veleno.

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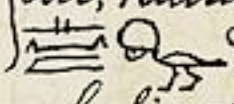
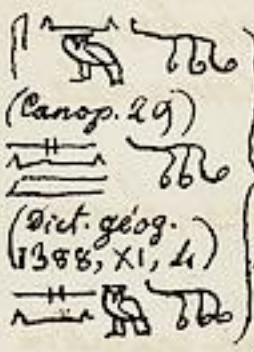
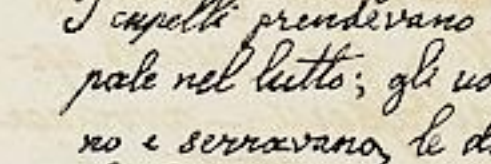
(Denkm. III, 9d)
(P. Leyd. 7,2).
(B. H. T. 60, 2)
(Stel. Nehi, Bul.)

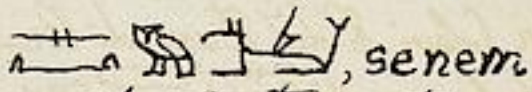
senem, empire, riempire, colmare; provvedere, munire, fornire (specialmente di cibo), nutrire, alimentare. — Ripienezza, abbondanza, pienezza di cibo, nutrimento.  (B. H. T. l.c.) empire la lingua.

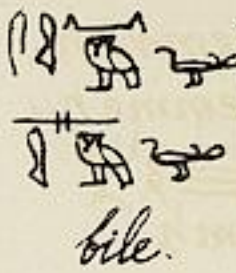
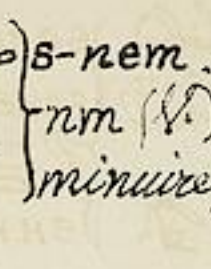

(Canop. 29)
(Dict. géog. 1388, XI, 4)

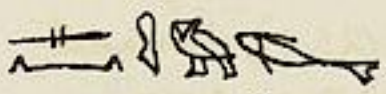
senem, duolo, lutto, bruno. — Sciogliere e quindi impugnare, riunire, serrare i capelli. — I capelli che si impugnano, che si serrano.

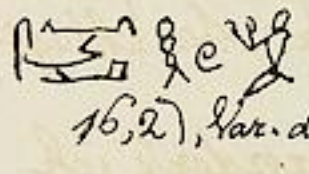
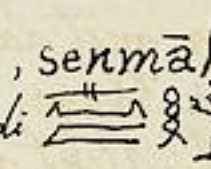
I capelli prendevano una parte principale nel lutto; gli uomini li riunivano e serravano, le donne scioglievano le loro trecce.

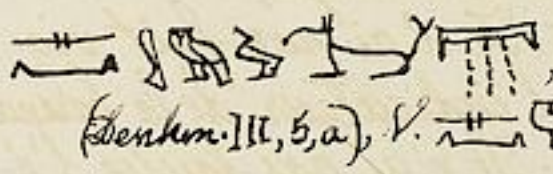
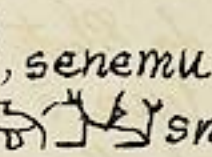

, la purificazione del lutto di lei, cioè lo scioglimento dei suoi capelli.

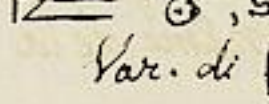
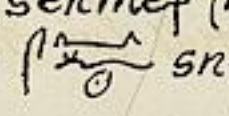

, senem (J. de Rougé, Edf. 64, XV), tempesta, procella, burrasca, tempaccio, temporale. — La grande piena dell acqua, l'inondazione soverchia che nuoce, l'onda che porta perdita, devastazione, rovina.


s-nem. caus. di 
nm (V.); far piccolo, diminuire, rendere miserabile.

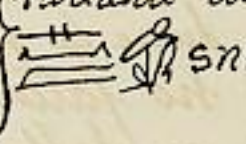

, senem (Birch, Z. 1873, 131) una specie particolare di pesce, oppure deriv. dal prec.: il pesce piccolo, giovane; the freg, il fregolo, lo sciame di pesci; avannotti, pesciolini.

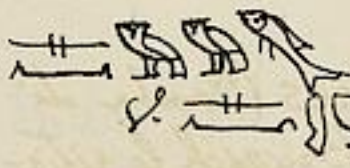
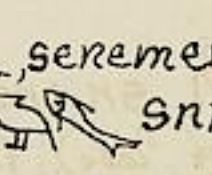

, senmāhu (Leps. Ausw. 16,2), Var. di 
snmh.

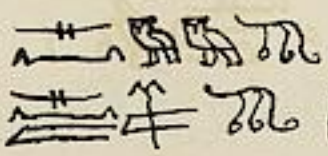

, senemu (Denkm. III, 5,a), V. 
snm.

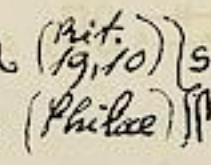

, senmef (Brug. Rec. IV, 5, 22), Var. di 
snf.

(B. H. T. 84)
(P. Rhind, 14, 4)
(Sarc. flor. enkeb, Bul.)

senemem, Varianti di 
snm.


, senemem (Z. 1873, 51), V. 
snm.


(Rit. 19, 10)
(Philae)

senemem, V. 
snm.

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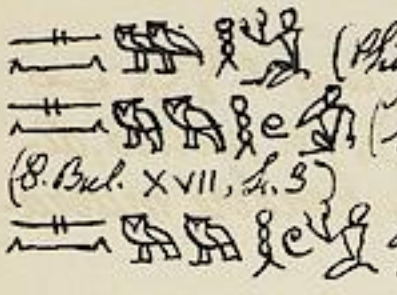
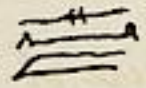
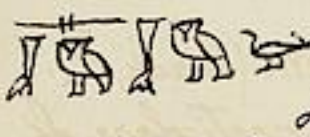
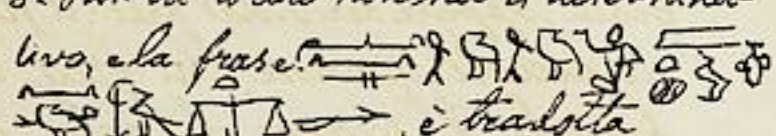
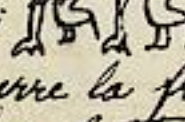
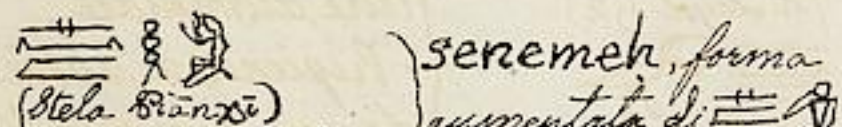
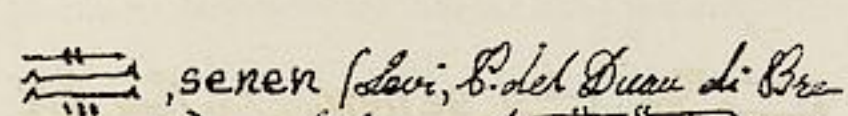
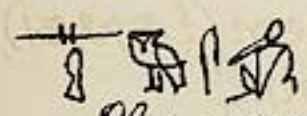

(Philae) (Ann. II, 10, 4) (B. Bul. XVII, p. 3)
senemmeḳ, senemmeḳu, snmḳ.

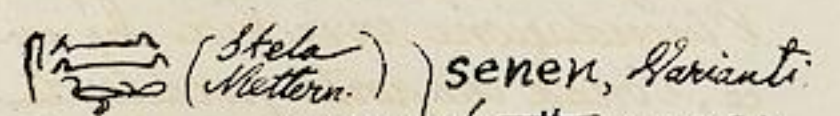

, senem-t, nome di città.
— Anche nome di un'isola vicina a Philae e che gli Arabi chiamano Beghe (بجه).


(Rit. 125, 9), Variante di snm.
Il Rit. di Torino non ha il determinativo, e la frase  , è tradotta
da Birch: I have not cheated in the weight of the balance;
da Brugsch: Nicht habe ich falsch verfahren mit das Ausschlags-Gericht der Wage;
da Reinisch: Nicht anderte ich am Loth der Wage;
da Pleyte: Je n'ai pas fait violence à l'indicateur de la balance;
da Masp.: Je n'ai pas faussé l'équilibre de la balance;
da Pierret: Je n'ai point fraudé quant au poids lui-même de la balance.
— Si potrebbe anche considerare il gruppo del Rit. di Torino come il causativo di  nmnm (P.), e tradurre la frase sopra citata: io non ho fatto avanzare il contrapeso della bilancia.


(Stela Bianchi) (B. Harr. I, 2) (B. di Bul. 12)
senemeḳ, formazione aumentata di smḳ (P.); pregare, domandare, chiedere, supplicare, implorare; supplicare umilmente. — Pronunziare, proferire una preghiera, una domanda, ecc.
— Supplica, preghiera, domanda, orazione.
2) — s-nemeḳ, forma causativa di nmḳu, nemmḳu (P.); farsi piccolo, appiccolirsi, abbassarsi; — avviarsi con deferenza, attestare la sua umiltà (a...., ...); — essere umile, sommesso. — Lodare con umiltà.


, senen (Levi, P. del Duca di Brera, 2) probab. var. di snn, all. 2. giungere a...., ecc.


, snemes (Tomba di Ḥu-soxt, Tebe), Brugsch lo ritiene equiv. a o , snm.


(Stela Mettern.) (D. t. J. I, 77, 6)
senen, Varianti di sn.

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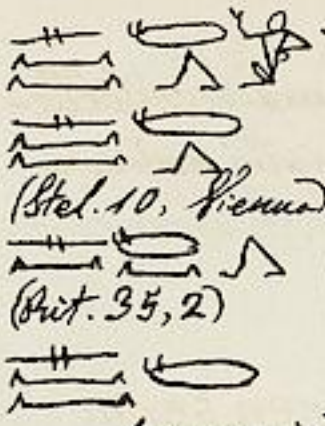
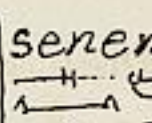
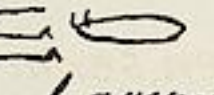
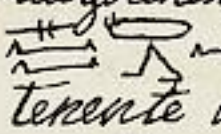
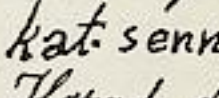
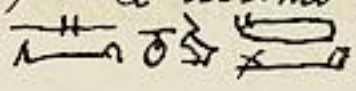
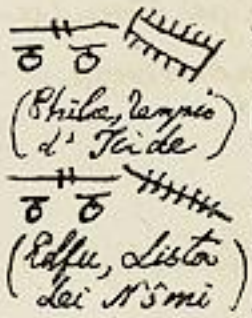

(Stel. 10, Vienna)
(Brit. 35, 2)

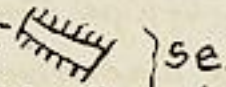
senen, derivato da  sn (Y.); propr. il conduttore, la guida, signif. comandante, ed era il titolo di un ufficiale militare od amministrativo. Come capo militare era ufficiale o luogotenente di cavalleria (secondo de Rougé), in opposizione a  ua-u, luogotenente di fanteria:  , reale luogotenente di cavalleria, capitano di cavalleria di Sua Maestà. Però il Chabas ha trovato questo vocabolo qualchevolta usato per designare anche un ufficiale di fanteria. Secondo Chabas, il Senen era nella gerarchia compreso fra l'ua-u ed il kat. sennu od ufficiale superiore. Il grado di Primo Senen era un grado militare elevatissimo. Principi della casa reale occuparono alcune volte questa carica. — Fra i sennu amministrativi si distinguevano i Sennu dei paesi stranieri, i Sennu del tesoro, i Sennu della casa particolare del Faraone, il Sennu del mer-xetem, cioè del prefetto del sigillo. Il cancelliere aveva anche sotto di se un Senen. — Alcuni egittologi ritengono questo gruppo equiv. a  dnnu (opp. àdnnu) (Y.).

Secondo Maspero (Le Prince prédestiné) il Senen militare era un officier de chars di grado inferiore, ma di cui non si può per ora designare il posto nella gerarchia militare dell'Egitto.

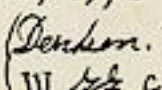
2) — Il 2°, 3° e 4° gruppo sono anche equiv. a sn.

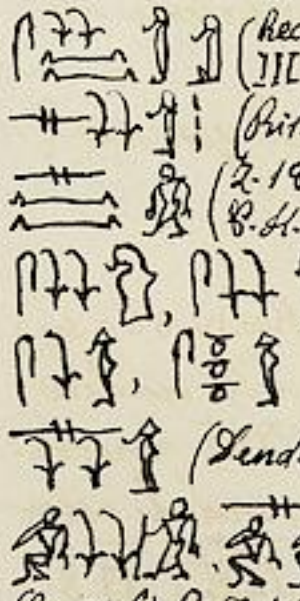
3) — L'ultimo anche equival. a  snnu.


(Philae, Tempio d'Iside)
(Edfu, Liste Lei N 5 mi)

senen, forma derivata da  sn (Y.); fracassare, conquassare, rompere, metter in pezzi, spezzare, tagliar in pezzi, sbranare.

(D.H.T. II, 44, b)
(Denkm. III, 77, c)
(ib.)
(D.K.T. 60)

senen, derivato da  sn (Y.); esposizione per iscritto conforme al fatto, copia conforme, copia. — Specificazione, lista, catalogo, indice, elenco, registro, ruolo, libro.


(Rec. de trav. III, 58 e 59)
(Brit. 71, 14)
(Z. 1878, 4; B.H.d.L. I, 24)
(Devér. Rotenxonsu, p. 702)
(Sendera)
(Rec. IV, 67, 6; D.H.T. II, 56)

senen (L. Goodwin, Z. 1867, 82 e seg.), in connessione col precedente radic. sn, signif.: figura, immagine, simulacro, ritratto, effigie, statua, sem-

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bianza, similianza.
, senen seri, immagine artistica;
, senenza, immagine del fecondatore (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. l. c.).
שנן ripetere, שְׁנִאָן ripetizione; — צוּרָה, צִיר, figura, effigie, simulacro, immagine, forma, apparenza.

, senen (Inscr. Peta, 2,9), v. sn.

, senen, (Chab.) sorta di pietra da taglio.

(E) (Rec. IV, 75, 4) (J. A. T. II, 30, b) (Dümichen, Edfu) } senen, (E) grana, seu metallum quoddam. — (Brugsch) una specie di pietra o minerale, che si impiegava nella cura delle oftalmie (D. H. T. l. c.). — Pietra preziosa? gemma? 2) — V. il seg.

, senen (Düm. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), nome della decima delle undici specie sacre di balsami ānt conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei; era di color aureo. — Una specie di
ān-ḥa-sāp.

, senen (Dend.), costellazione-decano, chiamata posteriormente sqt.

(Chab.) (An. III, 2, 1) } senen, senni, Varr. di snti.

, senenàu (Rit. 42, 18). Var. di sn.

(An. I, 10, 4) (16. I, 10, 5; III, 6) } seneni, Varianti di sn.

, senenī (Mar. Abyd. I, 39, b), Var. di snn.

(D. H. T. IV, 35). (Brit. 17, 62) } senni, sennu v. snn.

, sennu (P. Rhind, 4, 5), ciò che fu assegnato a qualcuno per iscritto, per contratto e patto; ciò che gli fu attribuito, appropriato. — La sua prerogativa, il suo diritto.

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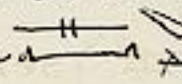
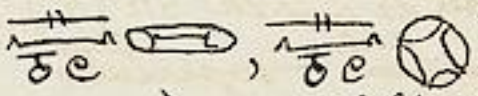
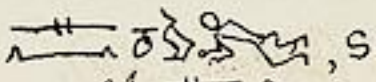
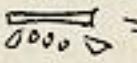
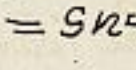
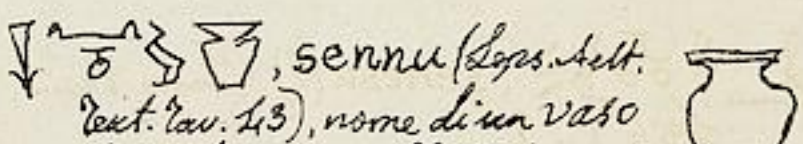
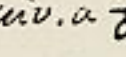
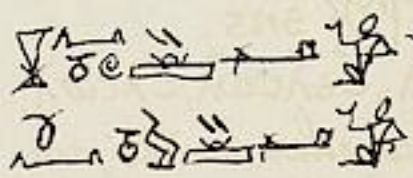
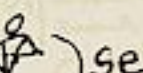
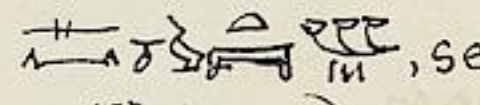
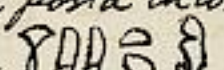
2) – Proprietà o dominio ascritto, passato per iscritto. — Offerta prescritta od ascritta per gli dèi.
3) – Equiv. a  Sn.

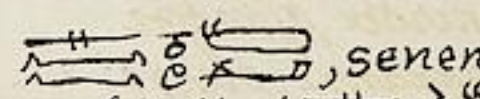
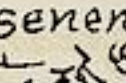

sennu (P. H. 7. 66), equiv. al prec., all. 2.

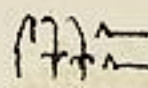

, sennu (P. Rhind, 9). V. Sn; onde sennu  = Sn  (V. ib.).

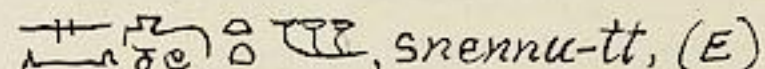

, sennu (Leps. Aelt. Text. Tav. 43), nome di un vaso della forma qui allato disegnata.
2) – Forse equiv. a  Sn.

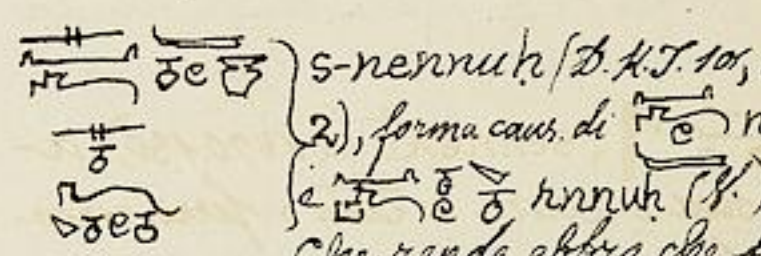

sennui (P. Morale di Bul.), varr. capricciose invece di  Sn.

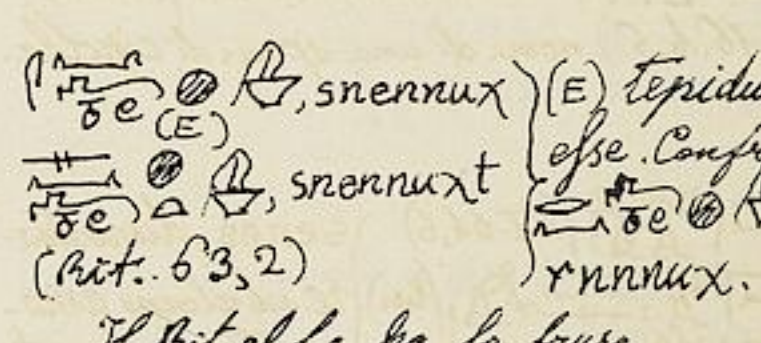

, sennu-pe-t (P. Bul. VII, 10, 7 e sig.), nome di una pianta sacra, verosimilmente una specie di papiro, che nel l.c. appare posta in connessione col nome della dea  tuz-it di Pelusio.

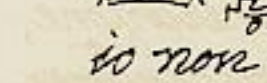

, senennu (Mar. Karn., pl. 41), var. di  Snnu.

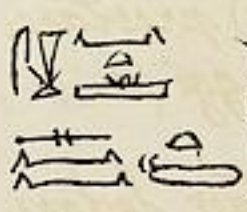
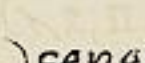
(17)  , snennu (Sall. II, 1, 4), V. snn.

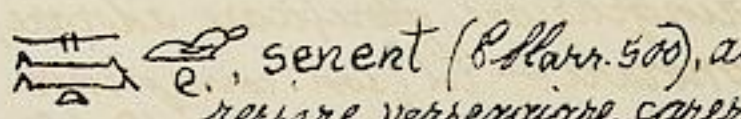

, snennu-tt, (E) herba razior.


s-nennuḥ (D. H. T. 10, col. 2), forma caus. di nnuḥ nnnuḥ (V.). Che rende ebbro, che fa ubbriacare, inebbriare. Titolo prep. di Hathor di Dendera.


, snennux (E) tepidum esse. Confr. nnnux.

, snennuxt (Rit. 63, 2).
Il Rit. al l.c. ha la frase  che io tradurrei: io non attraverso il fuoco; (Pierr.) que la flamme ne m'enveloppe pas; (Birch) Flame does not burn me (?).


serent, simile, coni. V.  Sn.


, serent (P. Harr. 500), accarezzare, vezzeggiare, carezzare, far vezzi o moine, lusingare. Questo vocabolo è un allargamento di Sn (V.); perciò il suo

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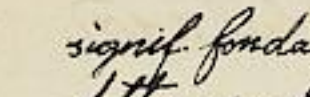
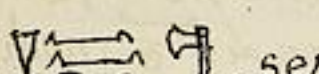
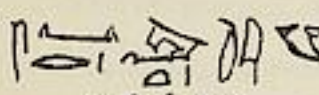
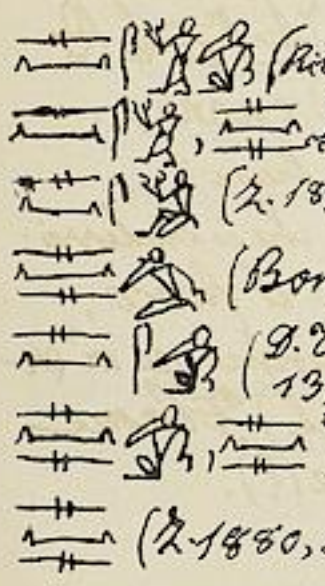
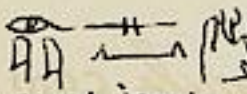
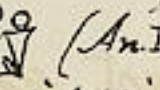
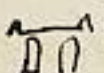
signif. fondam. è: annasare, fiutare, detto approssimativamente benissimo dei cani.

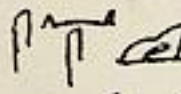
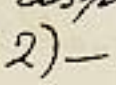
 , senen-tu (Inscr. Pepi I, 356), (Masp.) proscinema.

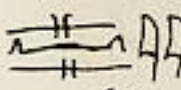
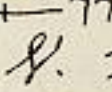
 , sennext (L. 1870, 130), ascia o scure a testa o ferro circolare.

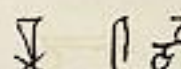
 , senrohātà (Harr. I, 16, b, 6), nome di una specie di cipolla.

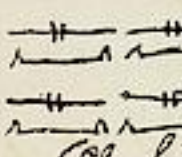

(Rit. 64, 5) (Kerr) (L. 1873, 9) (Bon. pl. 2) (D. E. T. II, 13, 10) (L. 1880, 54)
senes, dimostrare ad alcuno amore, stima, rispetto, venerazione, buoni sentimenti, buone intenzioni, buone disposizioni.
— E questi sost.:  (An. II, 2, 1) prestare, esprimere i suoi omaggi (a....., ...).
2) — Invocare, salutare, lodare, ringraziare, glorificare, adorare, onorare. — Ed i sost. corrisp invocazione (Rien. Ét. I, 72), inni (Golen.), lode (Ebers, L. 1860, 54). — Adoratore.
In parallel. con  sūas' e con

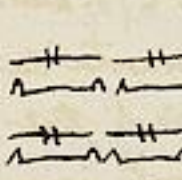
 nàs.

 , senes (Rit. 39, 2; 70, 2; 130, 2; 149, 37), forma derivata da sn (v.), collo stesso significato — soprattutto respirare.
2) — v.  snsn.

 , senesī (Descr. V, 40), v.  sns.
— adoratore (Sarc. Nekhtnebef).

 , senesu (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 166), ?


(Chab.)
sensen, equivalente a sns.
cλcλ, cελcωλ, cλcωλ, caλcελ, coλcλ, considari, hortari; animum addere, ἐλ γα πῦρ; ralbin. ?? stima, considerazione.


(D. E. T. 21) (D. de Berl.) (P. Brugsch, 9, 5; 15, 1) (Sarc. di Sethos)
sensen, v. sns.
— Forma raddoppiata di sn, collo stesso significato. — Special.: tirar col naso, inalare, inspirare, assorbire.
— Odore, fragranza, olezzo.

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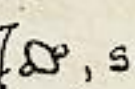
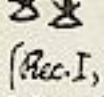
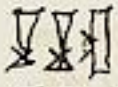
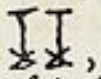
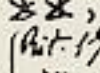
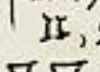
(D. E. 7, II, 47, b, 3)

(Dend. Mar.)

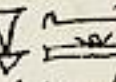
sensen, deriv. dal prec.; odore, profumo.

, sensen (Rit. 154, 5 e 11), derivato anch'esso dal prec.  snsn; odore puzzolente, fetore; puzzare, puzzo. (Birch) to stink.


(Rec. I, 13, 12; 28)

(Haron.)

(Rit. 17, 89; D. E. I. II, 20, 9)

(Stel. Rā-shtp-à 6, Bul.)

(D. E. I, 21, 3)

(Sarc. a Vienna)

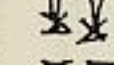
sensen, forma raddoppiata di sn; appaiare, accoppiare, legare, unire, congiungere; - appaiarsi, accoppiarsi, accompagnarsi, congiungersi, associarsi, unirsi, allearsi, affratellarsi, fraternizzare (v. sn). - Trovarsi a paio, a coppia, esser due, esser doppio.

Legge la prep. , , her, onde sensen her..., congiungere a..., unire a..., congiungere insieme.
 (D. E. 68, b. 3), egli unisce il suo cuore alla sua forma corporea.
(- Brugsch osserva che .... può anche significare esser contento di.)
- Rara la costruzione senza preposizione, come in Dend.: è congiunto l'uno coll'altro.

2) - Sost.: doppio, paio, coppia, femm. snsn-t.
3) - Alleanza, confederazione, lega, mescolanza.
4) - Equiv. al seg.

, sensen, derivato dal prec., significa collegato, alleato, associato, amico.
femm. snsn-t.

sensen (Edfu e Philae; L. 1875, Cav. II, l. 33), derivato dal verbo snsn (v.), designa i lunghi pali piantati per paio innanzi ai due battenti delle porte dei piloni, con stendardi e pennoni di vari colori alla punta; - il paio o la coppia di pali o di antenne.

, senseni (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.)
v.
, senseni (C, 232, Louvre),
v.
, senseni

, sensennu

, sensen-t (femm.)
} v. sensen.

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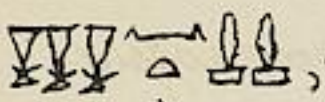
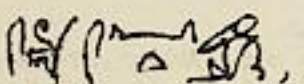
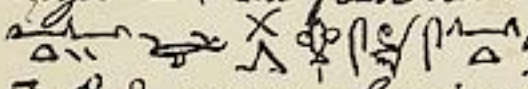
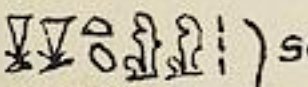
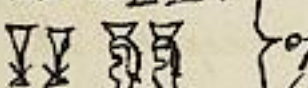
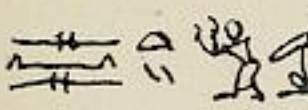
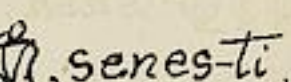
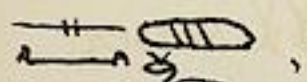
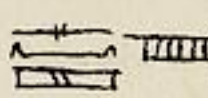
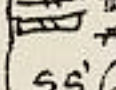
 , sensen-t (?) (Inscr. Leta, 873), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 19), designa le due sponde del Nilo, che costituiscono il territorio dell'Egitto.

 , sensen-t (Rit. 146, h), (Birch) terror:— è una forma di sns e significa invocazione. La frase del l.c.  , senza che si passi all'invocazione del suo ruggito (Birch: impassable through terror of its roaring), è tradotta da Pierret: auquel (feu) on n'échappe pas, redoutable et rugissant; cioè il Pierret collega alla prep. prec. e fa di un vocabolo a parte.

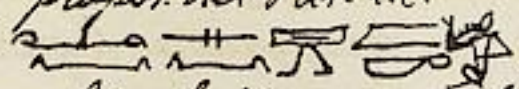
 , sensen-t-u, sensen-tt, opp. sen-ti, opp. sent-sent, (B. H. T. 38, 6), le due sorelle, opp. il paio di sorelle. Confr.  snsn.

 , senes-ti, v.  sns.

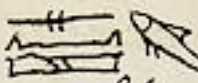
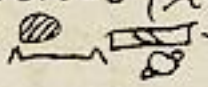
 , senes' (?) (Inscr. Peyr. I, 457), (Masp.) distruggere.

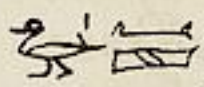
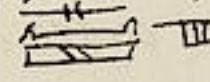
 , senes', forma derivata dai radic.  , ss' (K.); aprire, schiudere, liberare; mostrare, scoprire. — Aprirsi, mostrarsi.

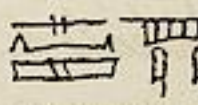
2) — Masp. (Gen. épist. 18) traduce i due primi gruppi anche porta.

— 3) — Birch e Pierret danno un altro senso agli ultimi tre gruppi; così la prosop. del Rit. l.c.  , io non mi schiudo (dice una porta), è tradotta da Birch: I do not go back; da Pierret: Je ne te laisserai pas marcher.

Ma queste due traduzioni noi non crediamo esatte.

 , senes' (K. 1870, 77). Var. di  xns'.

 , senes'àu (P. di Torino, Pleyte e Rossi, pl. 71, 1), (Masp. Genr. épist. 18) porta, le porte. V.  sns'.

 senes'i (Inscr. Peyr. I, 322, 414), deriv. dal prec. sns', significa: socchiuso o spalancato (detto di un

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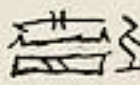
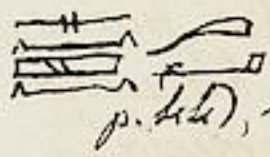
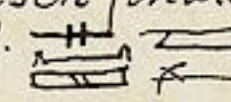
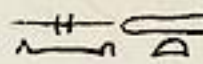
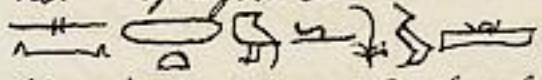
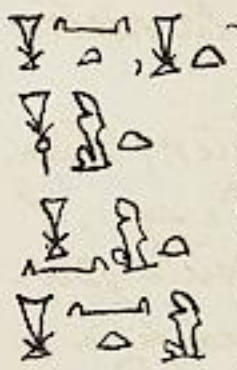
uscio, di una porta, ecc. — e, secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) equiv. allo stesso sns' nel senso di aprire, socchiudere, spalancare (una porta, i due battenti della porta).

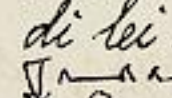
senes'u (Inscr. Leta 137, 148), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 17), piog-gia, piovere, far piovere.

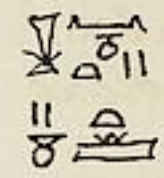

(l.c. 148), la pioggia che essi fanno piovere.

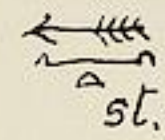

, sens'en (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 44), var. di  sns'.

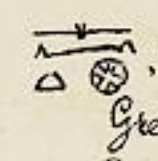

, senes'-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 365), nell'espressione  , che Masp. (Rec. de trav. V.11, 154) trad.: une parole artificieuse.

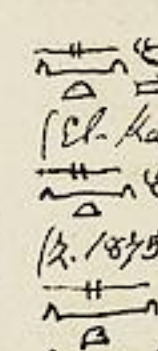

sen-t, femm. di sn; sorella, cωne (?), cωni (M.), † , sror. Duale sen-ti. , cωni n† mas, la sorella della madre di lei, matertera, la zia di lei.

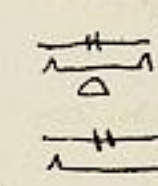

, la sorella della nonna di lui.

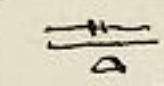

sen-t (L. 1868, 18), femminile di sn.

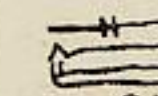

snt, Brugsch lo fa var. di


, sen-t, nome di città, chiamata dai Greci Latopoli; ora Esneh. Comp. ; Eslugo.


sen-t, sost. equiv. a sn (H.); (l.c.) modello, esemplare; — (Pepi, l.c.) modellare. — snt. 2) — Il 2° gruppo è anche equiv. al seg. (Stel. 55, Vienna; Leps. Denk. Lept. Text. p. 27, nota c).


sen-t (L. 1866, 99), tavoliere, damiere, scacchiere. V. .


, sent (Liebl., Aeg. Denkm. 53), un oggetto rappresentato nella forma . Nel l.c. si parla di 1120 di tali oggetti.


, sen-t, V. sn. 2) — Trovasi in un papiro come equival. a sn-t, var. al Rit. 17, 21.

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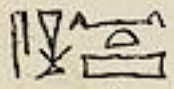
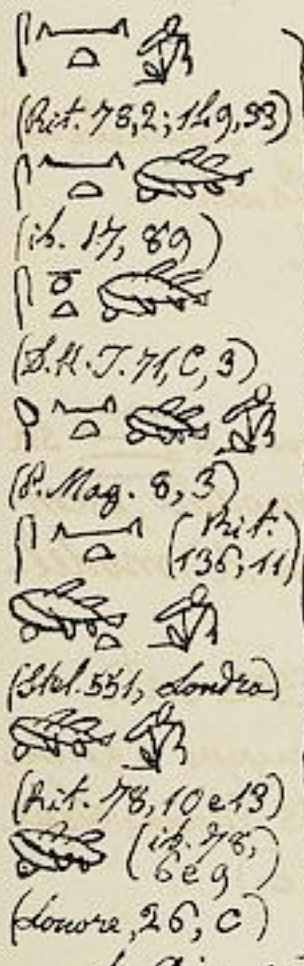
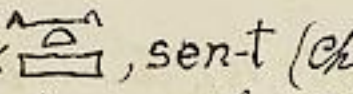
 , sen-t (Chab., Recher. sur la XIX^{e} dyn., p. 144; Mél. 1873, 110), blocco di pietra.

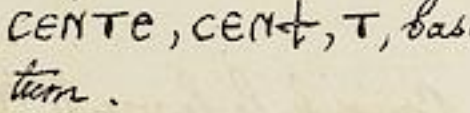
CENTE, CENT, T, basis, fundamentum.

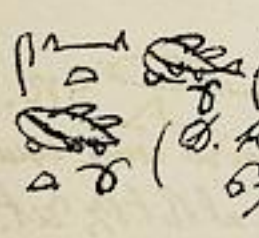

sent, temere, paventare, aver paura; aver timore, tema, paura uno a qualcuno. — Rispettare, onorare, venerare; aver stima, considerazione, venerazione per...; esser colmo di venerazione (per....., ... spp. coll'accusativo); — testimoniare la sua stima, i suoi rispetti, i suoi omaggi. — T sost. corrisp.: timore, paura, terrore, timor di Dio, spavento, tema; rispetto, stima, venerazione, ecc.

(Rit. 78,2; 129,33) (ib. 17, 89) (D.H.T. 71, C, 3) (P. Mag. 8, 3) (Rit. 136, 11) (Stel. 551, Londra) (Rit. 78, 10 e 13) (ib. 78, 6 e 9) (Louvre, 26, C)

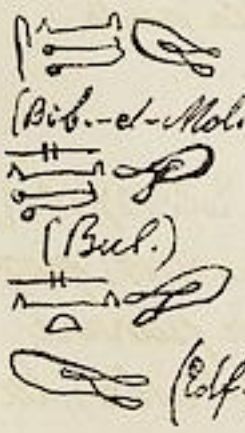
CNAT, (?) ἐνλιβέομαι, vereri, revereri, timere.

 , sent-f xet-ta, lo spavento suo è nel mondo, cioè: tutto il mondo ha timore di lui.

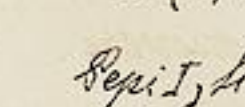
 , io ebbi paura di te.

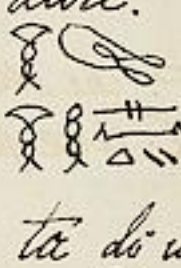

sent, abito, veste o vestito d'onore, propr., dorsi.

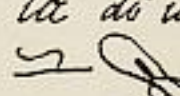
(Dict. geog. 577) (D. A. T. 67)

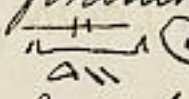

sent, fondare, stabilire, gettar le fondamenta, porre la pietra fondamentale. — Formare, fare, creare. — Fondatore (Inscr. Sepi I, 107). — Fondazione, base, formazione, modellamento, forma, piano, progetto, disegno. — Posatura della pietra fondamentale. — Pietra fondamentale.

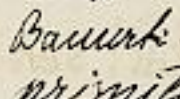
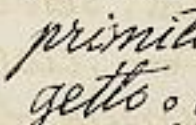
(Bib.-d.-Mol.) (Bul.) (Rolf.)

 , + CENT (M.), fondare.


ūah sent, porre la pietra fondamentale, le fondamenta di un edifizio.

 , du sĕnt (Edfu), ricevere, ottenere, accogliere la pietra fondamentale.

 , senti ūr (Dümichen, Bauurk. v. Dend., 15, 36 e seg.), il primitivo piano, l'antico progetto o disegno di un edifizio.

Confr.  sàpt-ūr sotto il voc.  sàp-t.

2) — Esser solito, avvezzo, abituato. — Costume, abitudine, usanza, uso, consuetudine, forma d'uso, forma abituale.

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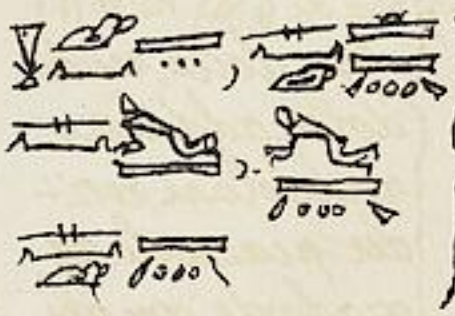
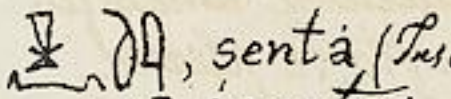
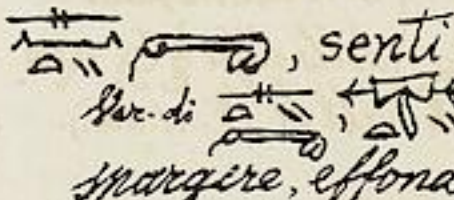
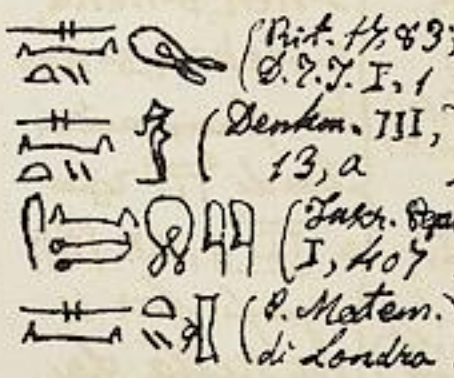
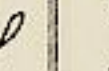
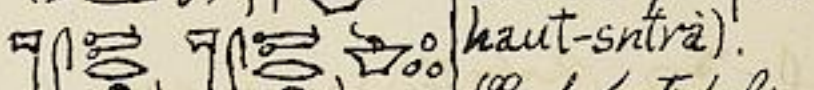
— CNT (T) CENT (M.), CONT (P. Ab), creare formare, consuetum esse; creatio, figmentum, creatura, mundus; consuetudo, mos, mores (π); — CNTE (T.), CENT (M.), CHNT (B.), T, basis, fundamentum.

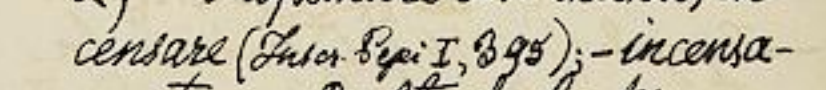

sen-ta, V. sotto sn.


(Trscr. Pepi I, 273), (Maspero) évocateur.
V. snà.


senti (Stela di Mendes), Ser. di , sti (V.); spargere, effondere, eiaculare il seme; seminare, propagare, moltiplicare.
Confr. CHT penis, coire.
ⲛⲁϫ fornicare, ⲥⲛⲁϫ fornicazione.


(Rit. tf, 83; C.T. I, 1) (Denkm. III, 13, a) (Inscr. Pepi I, 407) (P. Matem. di Londra)
senti, V. snt.
— Il 3° gruppo è tradotto da Maspero: fondatore, creatore.
— Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 309, 313 e seg.) trad. l'ultimo gruppo: la base di una piramide, cioè propr.. la larghezza della base della piramide ( àn).


, senti (P. Harr. I, 11, 6; C. 1873, 37, Birch) frutteto, verziere.


sentu (P. Mer. di Bul., pl. 13), Chab. trad.: vedere, ammirare, contemplare.
Brugsch. notando che questo vocabolo è in parallelismo con rm, traduce: piangere, far piangere.

senter, incenso, olibano, incenso prescritto per ardere, i grani d'incenso, che si usavano ardere, per spandere profumo; il prodotto dell'albero balsamifero (nehaut-sntrà). (Per le fonti degli ultimi gruppi, V. sotto ntr (Vol. 3° p. 161, col. 2).
CONTE. CONT, π, theriaca, resina; pix, pinus.
2) — Profumare con incenso, incensare (Inscr. Pepi I, 395); — incensamento. — Culto degli dei.
V. Pichl, Rec. de trav. II, 73.

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, sentt, Var. di snti.

, sentt, V. snti.

, senteti (L. 1873, 153), 6 iv. sar, specie di tessuto o vestimento.
סדן coprimento, panno, vestito;
סדו cingere, cingersi.

, , (Rit. 15, 40; 17, 7 4; 154, 8), , send (De Rougé, Ch. 152), Varianti di snt.

, send, b.e. (Edfu), rara var. di snt.

, send opp. sender (B.H.T. 34, 10), Var. delle b.e. di sntr.

, senz, Varr. di snt. (Berlin. II, 145, b), (B.T.T. I, 38, 9)

, senzar, equivalente a sangar. — Brugsch (G. 1844, 144) traduce: la terra di Zar, cioè Tiro, ritenendo come erronea invece di , e perciò dover l'espressione del l. c. correggersi set-nt-zar terra di zar.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXVII, 23), (Berlin. II, 73), (Rit. 64, 6; 117, 13) s-nezem, causativo di nzm (V.), far dolce, rendere dolce, addolcire, raddolcire, rendere piacevole, aggradevole, amabile; — farsi piacevole, amabile, (Birch, Coffin, l.c.) to be pleased.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

, , s-nezem, causdello stesso nzm, all. 4 (V. ibidem).

, s-nezemu, causat. di nzmu (V.).

, (Stel. Piānxi), (Edfu), (Edfu III, 6, 10; 7, 6; IV, 4, 8), (An. V, 10, 4), (Sall. I, 3, 7), (Champ. Not. Desc. 487) s-neh, s-neha, s-nehau, s-nehi, forme causative di e , nh (V.); significa: far una scelta da una moltitudine, radunare e scegliere; convocare o radunare per fare una scelta, fare una scelta

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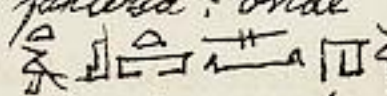
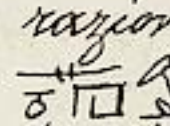
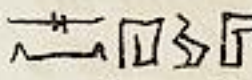
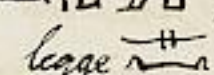
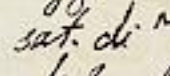
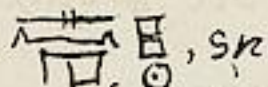
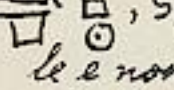
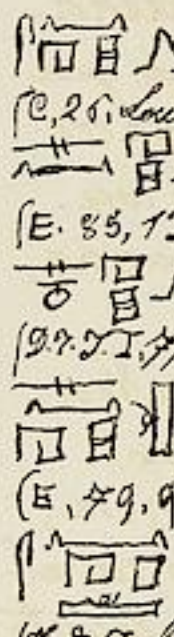
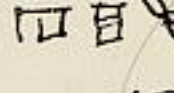
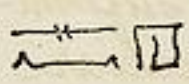
speciale, scegliere trascegliere. — Separare, distinguere, segregare, separare da.
— Detto delle truppe signif.: raccogliere, raccorre, raffrontare e dividere in drappelli truppe di fanteria: onde  , il luogo di riunione e di esercizio della fanteria.
— Un particolare, uno speciale, scelta moltitudine, un certo numero scelto. — Scelta, separazione:  , snch-rā (Gran Calendario di Edfu), separazione del Sole, designa una festa che si celebrava ai 12 Epiphi, nell'epoca del solstizio d'estate.

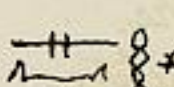
 , snehu (Rit. 75, 3) [Chab. legge ], forma caus. di  nh (P.); proteggere, difendere, guarentire, guardare, custodire, spalleggiare. — Ed i passivi.
Confr. נצר proteggere, custodire, conservare.
— (Birch) those bound; (Pierret) les remparts.

 , snehep, forma caus.-, verbale e nominale, di  nhp (P.), con gli stessi significati: ψαρπ matutinus aliquid agere, surgere, venire, tempus matutinum, mane; ϥnar ⲛ̀ ψωρπ ὄθρος, diluculum.


s-nehep, caus. di nhp (P.), cogli stessi significati: ψορπ, ψωρπ, ψαρπ, ψαρεπ, ψερπ, ψρπ, primum esse, primum facere, praevenire; primus fructus (E. 36, 11); primitiae, principium, initium, primeum, ante. — E quindi: avanzare, procedere, andar avanti.
— Ed anche: far venir presto, far alzar presto, di buon mattino (D. E. T. I, 77, 9; Louvre, C, 26).

 , s-nehep (Edfu), caus. di nhp; prestare, dare, accordare protezione, difesa, ecc.

 , s-nehes (Rit. 112, 3), caus. di nhs (P.), (Birch) Exciter; (Pierr.) Vigilant.
— Brugsch è di opinione che la lettera iniziale — è il pronome possessivo pers. affisso al vocabolo preced..


s-neh, caus. di nnh e var.; legare, annodare.

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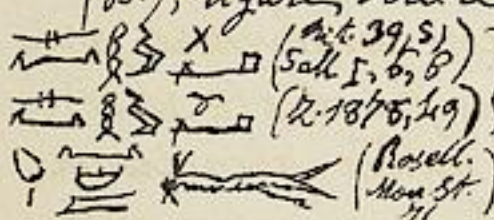
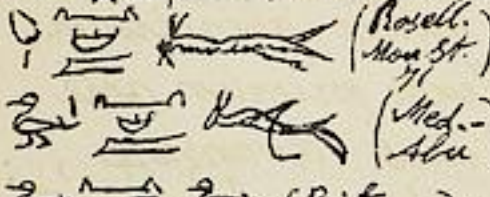
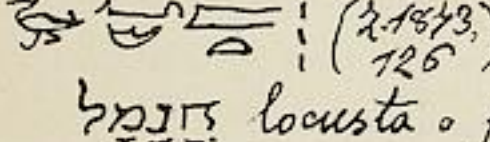
fasciare, bendare, incatenare, attaccare con corde (NOT, NOTQ, fonic), garrotter. — legame, legaccio; - catena degli schiavi, dei prigionieri di guerra e dei delinquenti; — Legacci, legature, che riuniscono le cose. COQ (?.M.). CENQ (M.), CANAQ (B.), ligare, vincire.

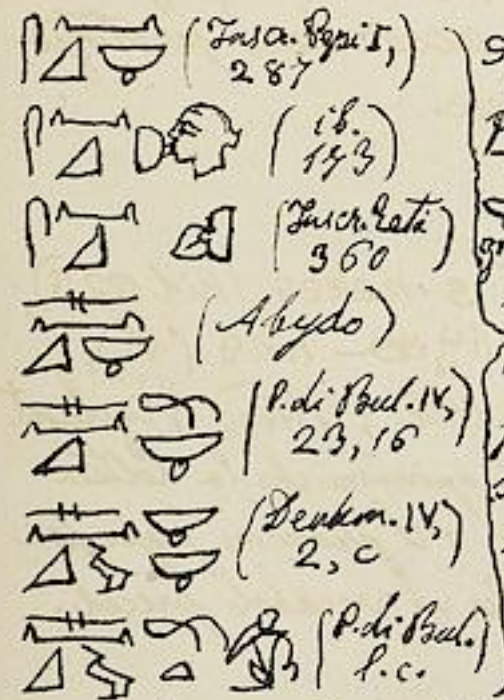

(Ant. 39, 51 Sall I, 6, 6) (P. 1878, 49) } senḥu, Nom. del prec.

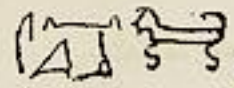

(Rosell. Mon St. II) (Med.-Abu) (Rif. 125, 45) } se-neḥem, grillo, cavalletta, locusta.

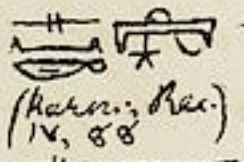
CANNEQ (S.) locusta; ⲟⲩⲛⲓⲕ genere di locusta o baco da seta;

(Ann. V. 16, 2) (P. 1870, 132) (P. 1873, 126)

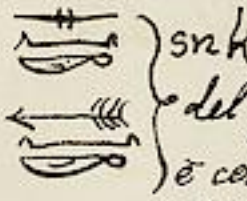
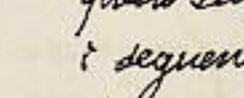

locusta o formica.

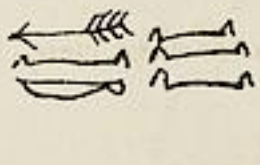

(Tasa. Ppri I, 287) (ib. 193) (Inscr. Rata 360) (Abydo) (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 16) (Denkm. IV, 2, c) (P. di Bul. l. c.) } senq, senqu, forme derivate da sk (?), significano: succhiare, succhiare il latte materno poppare, nutrirsi col latte materno; nutrirsi in generale. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 36) anche allattare. CENK (?.M.) sugere (lac), lactare. שֹׁלֵד, שֹׁלֵד, nutrire, ינק succhiare, poppare.

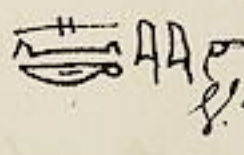

, senqeb (Stela Metter.) forma caus. di nqb; essere abbattuto per afflizione, tristezza o mestizia, esser gravemente afflitto, essere come fulminato dal dolore.

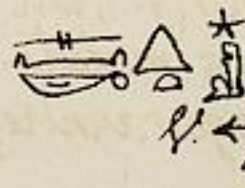

(Harris; Rec. IV, 88) (P. 1864, 2) } senk, essere oscuro, buio, tenebroso, fosco, cupo, caliginoso; — Oscurità, scurezza, tenebrosità, tenebre, buio; - notte.

Confr. ⲥⲁϩⲓ offuscarsi, diventar oscuro, oscurare, oscurarsi; ⲥⲁϩⲓ oscurità, tenebre.


snk, è la trascrizione ieratica del geroglifico  (e varr.), di cui è certa la lettura st. — Dovrà probabilmente si dovrà correggere in questo senso i due gruppi precedenti ed i seguenti trascritti da papiri ieratici e cominciati con , e leggere - st questo gruppo iniziale.


(Denkm. III, 132, m). ?. st.


, senkī (P. 18, Louvre). ?. sti (op. stti).


, senk-t (Pierr. T. H. 33, 115). ?. st-t.

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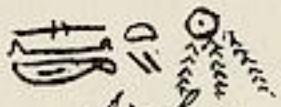
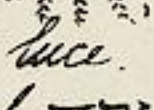
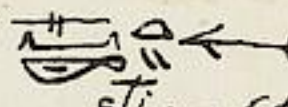
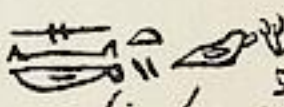
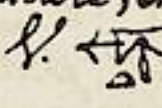
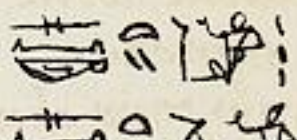
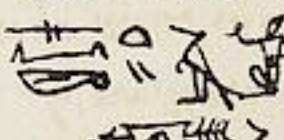
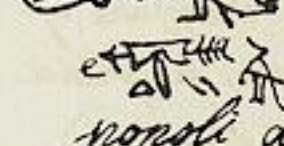
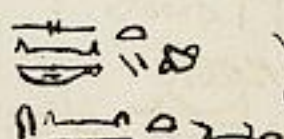
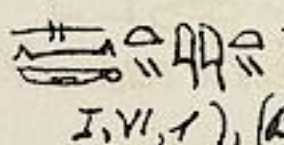
 , senk-ti, (Chab.) raggio di luce. V.  sti.
Confr. זרח risplendere, brillare, apparire o spuntare (detto del sole); זִיק scintilla, favilla, razzo, saetta.

 , senk-ti, V. sti; - CAT, COOTE, saetta, saettare (Chab.).
חִצִּי dardo (II, Cron., 32.5).

 , senkti, (Chab.) atto di devozione, preghiera, orazione.
Confr. צעק gridare, esclamare, supplicare, implorare, pregare.
- V.  sti.



 senk-ti-u (P. Harr. I, 8, 8; 22, 8; Z. 1873, 36), V.
 sti-u.
popoli dell'Est, stranieri dell'Est.
- Confr. però anche אֶזְרָח indigeno, cittadino, מִזְרָח levante, oriente.

 senk-ti (Chab.)
 V. sti.

 , senktiti-u (P. Harr. I, VI, 1), (Birch, Z. 1873, 34) vasi.
Confr. צְלוֹחִית, צְלוֹחִית, ampolla, fiala, piatto, catino, scudella, pentola, pignatta, plur. צְלָחוֹת.
- Probabilmente però si deve leggere sti-iti-u.

, senger (Chab.), Brugsch (Z. 1874, 124) dichiara che Chabas ha confuso con , e che questo gruppo devesi leggere nel l. c., dove è scritto erroneamente invece di (V. sotto snzar).

, senx (Chab.) respirare, fiutare; Var. di sn (V.).
Onde respirare o annasare la terra sul ventre, signif: prosternarsi davanti ad un re o ad un dio col corpo completamente steso bocconi sul suolo.

 (Lusch. Sepi I, 447)
 (Var. Stat.) s-next, causativo di nxt (V.).

, s-nexex (Rit. 78, 14), forma caus. di nxx (V.); far grande, esser fatto grande; equiv. a ep-nigt, maiorem esse, crescere, magnificari.
- Fortificare.
(Birch) to be dignified. (Brugsch) größer gemacht sein; (Rier.) Vieillesse; (Meyer) verjüngen.

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, ser (Dend., Camera di Osiride Sokar), Var. di sr.

(Champ.) (Rit. 58, 3) (Sinai) ser, pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo, spina, punta; legno appuntato, aguzzo; la punta della freccia, freccia, saetta, dardo, strale, lancia, arma pungente in generale. — Mazza, clava. COPTE (S.), COPPI (M. B.), T, ⸗, spina, tribulus, stimulus, aculeus, χερρον; ס׳ר spina, arma, uncino, graffio, pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo; סלון, סלון, spina, stecco; צור aguzzo, acuto; Jud. spinae palmarum, ramis adnascentes; שׁיר dardo, arma; שנן aguzzare, שׁנון acuto, aguzzo; onde שׁן, שׁן dente, zanna. — V. sšr.

, ser (Nav. M. d'Il. II, 1), COPT. CAPT, lana; Variante di saāarta? Probabilm. deriv. da sr (V.), onde propr.: la torta, arricciata od increspata.

O, ser, (E.) morbus quidam cutis; confr. CIP macula.

, ser (A, 63, Louvre), (Piest.) offerta?

(Sarc. Betsis, Bord.) (b. e., Conek) ser, ariete, montone. שׁעיר becco, capro, caprone; שור bue.

ser. Brugsch fa il 1° equiv. a sr, e legge il 2° se-sert. V. il citato srt.

(L. 1872, 44) (Stel. V, 6, Leyd.) (L. 1881, L. IV, 23) (Stela V, 1, Leyd.) (Stela Dapi I, 186) (ib. 435) (ib. 313) (Brug.) ser [plur. ,], שׂר, שר, princeps, dux, praefectus, principe, capitano, capo; grande, nobile, poliarca, signore (dal radic שׂור, שור, esser signore, signoreggiare, assumer l'impero, far principe, costituir principe). (Stel. V, 1, Leyd.), o (voi) nobili, vecchi (e) giovani. , i capi del paese. , il capo dell'officina. , il capo della casa delle offerte.

— Grebaut (Hymne à Amon, p. 82) traduce: amministratore, funzio-

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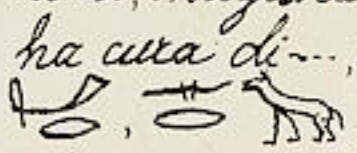
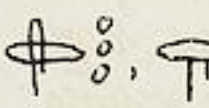
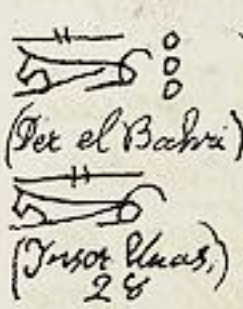
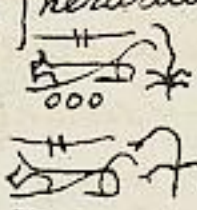
nario, magistrato; letter.: colui che ha cura di..., dalla radice  , sr, cop. disporre, ordinare, aver cura di....

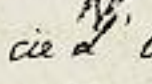
ser (Lefeb., Mythe Osir. 132; Z. 1873, 140; 1874, 103), variante invece di àsàr, Osiride.

 , v. sotto rs.


ser opp. sel, (Brugsch) una certa parte d'ornamentazione di una cappella funeraria. Si trovano citati:


ser-res, il ser del Sud;

ser-meh il ser del Nord.

— (Dümichen, Z. 1872, 44) una specie d'incenso, identico a  srī.

— v. anche il prec..

— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 163) burro, butirro.

, ser, circuire, circolare, girare, far un moto circolare, andar attorno; circondare.

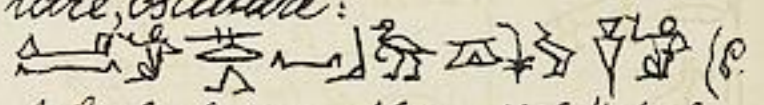
2) — Rivolgersi, ritirarsi, ritrarsi, retrocedere.

3) — Avanzarsi piegando dalla via; — aver adito, aver accesso; avvicinare.

— In affinità colle radici ebraiche שׁוּר, תּוּר, טוּר, דּוּר, זוּר, סוּר, שִׁיר.

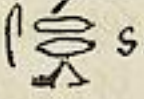
4) — (Dict. géog. 1383, VII, 3) liberarsi, disimpegnarsi, escimerci, dispensarsi.

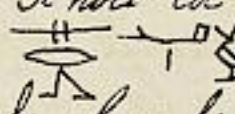
5) — Vibrare, brandire (per esempio un'arma), sventolare (נוּף), agitare, oscillare:

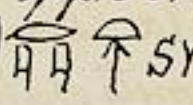

(P. di Berl. I, l. 128; Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 144) io brandii il mio pugnale le lettere: io feci il correre del mio pugnale, je donnai du jeu à mon poignard, cioè: io aggiustai il mio pugnale in modo da farlo facilmente entrare e uscire dalla guaina.

6) — Torcere, voltare, volgere, rivolgere, avvolgere.

7) — (Masp.) cadere.

8) — (Td.; P. di Berl. I, l. 3) aprire, rendere accessibile. v.  srr.

— Si noti la frase  , aprire, allargare le due braccia, lasciarle cadere da ambi i lati; cascar le braccia (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 70).

ser opp. serī, v.  srī.

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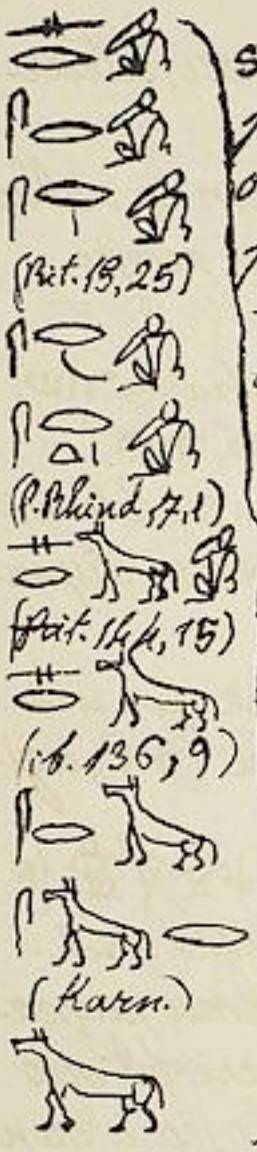

(Rit. 13, 25)

(P. Rhind, 17, 1)

(Rit. 144, 15)

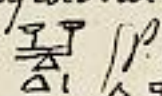
(ib. 136, 9)

(Karn.)

ser preparare, predisporre, disporre, ordinare, organizzare; — predire, predestinare, prefissare — prepararsi, disporsi, accingersi a...

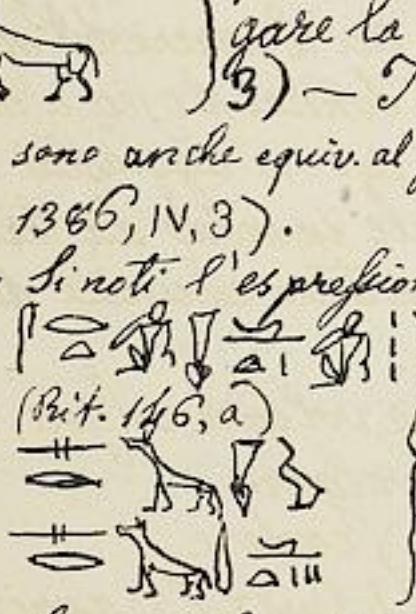
ser-xer, prepararsi alla pugna, al combattimento, cp мλαqeвολ (?) distribuere aciem, in aciem exire, castramentari.

2) — Equiv. al seg.:

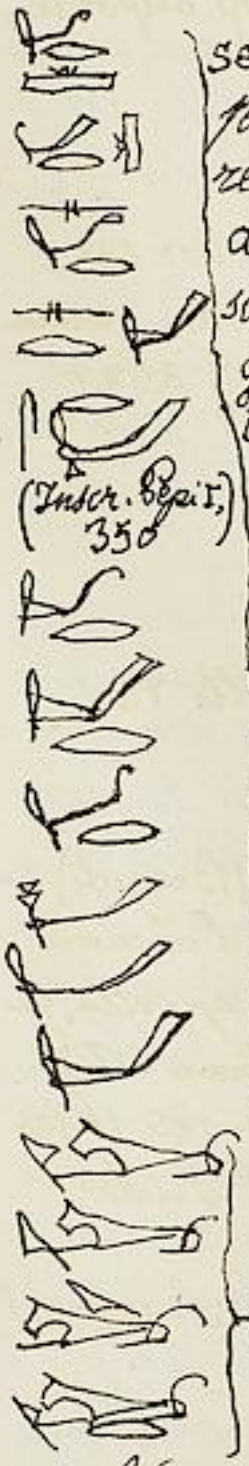
(P. Rhind, l. c.) equiv. a  , allargare la via.

3) — I quattro ultimi sono anche equiv. al prec. (Dict. géog. 1366, IV, 3).

— Si noti l'espressione:


(Brugsch) profeta, indovino, divinatore, Wahrsager; (Pierr.) preparant les paroles; (Birch) falsifying words. — (Chab.) parler légèrement, inconsidérément, parler à tort et à travers, à la volée, sans réflection, sans retenue, non poter tener la lingua [confr. con cp ψλλλε εвολ, verba spargere (v. il seg.), inutilia effundere].

— Il geroglifico designa una giraffa chiamata appunto sr pel continuo moto oscillatorio (v. il prec. di questo animale nello stato di riposo.


(Inscr. Sapaï, 350)

ser, far grande, largo, ampio; ingrandire, allargare, amplificare, accrescere, ampliare, slargare, distendere, dilatare, allungare (D. C. T. 50, 13), aumentare, stendere, spargere. — lanciare (Masp. a Sapaï l. c.).

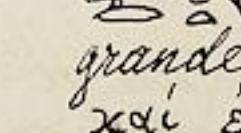
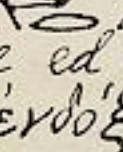
2) — Innalzare, ingrandire, illustrare, rendere splendido, vistoso, riguardevole, magnifico, eccellente, ecc.

3) — Stimare, considerare, onorare, riverire, rispettare; tenere in autorità, credito, stima.

4) — I sostantivi e gli aggettivi corrisp. a tutti i preced. significati.

b. c.

— cωp (?. M.), cp (?.), cep (?. M.), dilatare, amplificare, distribuere, spargere, vulgare, promulgare, extendere, dispergere, dissipare; — שורע distendere, ridondare, esser superfluo, smisurato; זרה spargere; סלא stimare, pregiare, סלל innalzare, elevare, esaltare; שור, שורר, signoreggiare, dominare.


(Rosetta 3), essendo grande ed illustre, δαψιλωσ και ενδοξως (v.  sr).

(D. C. T. II, 26, seg.),

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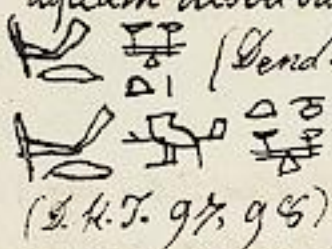
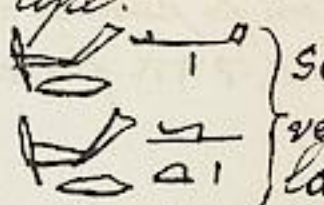
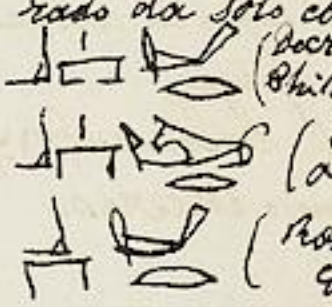
spargono (cioè bagnano) il corpo di lei con acqua. (Confr. CEP MOOY, aquam distribuere).

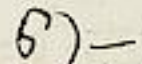

(Dend.) (S. H. T. 97, 95) allargare, amplificare, ecc. la via.

(Louvre, C, 26; Pierret e E. de Rougé) décerner des honneurs, in affin. con יְשִׁיר (da שׁוּר) for signoreggiare, costituir principe.


ser dod (Stela Piānxi, verso 21), stendere, allargare la mano; stendere, allungare il braccio.

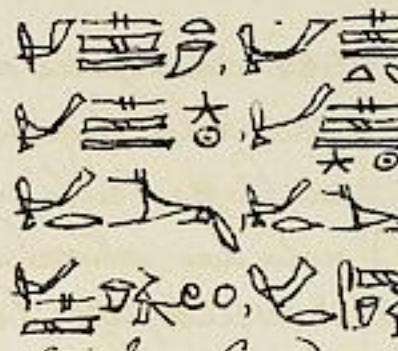
— 5) — Frequentemente questo ser è un epiteto d'ornamento dell'adito di un tempio; ed anzi esso trovasi non di rado da solo col signif. di adito:

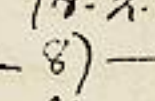

(Descr. di Philae, a, b) (ib. a, 11) (Rosetta, 6) be-ser, corrisponde al greco τὸ ἄδυτον (R. Rev. Archaeol. 1865, 201).

6) — Equiv. al seg., onde il participio  scolpito (V. Schiap. L. d. J. m., p. 56).

7) — (Pierr.) Disporre, preparare, organizzare.

— ser-sesta, neb-ser-sesta, nome della 6ª ora della notte (Z. 1865, 6).


ser-sesta, nome e designazione eponima della 9ª ora del giorno (R. Z. 1865, 3).

— 8) — Pei segni  V. anche sotto ẖsr.

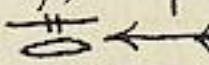
(Tasc. Unas, 609) ser, scrivere, scolpire, incidere, intagliare, tracciare.

— forare, trafiggere, colpire colla picca.

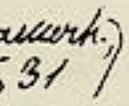
raro (Cenbm. IV, 33)

(Schiap. L. d. J., 56) שׂרט incidere, intagliare; lacerare, far taglio. תּאר descrivere, delineare, disegnare. rabbin. צִיֵּר dipingere.

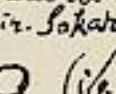
— Schiap. (l. c.) confr. con ɯap, ɯape, ɯaape, ɯapi, percuotere, percossa; corpe (Z.), corpi (M.), κέντρον

Confr.  sr.

— (Masp., ad Unas, l. c.) lanciare.

(S. Bauwerk., Testo, 31) (Z. 1872, 44) ser, deriv. da  sr; propr.: ciò che si volta in circolo, opp. che si brandisce o si scuote; signif.: tamburo, tamburello, cembalo.

(Dend., Camera di Osir. Sokar) (ib.)

— Brugsch legge l'ultimo ser ser, ritiene  var. di e traduce scuotere il tamburello.

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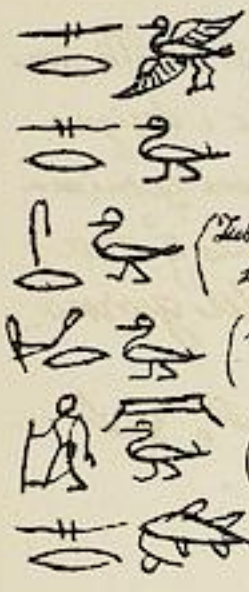
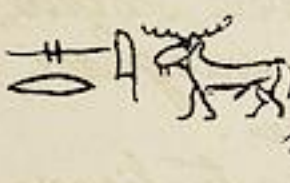
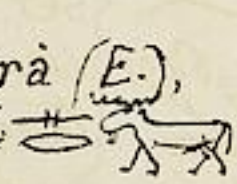
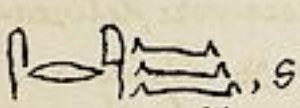
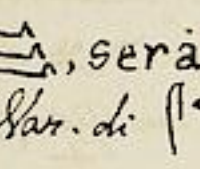
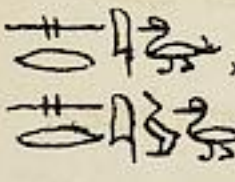

(Beni-Hasn.)
(Tabot. Bpi I, 441)
(A. 1863, 53)
(D.A.T. 103)
(Leps. Denk. Text 10)

ser una specie di oca delle lagune del Basso Egitto, chiamata dai naturalisti chœnalopex, tadorna, volpoca. — Confr. שְׂלָו colornica, quaglia; assir. tarru, tortora.

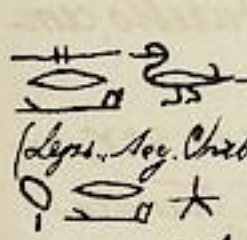
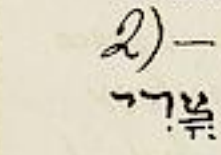

, serà (E.), Var. di  sr.


, serà, (E.) granum.

, serà (Cav. Stat.), (Br.) Var. di  srī.

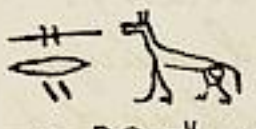

, serà (An. IV, 15, 10)
, seràu (P. Bul. II, 9)
} sr.

seràu (Descr. V, 40; Dict. géog. 1158), Var. di sr.

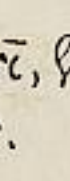

(Leps. Aeg. Chron. 69)
serā opp. se-rā, Σρώ e Ἰσρώ della lista dei decani d'Hephaestion, nomi del 19° e del 20° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista.
— Brugsch fa questi gruppi equivalenti a  se-sert (K. srt).

serī (P. Med. 3, 5 e seg.) indigestione, dispepsia, repletione, ripienezza di cibi indigesti (Brugsch).
— (E.) nausea. Confr. זִרְאָה fastidio, nausea.
— Il determinativo mi fa pensare a זָרַח colare, stillare; הִזְרִיחַ far colare, far stillare.

, serī (Roc. IV, 88, 25) nel gruppo , che designa un albero balsamifero di qualità inferiore, col legno di colore oscuro e portante spine.
2) — Una specie di balsamo זְרִי, זֹרִי, balsamo o incenso.


seri, serī, K. sr.
— Il 2° designa nel l.c. la giraffa.

seri, K. sr.

serī, K.  sr.

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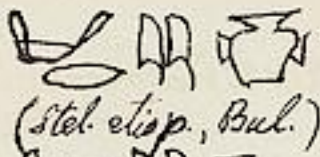
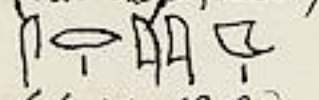
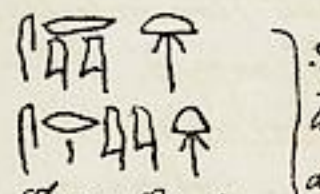
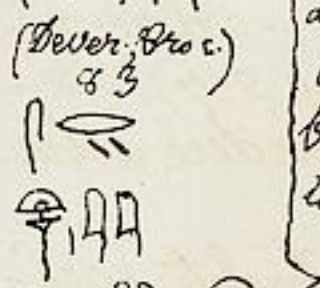
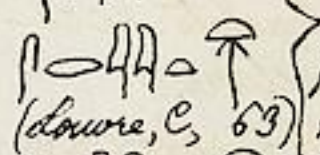
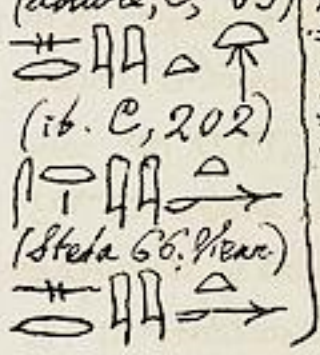
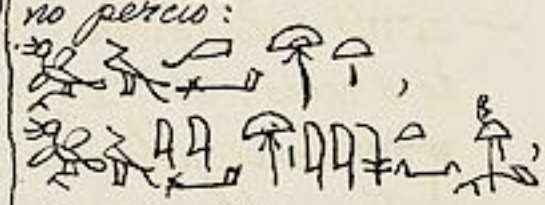
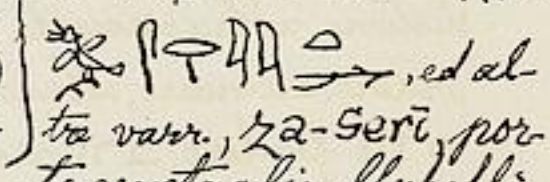
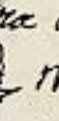
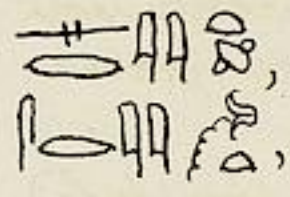
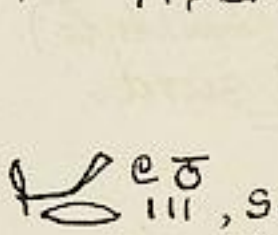

(Stel. etiop., Bul.)

(An. V, 13, 3)

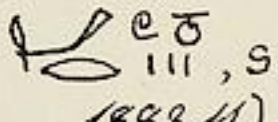
serī, propr. vaso largo, grande vaso (Confr. sr), significa: brocca, orcio, anfora, giarra, il sir dei moderni egiziani. Confr. l'ebr. סִיר caldaia, pentola, pignatta, olla.


(Dever. Proc. § 3)

(Louvre, C, 63)

(ib. C, 202)

(Stela 66. Vienn.)

serī, ser-īt il distintivo o segno caratteristico a foggia di paravento aperto, ventaglio, ombrello o flabello, che portavano in mano davanti al sovrano certi ufficiali superiori, i quali si chiamavano perciò:   , ed altra varr., za-serī, porta-ventaglio, flabelliforo, flabelliforo alla destra del re (alla sinistra altri flabelliferi portavano il  meḥ (8.). Questi flabelliferi za-serī potevano appartenere:
a) alla milizia, in cui (secondo il P. Wolbour) occupavano il posto dopo i sennu;
b) alla marina ed alle sacre navi (Stel. N. 18, Torino); e pare che avessero la carica di sovraintendente dei marinai;
c) al popolo;
d) alle divinità (Liebl., Dict. des Noms propr., N. 194, § 35);
e) ai re (ib., N. 621 e 797; Bul 69).

ser-īt (E), V. srī.

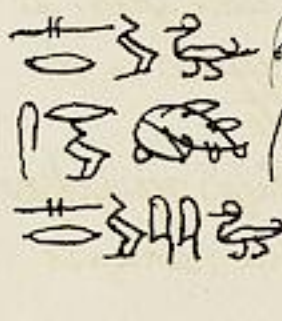


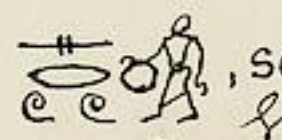
seru (Masp., Journ. Asiat. 1883, 11) burro; caeip, caipe (?), πε, caseus, butyrus.
— (Brugsch) siero del burro.

(Lepsius, Aelt. Text. 41)

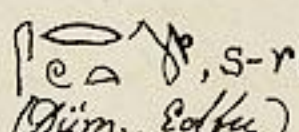
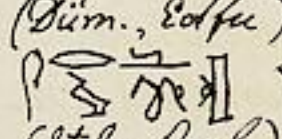
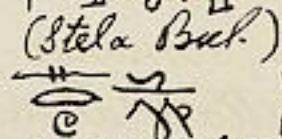
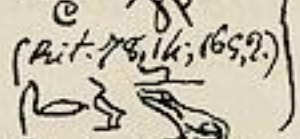
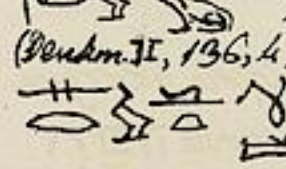
(Denkm. II, 25)

(L. 1863, 53)

seru, seruī, V.  sr.



seruu (D. A. T. 8, 7), V. sr.
— Tamburino, suonatore di tamburo.

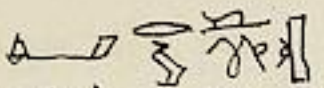
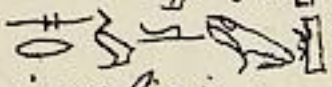
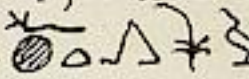
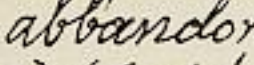
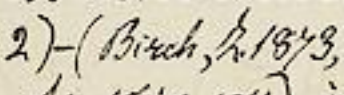

(Dümich., Edfu)

(Stela Bul.)

(Rit. 78, 14; 165, 2.)

(Denkm. III, 136, 4)


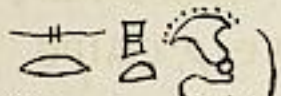
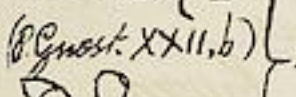
s-rud

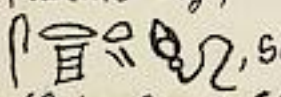
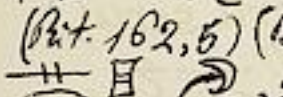
s-rudt

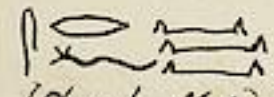
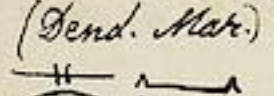
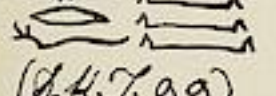
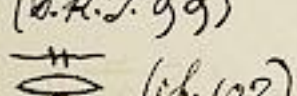
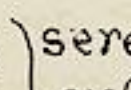
, s-rut

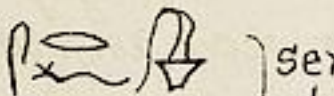
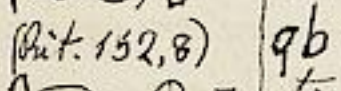
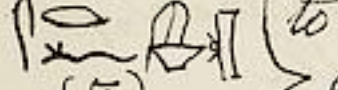
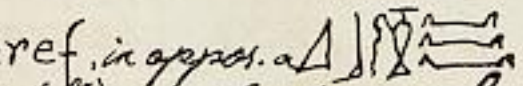
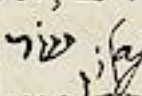
cons. di rud (V.); far prosperare, far riuscire, giovare, esser utile a —; conservare, mantenere; — ed i passivi. Equivalente a

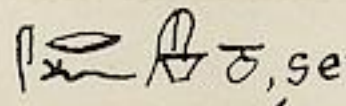

(V. sotto il predetto rud).

, conservare i confini, in oppos. a  abbandonarli.
2) — (Birch, Z. 1873, 37; Harkavy, Journ. As. 1870, 161), incidere, graver. scolpire; onde

scultura (Journ. As. l.c.).
3) — V.  surd.


(Gnost. XXII, b)

(Kah. del Seg.)
serpet: una pianta crescente sulle sponde del Nilo e che serviva di nutrimento: una specie di papiro o di loto. (Masp.) nymphaea ortica; sinapis alba.


(Rit. 162, 5) (Brugsch), serped

(Edfu)
— Confr. סִרְפַּד


(Dend. Mar.)

(D.H.T. 99)

(ib. 102)

(Roug. Edf. 28, 19)
seref, deriv. da  srf (V.); l'acqua dell'inondazione che si posa, che fa deposito; il sedimento, il deposito, il limo lasciato dall'inondazione del Nilo.
2) — Inondare, innaffiare, sommergere; — imbibire, umettare (di ....., ..., ..., opp. .....).
— Ed i sost. corrisp.
זָרַף colare, stillare, irrigare, adacquare; זָלַף (cald.) stillare, onde זִלְפָּה goccia; — סָלַף (Prov. 21, 12) traboccare.


(Rit. 152, 8)

(E)

(An. I, 17, 2; Canop. 27)
seref, in oppos. a  qb (?), signif.: essere molto caldo, ocente; aver caldo; — scaldare, riscaldare; riscaldare (certi ingredienti) con mite fuoco o con altro mezzo.
Calore, ardore, riscaldamento (P. Med. di Berl. 7, 12); — calore animale (Goodw. Trans. II, 257).
2) — Abbruciare, ardere; abbruciamento.
3) — Anche in senso traslato: eccitare, provocare, irritare.
— יָרַב (cald.) ardere; (Siriac.) essere arido o secco; (ebr.) יְרֵבָה ardore, arsura; שׂוּרָף ardere, abbruciare, שְׂרֵפָה combustione, abbruciamento, ardore; צָרַב ardere, accendere, abbruciare, divampare; צָרַף fondere; זָרַב riscaldare; סָרַף lo stesso che שׂוּרָף; (assir.) asrupu, abbruciò. — זָלַעַף e זָעַף, adirarsi, sdegnarsi, onde זַעַף sdegno, ira, furore, indignazione. — זְלָעָפָה, זַלְעֲפָה, arsura. — שַׁלְהֶבֶת fiamma, incendio.
Brugsch confr. con clgo (?) tepidum esse.
— 4) — Il 2° gruppo è da Chabas fatto equiv. a  srf.


, seref, deriv. dal prec.; un vaso od una bevanda per scal-

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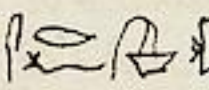
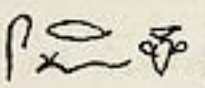
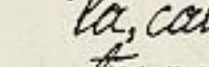
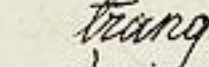
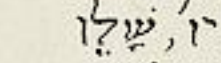
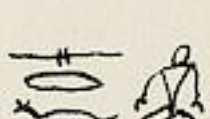
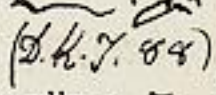
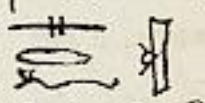
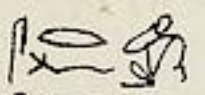
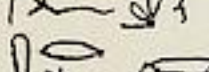
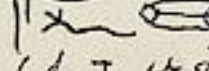
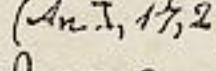
dare o riscaldare.

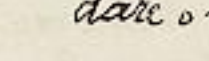
 , seref (C.26, Louvre), una persona che si riscalda, cioè un uomo di sangue caldo, di temperamento focoso, ardente.

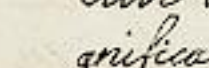
 , seref (Tomba di Ti, N.168), cuor caldo, calore del cuore; significa la calda, quieta tranquilla, calma disposizione d'animo; tranquillità, quiete dell'animo.
 , pacifico, felice, quieto, tranquillo; sinonimo di  , (calc.)  , quiete, tranquillità, pace, riposo, sicurtà, prosperità, tregua.



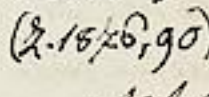

(D.K.T. 84)

(L.15,26,90)
seref, affine col prec. (?), riposare, riposarsi, posare, rimettersi, restare; — ristorarsi, riaversi, rianimarsi, riprender le forze, ristabilirsi. — Ristoro (H. Brugsch, l. l. c., ed il seg.).
— Chabas traduce il 1° gruppo: accocolarsi, accosciarsi.

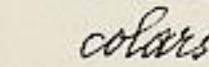


(An. I, 17, 2)

seref, reficere, nutrire, alimentare, ristorare, sostentare; — refezione, nutrimento, alimento;
— (An. l. c.) ristoro, rifocillamento
 cibo, vitto.



seref (Chab. C. Morale di Bul.) irritare, provocare (?. srf; gll. 3);
— (De Rougé) differer, remettre.
— Io confronterei con סרב, סלף, sovvertire, pervertire, travviare; — ribelle, ribroso, refrattario; סֶלֶף perversità, sovversione.
— A meno che questi gruppi non siano varianti capricciose (di cui tanto abbonda quel papiro) invece di 
o di , srf (?), come del resto ho supposto lo stesso Chabas (Egyptologie, des Maximes etc.), traducendo sostentare, sostenere, refocillare, giovare, sostegno, risorsa (?. ibidem, le massime XV e XVI).

, serm (Dict. géo. 1112), ?. sarm.

 , s-rem, caus. di rm (?).



(P. Ebers 17, 6)
(ib. 19, 1)
(E.)
(P. Med. di Berl. 11, 3)
serem, seremu, carm, carem, corem, ⲡⲓ, faex, τρυγίας; feccia, lie.
 feccia liquida.

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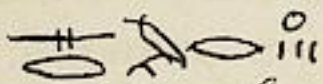
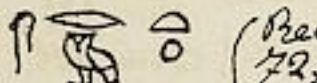
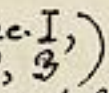
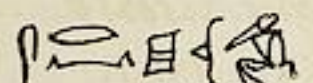
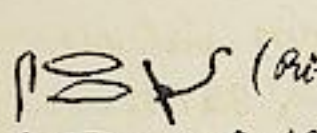
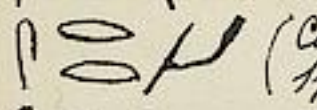
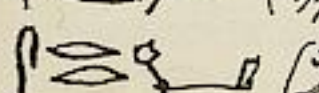
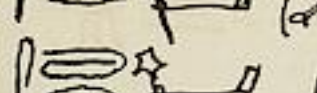
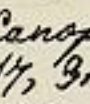
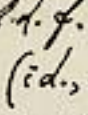
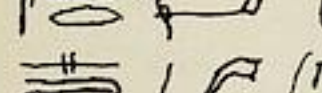
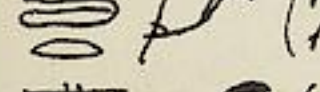
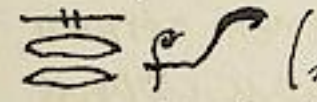
, sermer (An. III, 3, 5), (Masp., Genr. épist. 106) bibita od ogni liquore fermentato Masp. compr. con סִיר effervescere, aestuare.

 , sermer (An. IV, 16, 4), (Masp. l.c. prec.) סִיר, plur סִירִים spinae, vepres.

 (Rec. I, 72, 3) (P. Med. Berl. 11, 3) } serm-t, V.  srm.

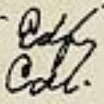
 (Denk.) } s-rerp, causativo di rrp (V.).

 (Rit. 15, 49, var.)  (Canop. 17, 34)  (Schiap. d. t. f. 56)  (id., ib.) } serer, forme deriv. da  sr; opp. s-rer, forme causative di  rr (V.).

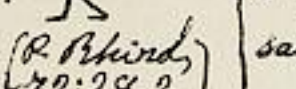
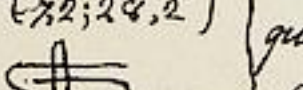
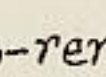
 (Rit. 15, 48)  (16. 15, 49)  (Pdf Col.) } Intagliare, incidere, scolpire, tracciare, scrivere, mettere in iscritto, redigere in iscritto.

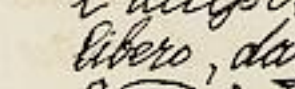
2) — Far incidere, ecc.

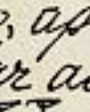
3) — (Chab.) forare, trafiggere, colpire colla picca.

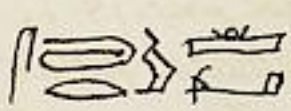
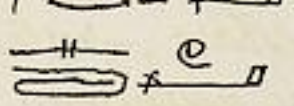
4) — Equiv. a  srru.

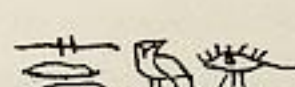
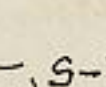
5) — Varr. del seg.

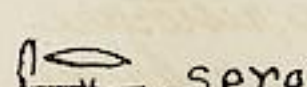
(P. Rkind, 7, 2; 2, 4, 2)  (Z. 1875, 40)  (An. V, 15, ult.) } s-rer, s-reru, forme caus. sost. di  rr; fare che qualche cosa si muova o si agiti girando quà e là, che sia girata. — Onde detto anche del rivoltar le biade dopo la messe, perchè esse viemeglio si essichino (An. l.c.).

2) — serer, forma derivata da ser (), signif.: accordare l'accesso, aprire, schiudere, far libero, dar adito, nell'espres.  (P. Rkind. l. c.) aprire la via.

3) — Il gruppo  designa in Z. l.c. lo stato di allegra commozione del cuore, far giubilare.

  } sreru (Sall. I, 6, 2; III, 3, 5), equiv. ai prec., e nei ll. cc. appunto nel significato di rivoltar le biade; — onde la tradiz. di Chab.: raccogliere, raccolto.

 , s-rerem (Rit. 125, 6), Var. di  srm.

 , seres (Burt. Excerpt. hierog. Taf. 8, 1), סָרִיס eunuco; cortigiano, ciambellano.

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, s-res (Rit. 130,16), causativo di rs (?).

, sersen (Naville, Mythe d'Hor. pl. VII, 10), pugnare, lottare, schermeggiare, combattere l'uno coll'altro, combattere tra due, far un duello. Brugsch confr. CHNCN† disputare, colloqui (cioè: fare un duello a parole).

, serser (Stela etiop. II, 13. Bul.), proporsi, stabilire, determinare, decidersi, formar un disegno, aver disegno di...

a, serser (Stat. I 28,7), secondo Brugsch, è la forma raddoppiata di un radicale opp. ser (il cui signif. fond. si è conservato nel copto CWP[ϵ2ωλ] disperdere, dissipare), e significa: l'intruso, Eindringling, colui che irrompe e penetra (in un santuario o tempio?); — oppure il dilapidatore di un santuario o tempio, per dissipazione di particolari giurisdizioni al suo proprio profitto.

ser-sesta, e vart. } v. sotto sr.
e vart. }

, Seres' (Denkm. IV, 55, d), Var. della b. e invece di srx.

(D.E.T. II, 35, 8) } ser-t, s. f., v.
(Mar. Mon. d'H., 11, 15) } sr.

ser-t, Varianti di sr.

ser-t (Rit. 78, 13; 130, 15). v. sr.

(Rit. 152, 5), Lieblein lo registra come un vocabolo, ma nessuno, che io sappia, ha tradotto questo gruppo. — Io leggerei ser-t-à, ritenendo come pronome affisso, connetterei al vocabolo prec. , e tradurrei il gruppo intiero il mio destino, la mia predestinazione.

, ser-t (Torino, Stel. 18), v. srī.

ser-t, nome di una costellazione decano. v. sr
se-rā, cpw.

ser-t, oppo., secondo il Brugsch, se-ser-t, letter.: figlio della pecora (v. sr),

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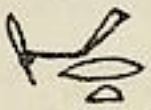
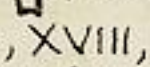
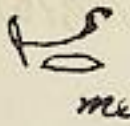
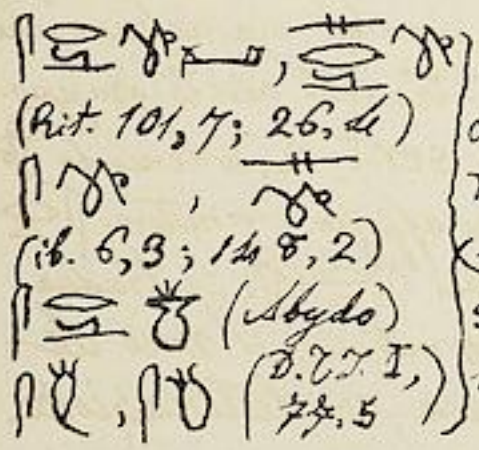
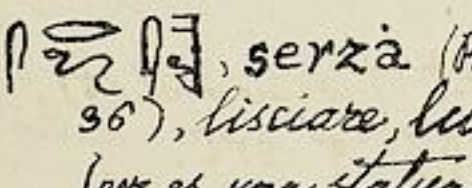
nome di un'altra costellazione, ICPW, CICPWI della lista di Ekphanteion.

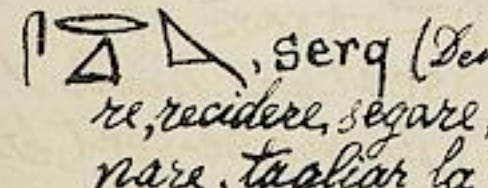
, ser-t, una delle tante designazioni della luna.

 , ser-t (Birch, Coffin of Amenemhe, XVIII, 5, 1ª), v.  srt. — Birch traduce milk.

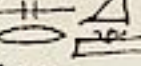
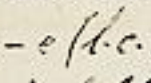
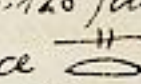
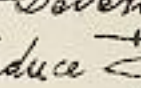
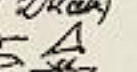
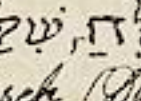
 , ser-tt (Rit. 17, 20 e 21), nome della porta del cielo, dalla quale esce il sole per innalzarsi sull'orizzonte.

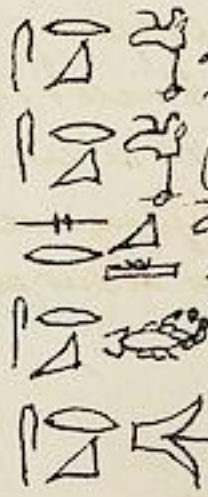
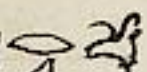
 s-red, forme causat. di rd (v.). — V. anche surd, srud, e sotto la voce rud.

 , serzà (Rosellini, Mon. C., II, 96), lisciare, lustrare, brunire (per es. una statua).
Confr. סרט nettare, scrostare, levare la corteccia.

 , serq (Dend. ed Edfu), tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, scannare, tagliar la gola, sgozzare.

serq, esser riempito d'aria, aspirare, respirare, pigliar fiato, fiatare, riprender fiato, sentirsi sollevato; — respirare per lieta, calma, tranquilla disposizione d'animo.

Quindi equiv. al seg.
— Pierret (Inscr. d. Louv. I. 26, 133, 145), trad.: nourrir, accomplir, se délecter: — e (l. c. 145) dà  (che egli legge indifferentemente srq e sqr) come forma causat. di  àqr, e perciò lo traduce: se perfectionner, (id. 126) accomplir (un ordre); e traduce  perfections.
— Daressy (Traduz. del Libro del Diritto) traduce  se nourrir,  nourriture.
Confr. שְׂבַע, שָׂבְעָה, nutrì.
— Brugsch (Dict.) trad  aprire, schiudere, disserrare; apertura, buco, foro, pertugio.

 serq, affine al preced.; empire, colmar d'aria; — ed i papiri; — soffiar dentro, inspirare, aspirare; CWH flare. — soffio, alito, respiro.
— Caus.  s-serq, far inspirar l'aria, far entrar l'aria,

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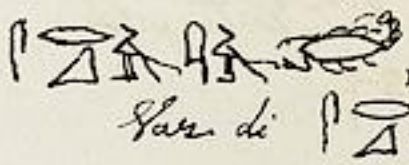
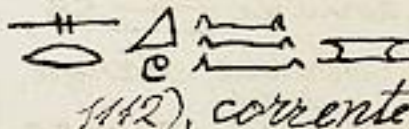
il respiro, il fiato, far respirare. — 2) — (Pepi I, l. c.) aspirare, nel senso di nutrirsi (di…, 𓅓…); nutrimento.

serq, lo scorpione. 2) — Equiv. al prec.. 3) — Equiv. al seg.

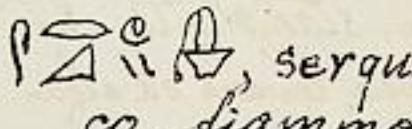
serq, la dea Selq. 2) — Il 3° ed il 4° sono anche equiv. a 𓇋𓂋𓐍 srq (Stel. Metternich.). 3) — L'ultimo geroglifico trovasi anche come var. di 𓇋𓂋 xa per designare il numero mille.



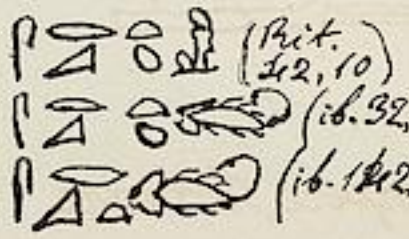
serqaâa, Var. di 𓇋𓂋𓐍 srq.



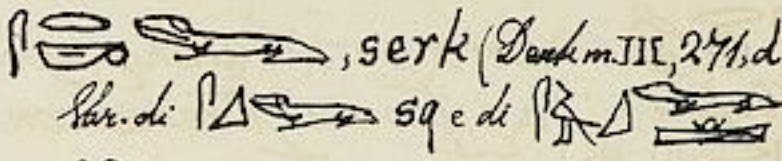
serqu (Dict. géogr. 1112), corrente, torrente, fiumana. cwk fluere.



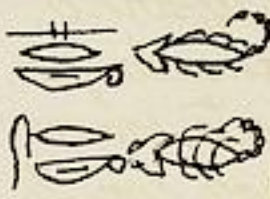
serqui (Rit. 164, 6), fuoco. fiamma.



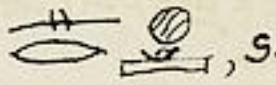
serq-t, la dea Selq.



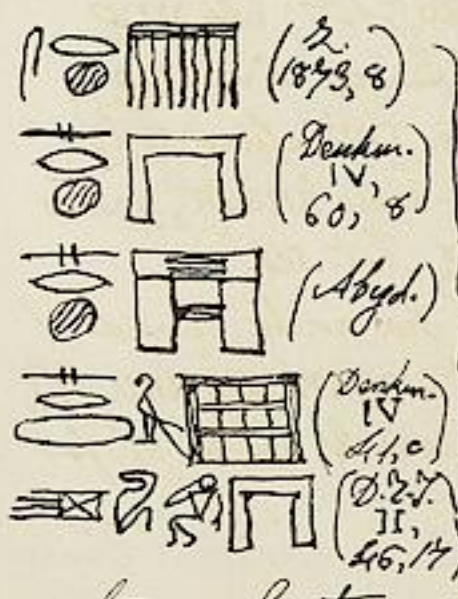
serk (Denkm. III, 271, d). Var. di 𓇋𓂋𓐍 sq e di 𓇋𓂋𓐍𓂝 sqq.



serk, variante di 𓇋𓂋𓐍 srq, scorpione. Si trova nel nome della città nubiana 𓉐𓇋𓂋𓐍𓎛, la città dello scorpione, trascritto in greco Ψέλχις, Ψελχή, Ψέλχις, Ψελχή.



serx (S. di Berl. I, l. 42). Maspero traduce congetturalmente être inactif? demeurer dans l'inertie?. — Forse equiv. a 𓇋𓂋𓐍𓎛𓐍 srx?



serx, il luogo elevato, dove troneggia un re, od un animale sacro. — Residenza, castello o palazzo reale; — trono. — Io confrontai con 𓉐𓏏𓏏𓏏 alta torre, fortezza, rocca. — Lauth dà questi gruppi come varianti per metatesi di 𓇋𓂋𓐍𓎛𓐍 sgr, che egli identifica con סגר, Thurm, Burg (?).

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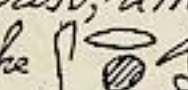
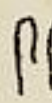
(Brîse, 1)

(ib. 15)

(E, 1, 5)

serx, serxī, ψολq, ψλ=aq, timere, timore concitti; consternari, commoveri; angor, trepidatio. — Angoscia, affanno, ambascia, ansietà, pena. — Inquieto, spaventato, pauroso, timoroso, timido. Scritto anche  , ψολqNQHT, timidum, ignavum esse; ЄPψλaqÌNQHT trepidare, angi, animo despondere, aversari, abominari.

— Stera (E) lo riferisce a ψЄPψI contentio, altercatio, irrisio.

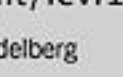
 , ses (Calend. di Esnè), rara var. di sās, sei, il numero sei. Copto COOC, TACE (in ψYE-TACE, 76) (Goodw. Z. 1867, 100), ebr. שש, arab. سِتّ, سِتّة, siriaco ܫܬ, sabeo s'at, arameo שת, assiro si-is, si-su, sisatu; — sansc. shash, zend qswas. greco ἕξ, lat. sex.

— Questo gruppo ha anche, secondo il Brugsch, il fonetico xmn. xmnnu (V.), con un altro valore. V. anche al fonetico ssnnu.

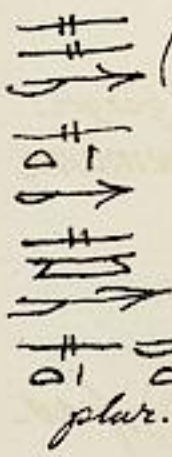
, ses (Stela Ap-heru-mes. Berl.), il tempo fissato, l'epoca fissata; — epoca, tempo, data, giorno del mese. — Questo gruppo si premette al numero che indica il giorno del mese, corrisp. al copto COTCOT (P., M.) punctum, momentum; COT (P., M.) syllaba praefixa numero dierum mensis.

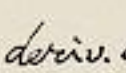
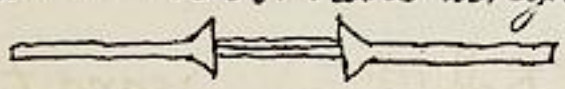
(Karn: tempio di Apet)
(Bulaq, Stela Shtp-rā)

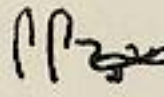
ses, cwci (M.), ἐπάρειν, sustollere, alzare, erigere, innalzare, sollevare, ergere, levare. 2) — Annullare, cassare, sciogliere, disfare, slacciare, scomporre; — aprire, schiudere. — far venir fuori. 3) — I sost. corrisp. ai verbi prec. — Confr. ПOW, DOW, rubare, rapire, predare; YOW spezzare, fendere, distogliere.

— Secondo Pichl (Z. 1884, 36) questi gruppi debbonsi leggere  e , ts (V.).

, ses (B. A. J., resto, p. 54), V. ss-t.


(Stel. Bianchi)
(cb.)
(Reg. Ar. 1861, 131)
plur.

ses, deriv. da  ss, significa: sbarra, stanga, chiavistello, catenaccio della porta, stanghetta della serratura, stanghetta che si dovea levare od alzare per entrare o passare per la porta. — La si trova disegnata così: 

 , ses, corrompere, stornare,

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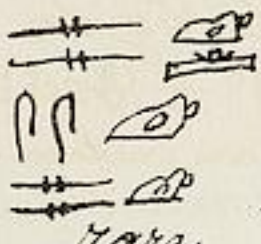
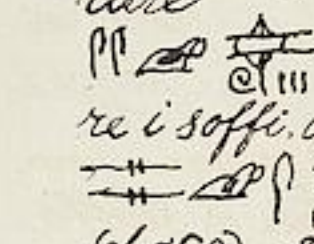
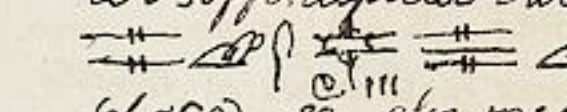
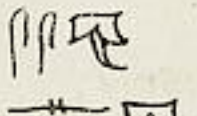
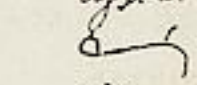
far deviare.


ses (Rit. 56,2; 57, Rit.; 58, Rit.), odorare, sentire, fiutare, aspirare, respirare

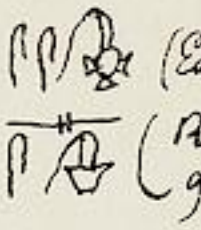

(Rit. 57 e 58, Rit.) respirare i soffi, aspirar l'aria, respirare.

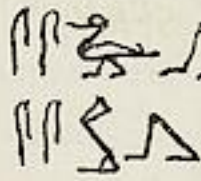

(Ib. 56,2), se esso respira, io respiro.


ses, g. m., DYD, destriere, cavallo, TSDYD cavalla; assir. susu, cavallo.


, capo scudiere.

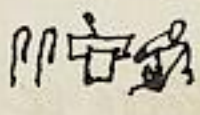
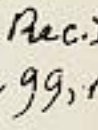
2) — (Chab.) il carro di guerra.

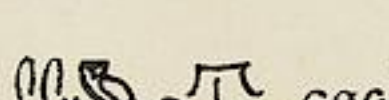

(Edfu) (Rec. III, 99, 18) ses, abbruciare, consumare col fuoco.


ses, camminare, viaggiare, andare.

Confr. TTWW essare, vagare; ṯꜣṯ, ṯ-ṯ, muoversi; wḏꜣw passeggiare, scorrere andar attorno, andar girando, girare.

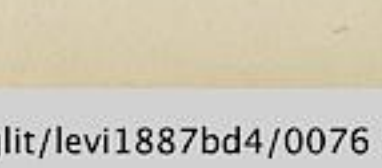
2) — Equiv. a ss, alzare, sollevare.


, sesa (o meglio s-sa) (Stela C, 55, Louvre), caus. di  sa (v.); saziare, satollare; TCIE, TCIO, satiare, saturare, notare, potum dare.


, sesaa, (E.) dolores capitis.

— (Brugsch) deriv. da ss, alzare, sollevare, signif. lenire, calmare il dolore; che lenisce o calma il dolore, rimedio calmante, lenitivo.

, s-sau (Bul., Magazz.), v. s-sa.


sesàt, secondo Brugsch, vaso di s-srt, v. sotto srt.

sesàt, sesàtu, plur. Varianti di ss.

, sesim-t (opp. sesmi-t), v. ssm-t.

sesu, v. su e ss.

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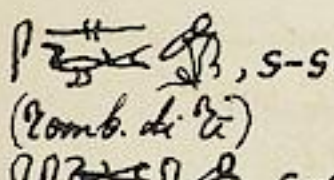
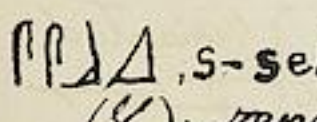
(Dendera III, 18)
(Mél. d'ég. II, 241)
(Rit. 14, 36)? (Bg)
(ib. 15,5; 40,2)

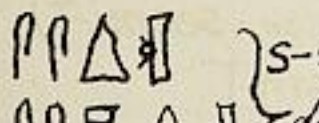
s-sun, s-sunnu, forme caus. di sun. Stanchiudono un significato vicino a quello di sun, che è adottato in generale, ma sicuramente con qualche modificazione. Nei ll. cc. del Rit. io traduco punire; (Birch) to distract or torment; (Brugsch) vernichten; (Lefébure) châtier; (Grébaut) repousser; (Pierret) anéantir (13,5), être partagé (40,2). — (Chab. Mél. l. c.) détruire; (Grébaut, Hymne à Amon, pl. X) être écarté.


(Romb. di Ἀ)
(Sall. II, 11, 8)

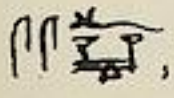
s-sur, forme caus. di sūr, sūrà; signif.: dar a bere, abbeverare.



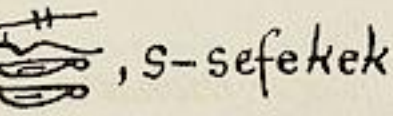
s-sebeq, caus. di sbq (V.); render saggio, prudente, accorto, ecc.



s-sepet, s-seped, caus. di spt (V.); fornire, provvedere, corredare, munire di.... (....).

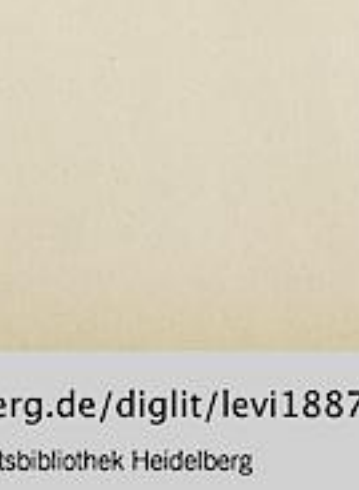


sesef (Rit. 82,3) nell'espress.:



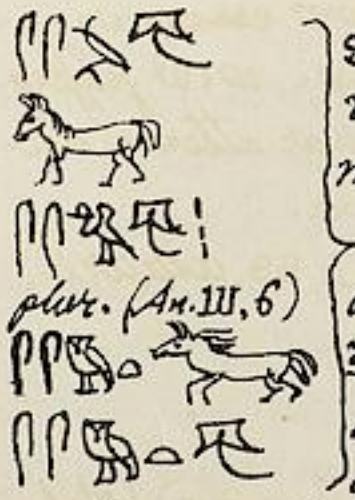
, io posseggo i (loro) pani che io produco (?); (Brug.) ich bin theilhaftig der gebackenen Brote (V. ssf). — Né Birch né Pierret non traducono questo gruppo.

sesef (B. 49), designa una specie particolare di stoffa o tessuto (di color rosso).


(Philae)
(D. A. I. II 35, b, a, 13)
(Rit. 62, 3) (Brug.)
(Med-Abu)
(A. I. I., 20, col. 2)
(Harr. I. 76, 7)

sesef, sesefi, Varr. di sf (V.). Confr. nsw, ardere, abbruciare.

s-sefekek, caus. di sfkk (V.).


plur. (An. III, 6)

sesm, sesm-t, cavallo, cavalla, giumenta. V. sms.
2) — (Chab.) carro di guerra.
, montare a cavallo.
, mettersi a

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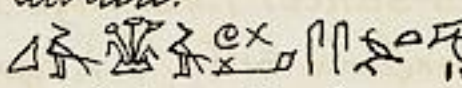
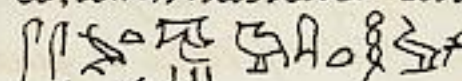
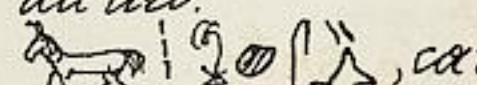
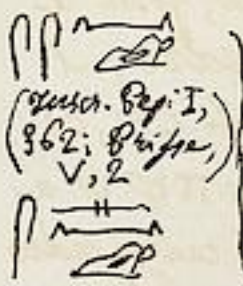
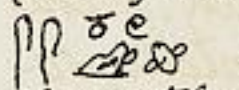
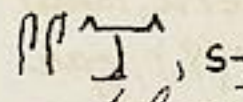
cavallo.
 (An. V, 8, 9; 8 di Bol. I, 3, 10), domare, addimesticare, ammaestrare cavalli.
 , cavalli da tiro.
 , cavalli rapidi.
, cavallo raccolto sulle sue zampe (come per slanciarsi).
(H. Chab., Antiq. hist. 443, 4444).


(rusa. Rp. I, 362; Prisse, V, 2)

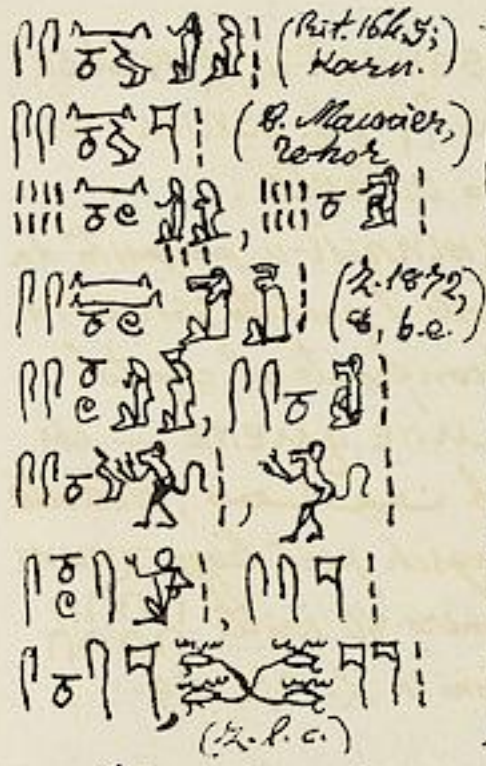
(Brit. 149, 35)

(Bul. Vestib.; Sarc. 71)
sesen, sesni, sesnu, forme derivate da sh (v. anche sns); aspirare dal naso, fiutare, inspirare, respirare.

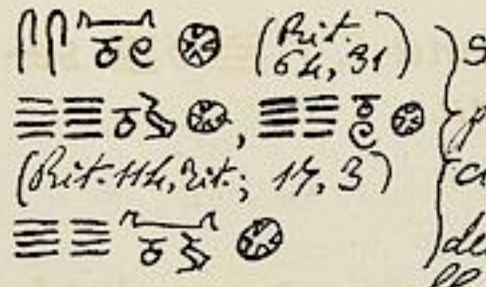
inspirare, aspirare l'aria, respirare; wennigi, inspiratio.

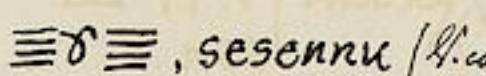
 , s-senb (Tel el-Amarna, Tomba di Benīr), forma caus. di snb (v.).

sesennu, il numero otto, la cifra 8. — Brugsch propone di leggere questi gruppi xmun, xmunnu, confr. con copt. ⲩⲙⲟⲩⲛ, ⲩⲙⲛⲁ, ebr. שְׁמֹנֶה, arab. ثمان, ثمانية,

, assir. šamna, šumunu, otto. — Birch (Trans. 1882, 200), avuto riguardo alla iniziale dei precedenti equivalenti semitici, legge questi gruppi geroglicifi smnnu.
2) — Tutti questi gruppi, eccettuati i due ultimi delle b.e., si trovano usati anche in vece di ssnnu.


(Brit. 1645; Karn. / B. Museum, Leber / Z. 1872, 6, b.c. / Z. l. c.)
sesennu (v. all'art. prec. le letture proposte da Brug. e da Birch), deriv. dal prec.; gli otto dèi (quattro maschi e quattro femmine), gli otto cinocefali, gli otto dèi Hermopolitani. — Gli otto dèi elementari, che costituivano nel loro complesso il dio primordiale; gli otto dèi (accoppiati due a due) dei quattro elementi (Pierr., Panthéon égypt., p. 11).


(Brit. 64, 31 / Brit. 114, 21; 17, 3)
sesennu (v. prec.), letter. la città degli otto, designa la città di Hermopoli.

 , sesennu (v. col. prec. altre letture proposte), letter. la stoffa di otto

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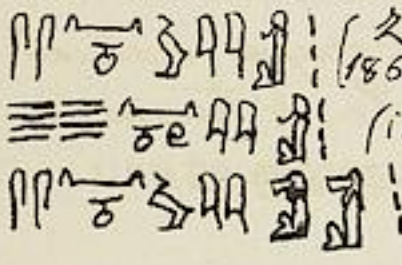
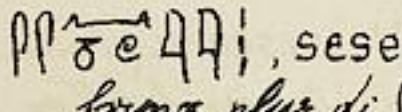
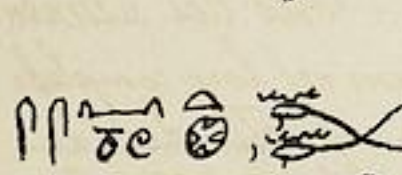
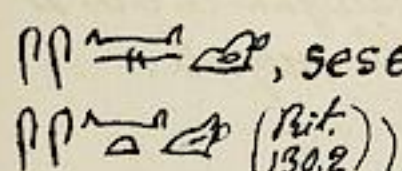
(fili), designazione di una stoffa, ogni filo della quale è composto di otto fili semplici torti insieme.

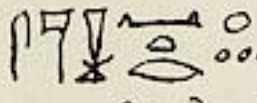

(Z. 1867,9) (ib.) } sesennu-ī-u ℘ ssnnu.

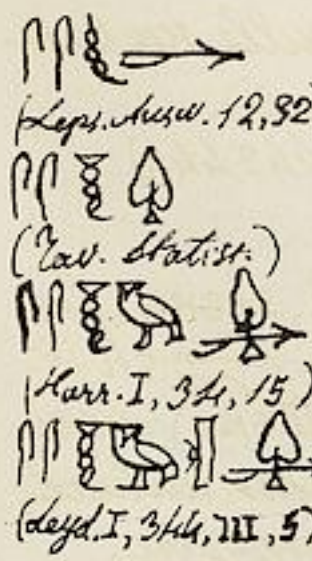
 , sesennuī-u (Z. 1864,39), forma plur. di ssnnu; designa il numero ottanta.
— La lettura xnnnuī-u, proposta da Brugsch (Y. sotto il predetto ssnnu), è suggerita dal confronto col copto ϣⲙⲛⲛⲟ, ϫⲉⲙⲛⲉ, ϫⲙⲉⲛⲉ; — ebr. שְׁמֹנִים, arab. ثمانية, ottanta.
— Lo stesso Brugsch però legge xnum ( ) il numero 80 scritto Vedine le ragioni in Z. 1871,139.

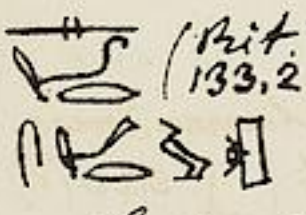
 , sesennu-t, ℘ ssnnu.

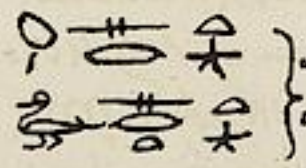
 sesennu-t, ℘ sesennu.

 , sesens (Rit. 130,2) (Rhyt. Pl. 110) } sesenṯ } respirare, ecc. ℘ ssn.

 s-senter (Mar. Abyd. I, pl. 21), derivato da sntr (Y.), significa profumare, sfumicare, far suffumigi, e con ciò purificare. — Purificare in generale (l. c.).
2) — Equiv. a sntr.

 sesnezem. Brugsch nel Diz. avea tradotto: una specie di legno preziosissimo; forse il legno di cedro, il cedro; confr. CEI, CI (Y.) cedrum; acacia o scelto cedro, cedro di prima qualità.
— Ma lo stesso Brugsch, nel Supplemento, trad.: (Trag)balken, architrave, traversa, puntello, sommiere, franc. sommier.

 (Rit. 133,2) } s-ser, s-seru, causat. di sr (Y.); far illustre; innalzare, elevare in rispetto, in considerazione, ecc. — Ingrandire, allargare, ecc (Rit. l. c.).
— (Birch, Lefébure, Lepage Renouf e Pierret, al Rit. l. c.) preparare.

 se-sert, nome di una costellazione.
℘ sotto srt.

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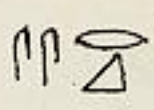
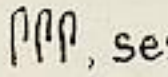
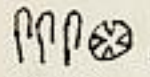
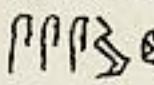
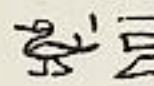
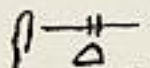
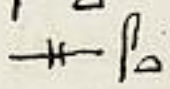
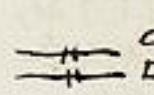
 , s-serq, caus. di srq (V.).

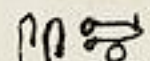
 , sesese (Karn.), nome di un re.

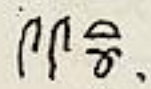
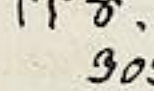
 , sesese } città o luogo in cui
 , sessu } nacque il dio Set.

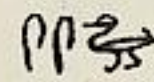
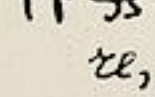
 , se-ses'm-sem (Pronaos del tempio di Ombos), costellazione della 1ª ora del giorno.

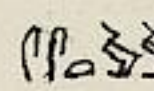
 } ses-t, equiv. a  , st, pronome
della 3ª pers. femm. sing.; ef-
sa, colei, quella, lei, la.

 , ses-t (Bonom. pl. 2),
V. ss.

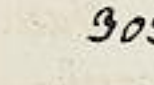
 , s-set (Schiap. d. d. F. Lac. I, 4, 4),
V. ssntr.

 , ses-t, opp. sesennu-t (Dict. geog. 303), V.  ssnnu.

 , s-set (E. 48 ff), scacciare, fugare; caus. di  sa.

 , s-setuut (Torino, Stela 20),

caus. di stuut (V.); passeggiare, andar a passeggio.

 , sesez (Tomba di Ti, N.° 136), ?.

, sesez (Leps. Ausw. 9, l. 10), ?.

 (Masp. Gen. epist. 67), s-shap } caus. di
 (An. VII 5, 1), s-shapu } shap.
 (Sall. II, 9, 5), s-shep } shp (V.);
(Maspero,
l. c.) allontanare.

, s-seḥ (Stela C, 1, Louvre), Maspero lo dà come forma impulsiva di
sḥ e traduce écraser.
— Confr. shsḥ, ceq=
caq (?), caqca (M.), confricare,
conterere.
— V. il seg. e sshn.

, seshа (Tomba di Shr xa-ba-u), designa una specie particolare di arma omicida (?).
— Confr. il seg. sshn.

, seshem-u (Rit. 125, 4 5), gruppo erroneo, invece di
 snḥm-u (V.).

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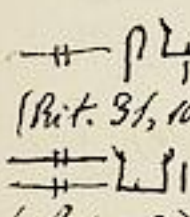
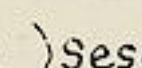
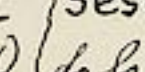
(C.1, Louv.) Brug.

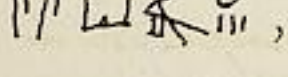
seshen, *fracassare, conquassare, annientare, annichilire, — o simile.*

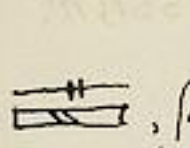
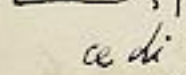

(Rit. 31, 10 e 11)

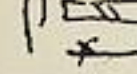
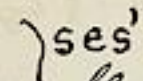
(ib. 70, 2)

seseq, *la pelle, secondo la var.*  msq *del Rit. ierat. di Leida; — Il Rit. ierat. del Louvre ha al Cap. 31, l.c. la var.*  msq-t. *dimora.*

— (Birch) *breast (31), shoulders (70).* Pierret *non traduce il 1° gruppo, e traduce il 2° pelle, ritenendolo erroneo invece del predetto msq.*

 , sesqa, (E) *grana quaedam*

 , s-sex (Inscr. Pepi I, 456), *invece di*  s-usx, *allargare.*

 , (Rit. 94, 4) *gruppo erroneo invece di*  ȧa, *grande.*

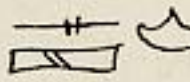
— Birch e Pierret *traducono libro.*

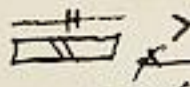
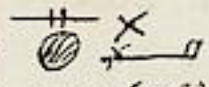
Confr. SS.

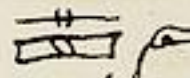
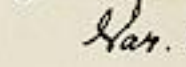
ses', (E) *uoro, fluere, defluere, effundere, effundere se.*

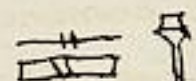
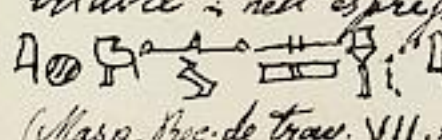
— *Forse equiv. a* *op.* sus?

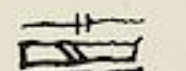
— *Confr. il 1° con* SS.

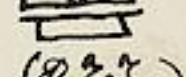
 , ses' (Inscr. Pepi I, 424), (Masp.) *polir.*

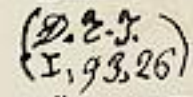
 , ses', *Var. di*  sx (Y.); caq (P.), ȳqaq (M.), *battere, percuotere, colpire.* ḫ.t, ḫ.t, ḫ.t, *battere, calpestare, percuotere, triturare, trebbiare.*

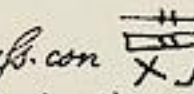
 , ses' (P. Mag. Berl. 13, 5), *Var. di*  uss'.

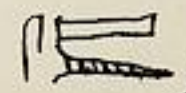
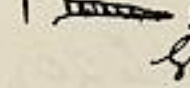
 , ses (Inscr. Pepi I, 241 e 242), (Masp.) *corrompere, fare imputridire* — *nell'espressione*  , (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148) *les incorruptibles, qui ne peuvent faire tomber en pourriture, nome di certe divinità (costellazioni) del cielo del Nord.*




(D. E. I. I, 93, 26)


(Stel. Piānkī)

ses', *in connes. con*  SS' (P.), *signif. 1) — aprire, schiudere, disserrare. 2) — avviarsi, incamminarsi.*

 , ses (Denkm. II, 105, a), *v.*  SS'r.

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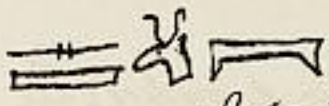
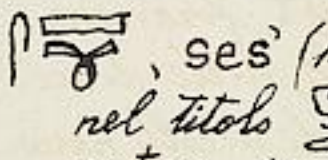
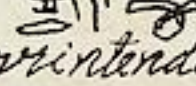
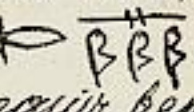
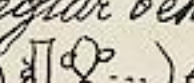
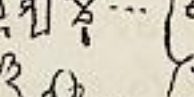
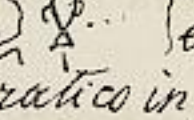
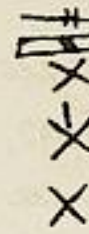
 , ses' (D.Z.T.I,34,10), la sera, il tempo della sera, allorchè il sole è tramontato.

ses' (Denkm. III,224), i capelli ?

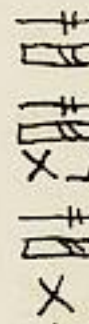
 , ses' (l.c., 100, c), ? Lo si trova nel titolo  , mer-ses'-suten, sovrintendente del ses' del re.
– Maspero (Journ. As. 1880, 124) trad: linge, lingerie.
Confr. שֵׂ֫ר ornamento, vestito, aspetto, שַׂ֫לְמָה panno, abito, veste, vestito.

ses' (epoche tolomaiche), v. s's'sa, s'ssa e s's.
 (Berl., Zaubertext di uno scriba), versato, istruito nella scrittura; – speditezza, abilità nello scrivere.
 – , eseguir un lavoro con abilità, esecuzione degna d'encomio. v. sotto ss'sa.
 (D.K.T. 99,10), eseguir bene ciò che conviene a...,
 equiv. a  ..., versato, istruito, perito, esperto, sperimentato, pratico in....
2) – Equiv. a  e  .

 ses', la frazione $\frac{1}{4}$.
2) – Il 1° gruppo trovasi come var. di ss'.

ses', provvedere, munire, fornire. – Passivo ses'-ut (D.Z. T. 53, 13).
Sinonimo di āpr.

ses' (Piehl, Rec. de trav. III, 62), rampone, fiocina.

 ses'. Il suo significato fondam. è in connessione coll'idea di circolo, rotondità, accerchiamento tutto intorno. – Quindi
1) – (rit. e fig.) circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare; circuito, giro, contorno, periferia, circonferenza.
..., tutto intorno a...., nel circolo di qualche cosa.
2) – Stendere, distendere, allungare od allargare tutto intorno ad una persona od un oggetto. – Stender sopra (detto per es. delle ali); sinonimo di , , ecc.
3) – far girare circolarmente, volgere in giro (gli occhi), confr. ⲱⲟⲟⲩⲧ circumspicere, aspicere.
4) – (coll'accusativo) circolare, passare, passare attraverso un luogo (fortificato) (Dict. géog. 641);

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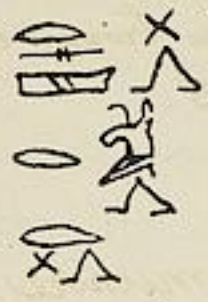
— entrare; — entrata, passaggio.



r-ses' (Rec. IV, 95, 23; 92, 19; 93, 25), sino all'entrare di..., sino a..., in una serie di determinazioni di tempo.

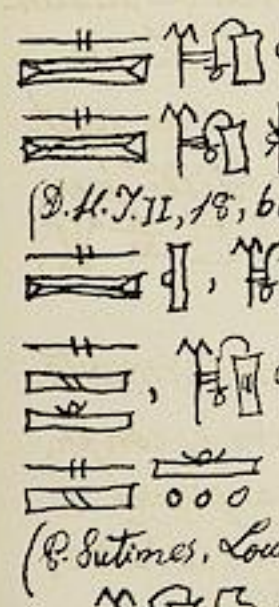
5) — (Costr. con opp.) circolare verso, prender la sua circolazione, la sua direzione verso (Stel. 53, Torino); esser diretto o dirigersi verso. — Porsi, mettersi, collocarsi o stare dirimpetto a ().

6) — CEWT, ЧΘWЧT, tener lontano, impedire.

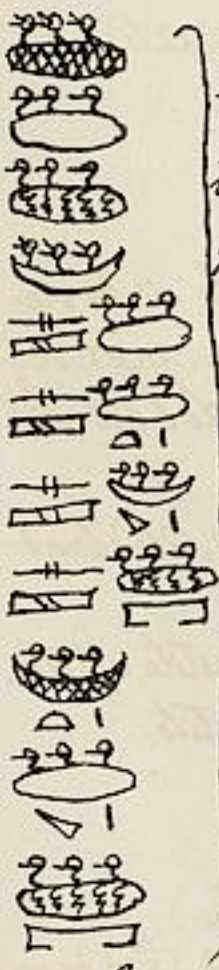
7) — Aprire, apertura; - Star aperto e libero; essere allo scoperto.

8) — Sinonimo di tm, essere senza qualche cosa, non possedere, ЧΘWЧ, ЧΘЄЧ, ad nihilum redigere.

9) — Equiv. a XI ss', provvedere, ecc.



ses', scrivere; scritto, scrittura, opera, squarcio di scrittura, volume; specificazione o registro per iscritto (D. A. V. l. c.). Nelle antiche epoche già si trova come verbo costrutto con : (Wilkins. Mann. and Cust., II. 137, accanto ad uno scriba che sta presso una bilancia di orefice), la registrazione dell'oro. (V. però anche sotto il fonetico ān).



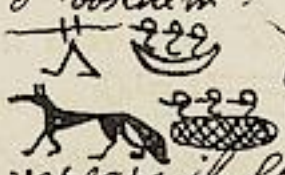
ses', propr. in connessione con ss, significa: rotondità, buco o foro rotondo, aperto, ЧΘWЧT, foramen.

1) — Nido, nido di uccelli, nido di uccelli nascosto nelle paludi fra le piante acquatiche. — e quindi

2) — culla, luogo della culla di un uomo (Rit. 85, 2; 17, 46; Denk. Mar.).

3) — Luogo in cui stanno animali (buoi, oche, ecc.), stalla (A, 90, Louvre).

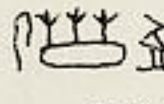
4) — Giuncaia, canneto, luogo nascosto nelle paludi; paese o regione paludosa, inaccessibile, impraticabile; - paese basso ed umido, con piante acquatiche, proprio alla caccia degli uccelli. — Lago, palude, padule, pantano, con cespugli e boschi in cui gli uccelli acquatici sogliono fare i loro nidi. — Lago difeso, riparato, occultato da macchie o boschetti.

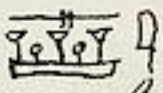
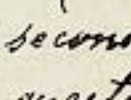
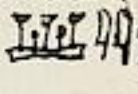


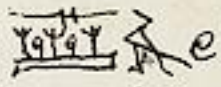
(Dict. géog. 1390, XXIII, 1) seb ses', attraversare il lago (per la caccia di uccelli).

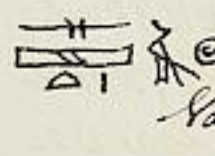
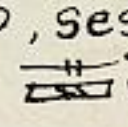
5) — In senso traslato: deposito (per es. del sangue o dei cattivi umori del

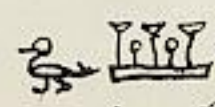
corpo umano). prostema, ascesso, ulcera (= 76,1); deposito, sedimento (P. Med. Berl. 13,3 e 6').

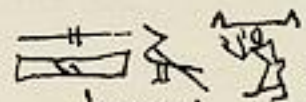
 , ses'a (Beni-Hasan), una specie di uccello.
Confr. ס'וס, ס'ס, rondine, gru.

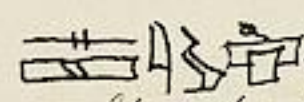
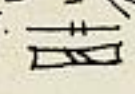
 , ses'ā (Brugsch, Mon. pl. IV, 1 a, l. 6), secondo Grébaut (Mél. d'Arch. II, 61), questo gruppo sembra non essere che una forma particolare di  sūās', adorare, invocare.
2) -s-s'ā, caus. di  s'āt (V.).

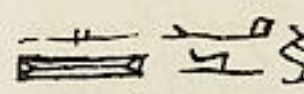
 , ses'au (Prisse XIII, 7), piena, ripienezza, abbondanza, ricchezza, dovizia, copia, opulenza.
Confr. שְׂבַע ricchezza; שָׂבַע, שְׂבַע, abbondanza, pienezza, sazietà. — Brugsch confr. ugar utilitas, unt-ugar beneficentia, bonitas.

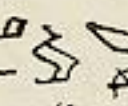
 , ses'au (Rit. 15, 31), Var. di  ss'.

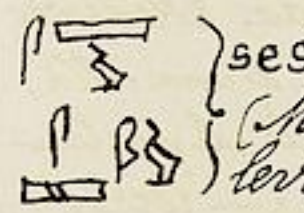
 , ses'au (P. di Torino Pleyte e Rossi, pl. VI, 1), (Masp., genre épist. 18) un paio di animali, un paio di buoi; confr. coeiuy (P.), uyaiuy (B.), uyauy (M.).

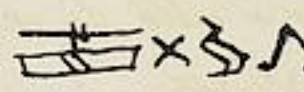
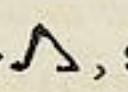
 , ses'an (L. 1871, 66), שׁאל, uyine, domandare, chiedere.

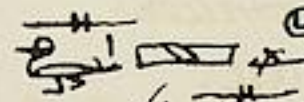
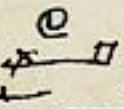
 , ses'àusa Var. di  ss'sa.

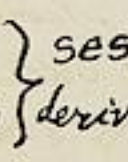
 , ses'āuī (An. IV, 3, 1; V, 13, 4), (Godw-) una specie di vestimento (garment), o una parte di vestimento.

, s-s'ādu (Leps. Ausw. 12, 4), caus. di  s'ad.

 ses'u (Pisc. Pap. I, 274, 335), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VIII) sollevare.

 , ses'u, v.  ss'.

 , ses'u, Variante di  sas'u.

ses'u (Leps. Ausw. 12, 3/e 9') deriv. da  ss', all. 1,

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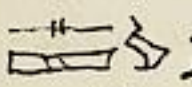
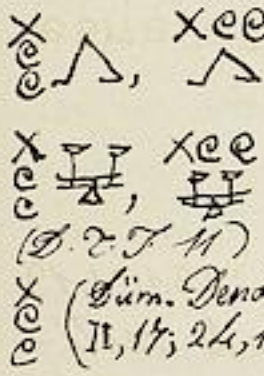
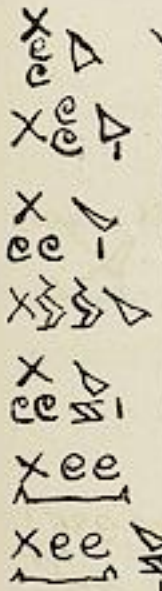
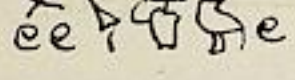
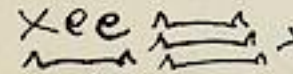
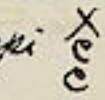
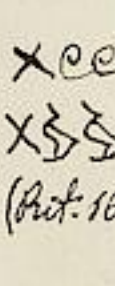
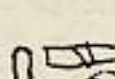
anello, cerchio; — ogni oggetto avente forma anulare.

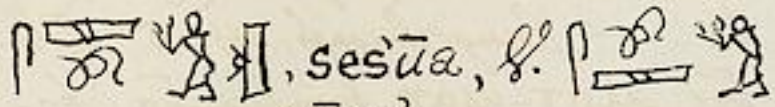
 , sesˋu, (Pierr., Nebqed, XII, 19) nome del dio Set.

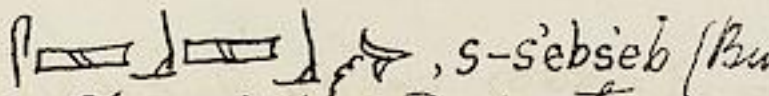

sesˋuu, equivalenti a , all. 1 e 2.
2) — L'ultimo trovasi anche equiv. al seg.

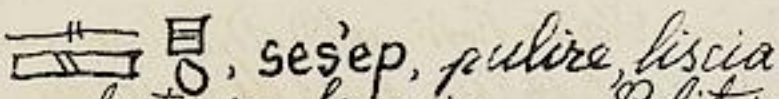

sesˋuu, g.f., territorio o giurisdizione appartenente al centro di una metropoli (anche centro del culto); — il circuito, la cerchia di questo centro (Confr. il prec.). — Territorio, distretto, parte di una contrada, estensione di una contrada, di una città, di un monumento, di qualsiasi località specificata; — terreno appartenente alla giurisdizione od al territorio di una città, di un tempio, di una fortezza, ecc. — Dominio, proprietà, limite, termine, confine, frontiera.
uu.
 , il dominio del dio Xnum.
 (Navil. Myt. d'H.), estensione della sua acqua.
2) — I gruppi e  sono anche fonetiche espressioni del numero sei, invece di ss e sàs.
femm. sesˋuu-t (P. Leyd. I, 2).


sesˋuu denota alcun che di cattivo; secondo Goodw., forse omofono e sinonimo di uu.
Nel b.c. dei Rit. si trova la frase , fanno la rovina della terra intiera.
(Chab.) font l'extermination de la terre entière;
(Pierr.) faire le mal par toute la terre;
(Birch) delude the whole earth.


sesˋuu-t, fr. ssˋuu.

 , sesˋūa, fr. sūas.

 , s-sˋebsˋeb (Bul., Inno ad Ammone), sputare, vomitare; — far sputare, far vomitare.

 , sesˋep, pulire, lisciare, lustrare, brunire. — Politore, lisciatore, brunitore.

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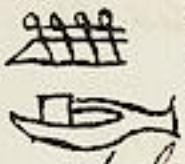
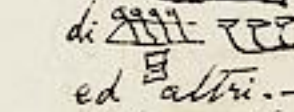
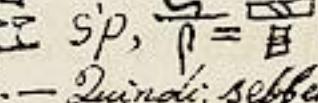
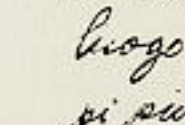
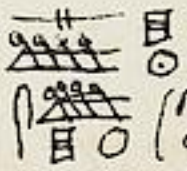
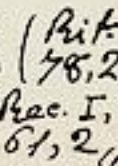
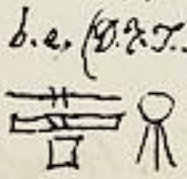
ⲩⲱⲡ, ⲩⲱⲕ, tondere, radere; ⲥⲡⲱ limare, appianare, radere, nettare, levar via rastiando.


e le loro varianti sono ancora lette S'P dalla maggior parte degli Egittologi. Il Brugsch propose però ultimamente la lettura SS'P; ed i gruppi seguenti, in cui è esplicito il segno iniziale od —, danno la ragione di questa proposta. Inoltre è manifesto il fonetico S'P sino alle epoche tolomaiche: v. i gruppi S'P, à S'P, forma di  S'P,  , SPS, ed altri. — Quindi, sebbene il Brugsch dichiari che queste scritture stiano in luogo di  , , ecc. dei tempi più antichi, noi continueremo a leggere S'P questi due geroglifici e le loro varianti.

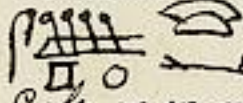

ses'ep e S-s'ep, equiv. a  S'P (L. 1677, 32) e caus. di questo radicale.

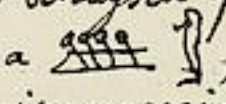
b. e. (D. Z. II, 36, inf.)

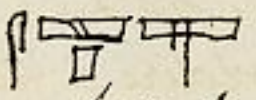
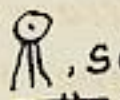

(Tube, Tomb. Xā-m-ḥāt)

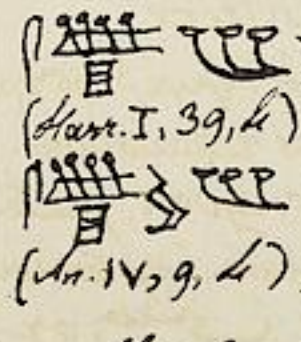
— brillare, risplendere, rilucere, lucere, splendere; essere chiaro, luminoso, lucente, brillante. — Chiarezza, luce, splendore, fulgore. V. il predetto S'P.

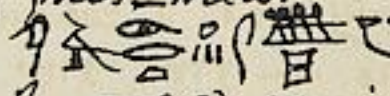
— Illuminare, schiarire, chiarire, empiere di luce; render brillante, risplendente; lustrare, rischiarare; ⲩⲉⲡⲩⲱⲡ, illuminari.

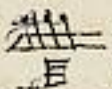
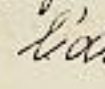
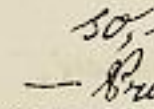
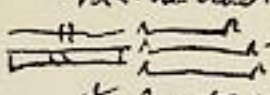
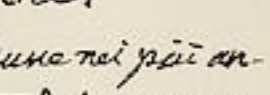
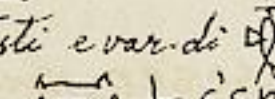

, ses'ep-χā (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), nome della divinità della 4ª ora del giorno.

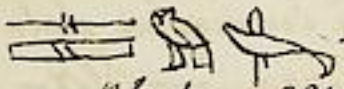
ses'ep, deriv. dal preced., propr. lo splendente; è il nome della sfinge egiziana, siccome immagine della divinità sulla terra. — Statua, figura di sfinge. — Brugsch fa questi gruppi identici a  , e varr., S'P (V.); immagine, effigie, simulacro, figura, ecc. in generale, e dichiara che la determinazione di sfinge dipende nella maggior parte dei casi dai determinativi aggiunti.

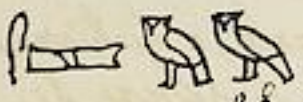
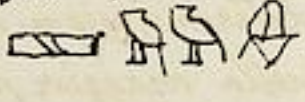

, ses'ep (Inscr. Leti, 373), deriv. da  SS'P (V.), significa tela bianca, stoffa bianca (Maspero, Rec. de trav. V, 57).

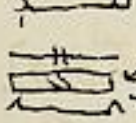
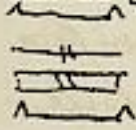
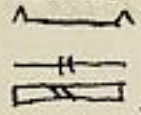

ses'ep, ses'epu, il mellone; ⲩⲱⲟⲃⲉ, ⲩⲱⲡⲉ, ⲩⲱⲡⲓ, (g. m.), cucumis melo.

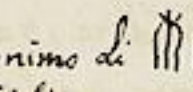
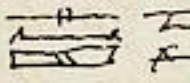

(P. Harr. l. c.; Roc. I, 92, 3), semi o grani

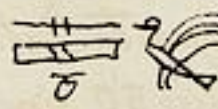
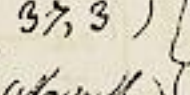
di mellone.
— Brugsch confr. con  s'p-t, e trad.: propr. l'arrotondato, globoso, sferico
— Probabelm. è una var. di  sxpt ( , sesepuī (Tosor. Eg. I. 39), (Maspero Rec. de trav. VII) due colonne.
 ses'mu, comune nei più antichi testi e var. di  sasmu, e di  s'smu; nome di una costellazione decano.

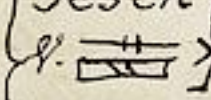
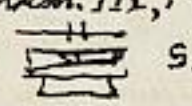
 , ses'emsem (Champ. Not. descr. 237; Tempio di Ombos, pronaos), costellazione della 2ª ora del giorno.
— Forse equiv. al prec..

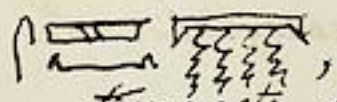
 , ses'emem.
f.  s'mm.

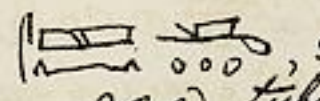
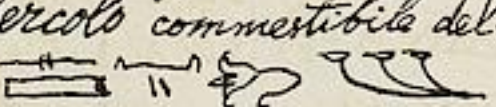
(Mar. Abyd., Text, p. 44)  (Stela Mettern.)  (Bul., Yestb., 38)  (ib.) } ses'en, stender sul telaio i fili per tessere, ordire le fila, incordare i fili. — Tessere. — Ordidura, tessitura; tessuto.
— Essere una tessitrice.
ⲥⲩⲛⲉ rete, ⲥⲩⲛⲉ ⲛ ⲥⲓⲧ, ἀμφίβληστρον, ϥⲱⲃ ⲛ ⲥⲩⲛⲉ, opus reticulatum. ⲥⲩⲛⲧ, ⲥⲩⲉⲛⲧ, ⲥⲩⲱⲛⲧ, ⲥⲩⲟⲛⲧ, plectere; ⲥⲩⲱⲛⲧ, π, reticulum, implexum opus. — שְׂתִי, שְׂתִי, سَتْو, ordidura, stame.

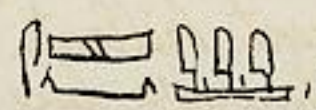
2) — Sinonimo di  ms. msnt (V.), con cui si trova in parallelismo: difendere, proteggere, impedire, proibire. — Talismano, rimedio profilatico, rimedio, preservativo.
3) — Var. di  sns'.

(Bol. J. 37, 3)  (Mar. Abyd. d'H., XII) } ses'en, var. dialettuale di  sxn (V.); formarsi, librarsi, ecc.

} ses'en (Denkm. III, 13), f.  e  ss'.

 , ses'en (Tresor Eg. I, 420), tempesta, burrasca, temporale, orage.

 , ses'en (J. de Roug. Edfou, 20, 9), tubercolo commestibile della pianta  ss'ni; chiamato anche s'rī.

 , ses'en (Tomba di Ramesse III; Tomb. in Gizeh), un campo piantato della pianta seq..

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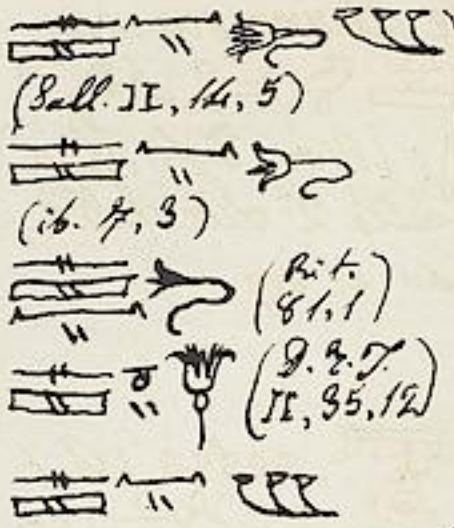
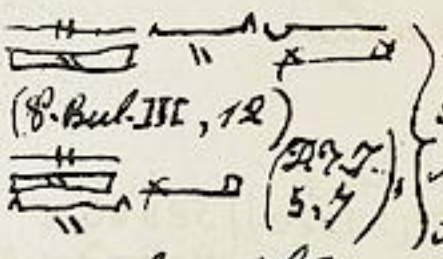

(Bull. II, 14, 5)

(ib. 7, 3)

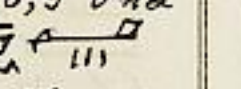
(Rit. 81, 1)

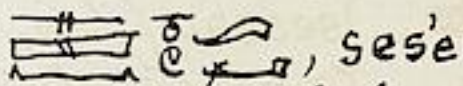
(D.T. II, 35, 12)

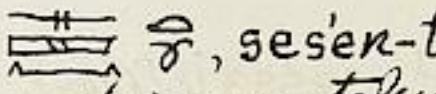
ses'ni, g. m., una specie di loto, e propr. la Nymphaea Lotus. 2) — Una specie di giglio (Rit. l. c., Birch). ꜣwꜣwyen (M.), lilium; ꜣwi·ꜣw, ꜣpw, ꜣꜣwecꜣ, rosa, giglio.

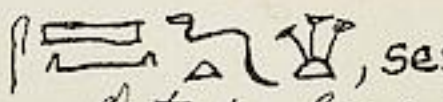
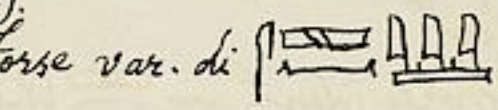

(P. Bul. III, 12)

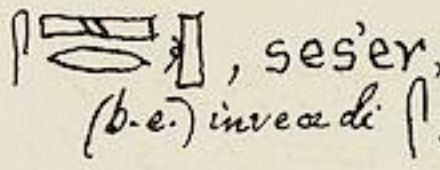
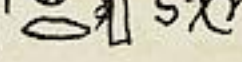
(D.T. 5, 7)

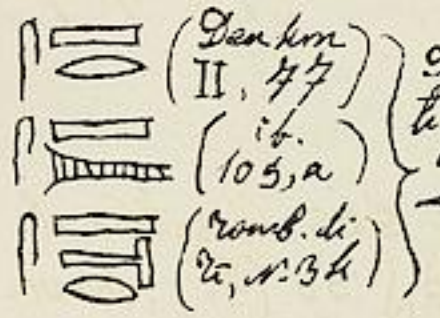
ses'ni, f. ss'n. Nel Rit. 136, 5 o'ha il plur. 
schiuditori, apritori; (Birch) the suppliers; (Pierr.) les révoltés.

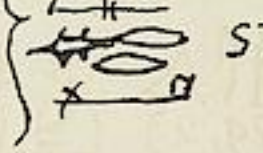

ses'ennu (Pleyt., Ét. p. 122), f. il prec..

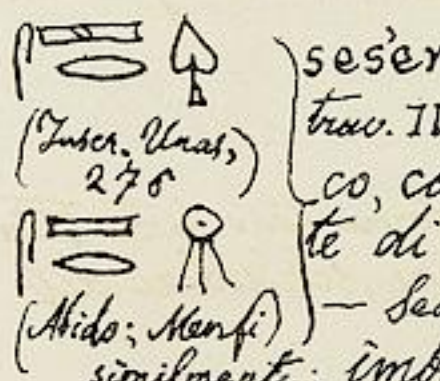

ses'en-t (E, 91, 19), deriv. dai prec.; tessuto; — nel l. c. fasciatura o legatura delle ferite, fascia, benda.

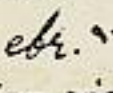
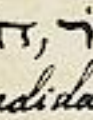

ses'enzet (Bulaq, Pietra A; Saggar., tomba di un Xennu); si trova questo vocabolo nel l. c. di Bul. sopra persone accoccolate, le quali intrecciano ceste o nasse reticolate di giunco (ꜣwꜣtt, π, reticulum, implexum opus). — Forse var. di  ss'n.

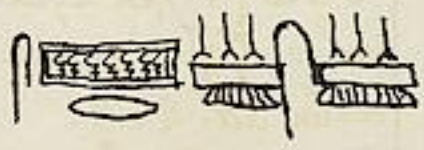

, ses'er, f. var. di dialetto (b. e.) invece di  sxr.

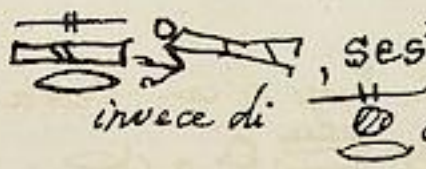
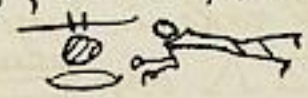

(Denkm. II, 47)
(ib. 105, a)
(romb. di Z, n. 34)

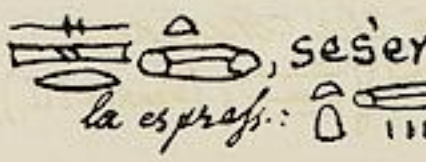
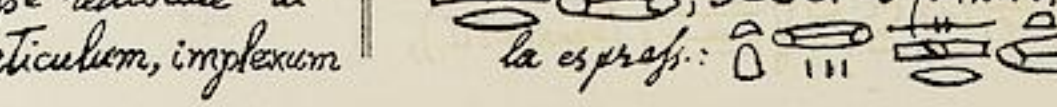
ses'er, forme antiquate invece di  sxr.


(Inscr. Urk., 270)
(Abido; Menfi)

ses'er, Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 217) trad. bianco, candido, splendente di candidezza. — Secondo Brugsch, verosimilmente: imbiancare il lino, la tela. Confr. ebr. , calд.  , bianco; ,  , lino candido, bianco; tela candida, bianca.


, ses'er (Saggar.), (Brug.) derivato dal prec.; la tela imbiancata.


, ses'er, f. var. delle b. e. invece di  sxr.


, ses'er-t (An. IV, 14, 2) nella espress.:  ,

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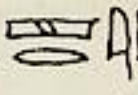
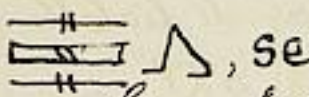
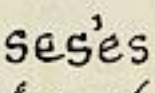
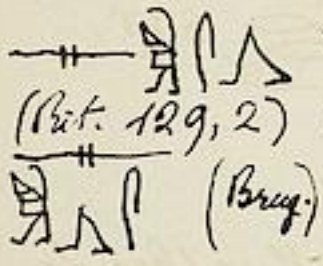
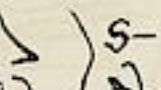
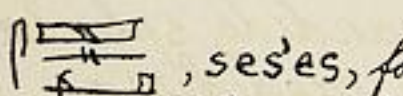
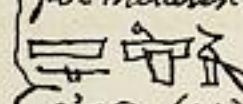
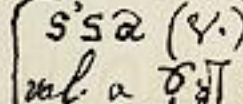
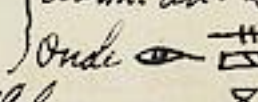
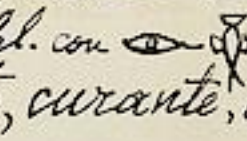
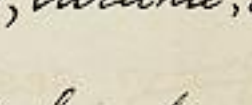
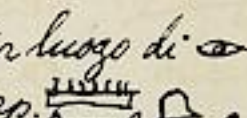
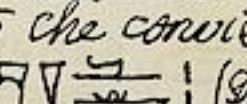
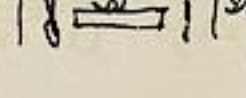
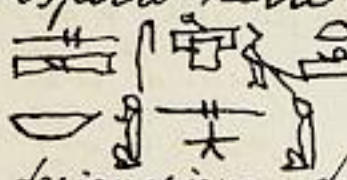
mille pani (o cibi) della specie ses'ert.
— Forse ident. con  s'rī.

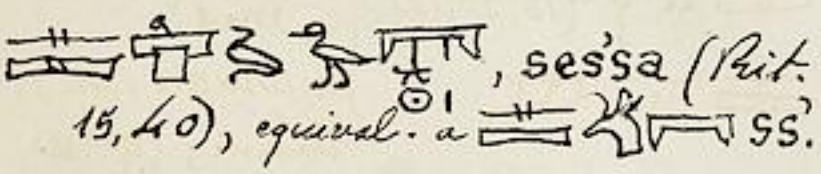
 , ses'es (P.C.T. 76,20 e 21) forma deriv. da  ss' (Y.); aprirsi, mostrarsi (), apparire.

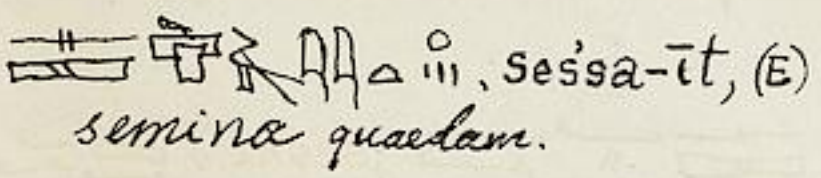
 (Brit. 129,2) (Brug.) } s-s'es, causativo di  s's (Y.); servire: (Pierr.) seguire.

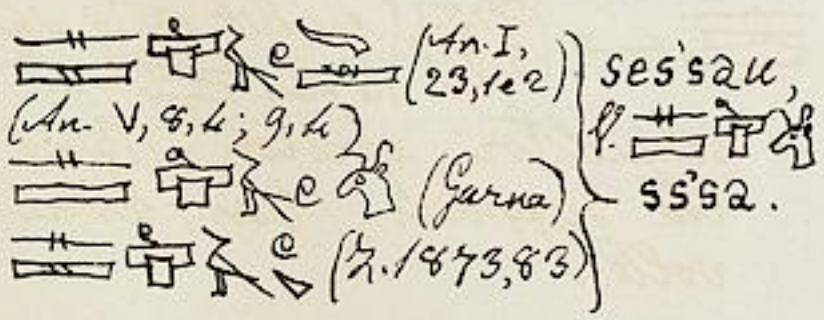
 , ses'es, forma deriv. da ss' (Y.); aprire, schiudere, disserrare.

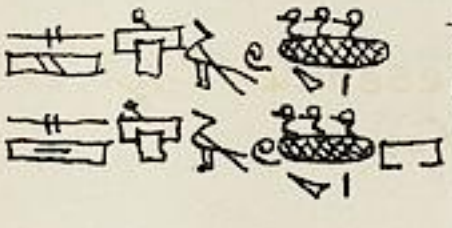
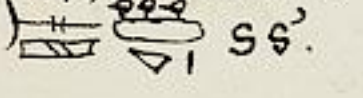
} ses'sa, varianti per metatesi invece di  s'sa (Y.), ed equival. a  s's, specialm. all. 2 e 3. Onde  e varr., in parallel. con  ar sa, esser sollecito, curante, attento ecc. a... .
Non di rado in luogo di  trovasi  opp. o  .
Onde menx ses'sa  , eseguir bene ciò che conviene a.....
 (Denkm. III),

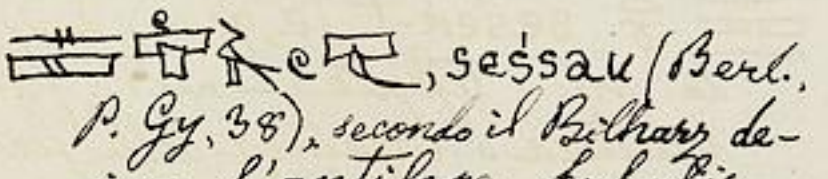
esperto nelle divine parole.
 (Pierr. D. M., II, 106), designazione della 2ª ora della notte; — equiv. al seg..

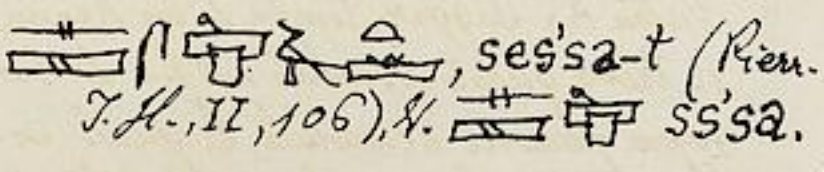
 , ses'sa (Brit. 15,40), equival. a ss'.

 , ses'sa-īt, (E) semina quaedam.

 (An. I, 23,1 e 2) (An. V, 8,4; 9,4) (Garna) (Y. 1873,83) } ses'sau, f. ss'sa.

 } ses'sau (An. V, 8,7), varianti di  ss'.

 , ses'sau (Berl., P. Gy, 38), secondo il Bilharz designa l'antilope bubalis.
ψωψor, שׁוּעָל, esir. daassu, caper montanus, oryx.

 , ses'sa-t (Pierr. D. M., II, 106), f. ss'sa.

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s-s'eser, caus di s'sr (Y.); trattare, eseguire con precisione, ec.
— Secondo Piehl (Z. 1887, 36 e seg.) questi gruppi sono var. dialettali di sxr (Y.); onde il plur. (Stel. Neferhotp) = .

, ses'eser (Z. 1889 12; J. de Rougé, J. A. 1883), forma causativa di s'sr, signif.: mucchio, cumulo di grani, di biade; massa di biade; grande accumulamento di grano.
Brugsch (Z. l.c.) confr. con ЦЮОР obturare, obstruere, ЦЧНР obturari, coacervari.

, ses'eś (Dend., Tempio d'Iside) Variante dialettuale della b.e. invece di sxx.

ses'es' (opp. ss' [Y.]), variante delle epoche tolemaiche invece di ss'sa.
= ; .... (D. H. T. 99, 10), eseguir bene ciò che conviene a... .

, ses'es' (D. H. T. 12, col. 15). V. e , ss'.

(Stel. Rossi, Sin. l. 24) ses'es', g. m., il sistro.
(Br. Dict.)
(Diim. Baurk, pl. 5)
(Denkm. IV, 39, e; 40, c)
(Stela Pianxi, l.c.)
, suonare od agitare il sistro, per es. per spaventare e stornare il genio malefico, il male.
— Gli ultimi cinque geroglifici hanno anche il fonetico sxm (Y.); e perciò i primi quattro gruppi si debbono forse leggere ses'es-sexem e tradurre: agitare il sistro, suonare il sistro.

, ses'es'en (Tomba in Ghizeh), var. di ss'ni.

, ses'es'-t (Dend.), v. ss's'.

, ses'-t (Stela 100, Vienna), v. ss'.

sest. Karn. di xt (Y.), fuoco, fiamma. (D. Z. T. 18, 8) — v. st.

, sest, nome di una pianta;

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(E) ϣoσϣHT, herba pabuli species.

(Leps. Kelt Text 40) (Dendm. II, 147) } ses'et, Varianti di sχt.

ses'et, (E) TϣoσIe, siccare, siccus; ϣoσIe, arescere.
— Forma caus. di se s'u (V.).

, ses't (P. Bul. N.1, 6,21). sbocco, efflusso, effusione, umidità, liquido, fluido, fluidezza.
Affine con sus't (V.).
Confr. TϢN versamento, effusione.
2) — (De Rougé, Rec. Arch. 1874, II, 223) bile, CIϢE fel, bilis.

, ses't, trascrizione data da de Rougé (Rec. Arch. 1874, II, 223) invece del gruppo prec. (V. ib., all. 2).

(Louvre, A, 90) (Berl. Mar.) } ses't, V. ss'.

ses'et, V. sotto ss'd.

, ses't-sen (Dim. Photogr. 8; Ermax, Z. 1881, 49) le due mammelle oppure i due petti. Trovasi questo gruppo, nella fotografia citata, accanto a due fanciulli che si tengono stretti colle braccia incrocicchiate.
Confr. TϢ, TϢ, TT, mammella.

(Louvre C, 120) (Rit. 101, A) (ib. 1, 7) (ib. 1, 9) (ib. 146, 22) (Denkm. II, 135; Rit. 110, 14) (Inscr. Sebek I, 333) (Denkm. II, 100, b) (Rit. 130, 4) (ib. 126, 2) } ses'ta, sinonimo di sti, àmn e di tχn; significa: nascondere, celare, occultare, rendere misterioso. — Ritenere, impedire, distorre da, proibire, vietare qualche cosa.
— Ed i passivi corrisp.
— Caus. di s'ta (V.).
2) — Ma più comunemente sost.: il vietato, il proibito; ciò che è chiuso, inaccessibile; mistero, secreto.
V. il prodetto s'ta.
CEϢT, COϢT, CϢϢT (?), ϢGϢT, ϢOϢT, ϢAϢT, ϢAϢT (M.), prohibere, impedire, detinere, claudere (portum); prohibitio, impeditum, clavis. — TTO chiudere con stanga, onde TIO segreto, mistero.
Frequente sui monumenti sepolcrali ed anche altrove il seguente titolo:

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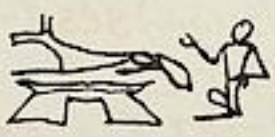
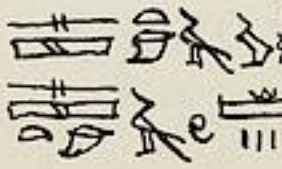
her ses'ta, (De Rougé) capo dei secreti, segretario. (Masp. Trans. 1880, 29) the master of rites, il mastro di cerimonie, il capo del culto. Brugsch lo dà come titolo sacerdotale, ma però osserva che con questo titolo si designava chiunque avesse vinto e superato le difficoltà ed i secreti della sua scienza o della sua professione o del suo mestiere, e perciò fosse un mastro, un her, cioè stesse al di sopra ( ) del comune.

, ses'ta, b.e., lo schakal.
2) — equiv. al prec.
3) — Deriv. dal prec.; uomo del secreto, prete della sacristia, prete entrante nel santuario; — Prete, sacerdote in generale.

, ses'ta, b.e., equiv. al prec., all. 2 e 3.

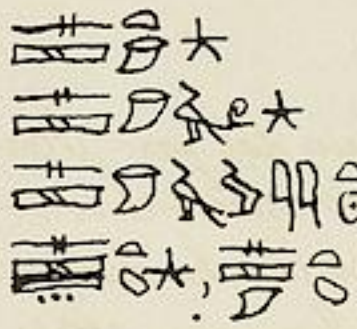


, ses'ta, equiv. al prec. all. 3.

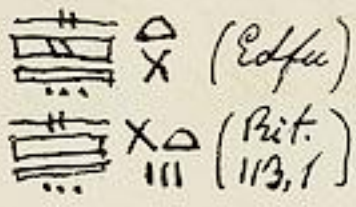


ses'tau. V.

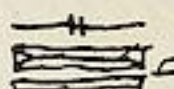
ss'ta.



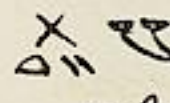
ses'ta, ses'tau, ses'tau-ît, ses'ta-t. (Dend.; I. 1865, 6), nome della 4ª ora del giorno.

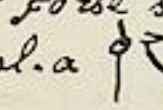


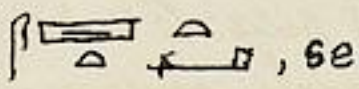
ses'ta-t, V. ss'ta.



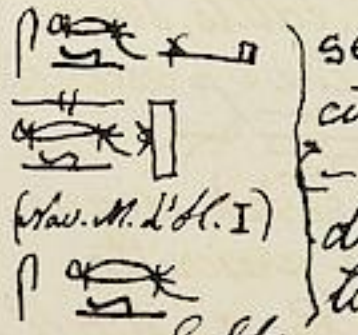
, ses'ta-t (D. E. T. I, 27, 8), (Brugsch) affine al prec.; esser chiuso, proibito, nascosto, occulto, inaccessibile.



, ses'ti (?) (P. Leyd. I, 347, p. 3; II, 10 e 14), nome di una pianta. — Forse si deve leggere uti ed è equivol. a  , ut.



, ses'ett, V. sotto ss't.



ses'ed, muoversi in circolo, circolare. — Essere agitato, brandito in cerchio; sventolare, brandire. — Saltare, lanciarsi [per es. a ( ) cavallo]; uscire.

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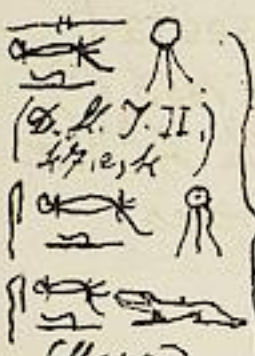
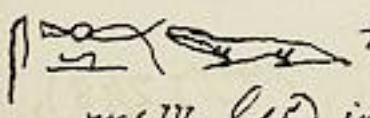
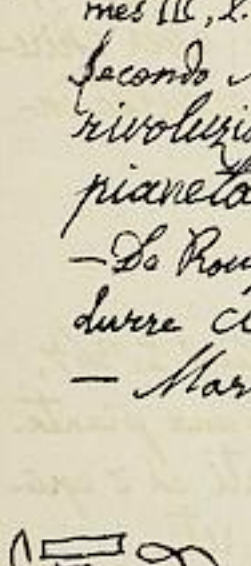
2) — Il circolare degli astri. V. il seg.

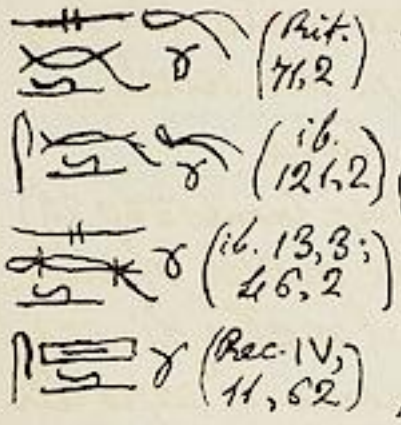

(D. L. T. II, 47, 2, 4)
(Harn.)

ses'ed, deriv. dal prec.: il circolare degli astri; — il circolo, l'orbita che descrive un astro nel suo corso, corso circolare. — Brugsch fa l'ultimo gruppo equiv. al prec. all. 1. — V. il seg.

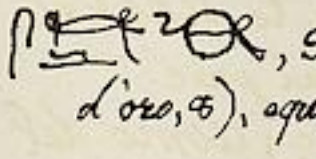

, ses'ed (Stela Thotmes III, l. 15), in connessione col prec.: secondo Maspero designa un astro a rivoluzione periodica, probabilmente pianeta; — ma anche astro in genere — De Rougé tenderebbe piuttosto a tradurre cometa. — Mariette pensa a Canopo.

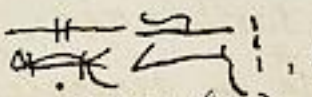

(Inscr. Sepi I, 413)
(ib. 3 et 6)
(Inscr. Sebt. I, Bon. pl. 6, D)
(Rit. 136, 1)

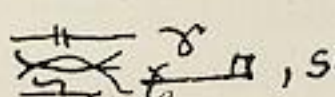
ses'ed, deriv. da ssd, signif. propr. rotolo, ciò che è piegato in rotolo; — quindi comunemente: legge, prescrizione, decreto, editto, sentenza; ciò che è prescritto: (Bon. l. c.) db ses'ed, eseguire, fare ciò che è prescritto. 2) — Equiv. al seg. (Sepi I e Rit. ll. cc.).


(Rit. 71, 2)
(ib. 121, 2)
(ib. 13, 3; 46, 2)
(Rec. IV, 11, 62)

ses'ed, in connessione coi prec.: un pezzo di tela piegata come un rotolo, o un nastro arrotondato a cerchio; quindi 1) — benda, striscia, fascia, legaccio; bandella di mummia. 2) — Diadema, corona, turbante; cerchio o benda reale (Rit. 46, 2); ⲩⲙⲟⲩⲧ (K, 111) cervical. 3) — collare, collana (D'orb. 17, 4). — Questo cerchio (fascia, diadema o collana) era comunemente in stoffa, ma ses'ed designa anche il cerchio in metallo. 4) — Equiv. a ssd.


, ses'ed (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 6), equiv. al prec., all. 2.


, ses'ed (Nav. M. d'H, pl. XXII, l. 4), secondo J. de Rougé, equiv. al prec.


, ses'ed (Rit. 76, 25), inviluppare, inviluppo. (Birch) the fillet; (Bergm.) ses'd-Binde; (Pierr.) coiffure. 2) — Forma caus. di s'd (4.), ed anche a questo equiv.

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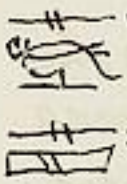
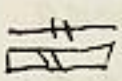
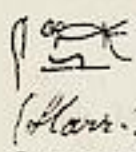
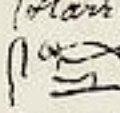
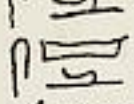
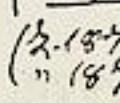
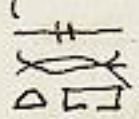
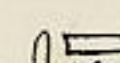
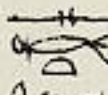
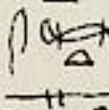
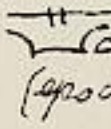
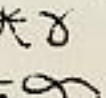
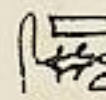

(D.E.T. I, 5, c)

(Birch, Coffin of Amenem, XXIX, 7)
ses'ed, צִיצִת, ציצית, riccio, di capelli, capelli in ricci.

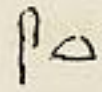
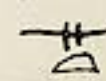

(Harr. I, 4, 11)


(Z. 1870, 160; " 1873, 112)

(Harr. 500, 2, 4)

b.e. (D.H.T. II, 36, a, γ)
ses'ed, ses'edu, ses'ed-t, g.m. (D.H.T. 5, 44; An. III, 1, 3; IV, 16, 2 e 3; Stela Bianchi, verso, 28), scritto anche  (D.H.T. II, 36), designa l'apertura di un edificio per l'entrata della luce e dell'aria; finestra, nicchia, balcone; buco;-
2) - Camera, stanza, gabinetto secreto, nascosto; ridotto di un tempio o di una casa. ιγοσγT (C.M., 111), fenestra, foramen; ιγοσγT (M.), σηκός loculus, sacellum in quo idola collocabantur.
3) - Aspetto, vista, veduta generale, prospettiva:

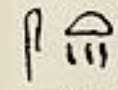
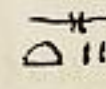
xer p-ses'ed, sotto la vista (di ....), cioè: davanti a..., alla presenza di.... - Onde il predetto senso balcone per le pubbliche mostre o apparizioni (Harr. I, 4, 11).

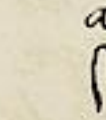

(Rec. IX, 11, 62)


(epoche tolomaiche)
ses'ed-t, v.  ss'd.


Noi abbiamo messo questi gruppi sotto il fonetico ūrdu (ūrdū, ūrdūu, ūrduu); - ma, secondo Grébaut (Mél. d'Arch. II, 62) la vera lettura di è ss'du (confr. ss'd).

, ses'xet (Berl. Pietra delle offerte), Var. di sxt.


set, 1) - pronome person. della 3ª pers. sing. femm.: essa, colei; lei, la.

(Z. 1868, 45)
2) - Var. di su, questo, ciò, questa cosa, 515 (Z. 1871, 148).
3) - Si trova , plur. (Harris I, 17, a, 7), nel senso di pezzo (di pane) (Birch, Z. 1873).
4) - Lo stesso gruppo (Tomba di Ti, N. 16) è equiv. a st.
5) - Equiv. a st.


set-u, pronome affisso ed assoluto della 3ª pers. plur.: ce, essi, esse, coloro, loro, li, le. - Al Rit. 50, 1 è semplice articolo definito plur., i, gli, le:  il ciclo degli Dei.


set, 1) - forma antiq. di

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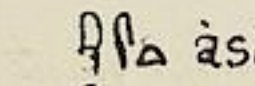
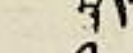
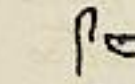
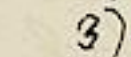
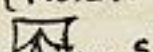
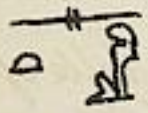
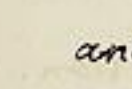
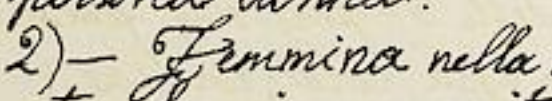
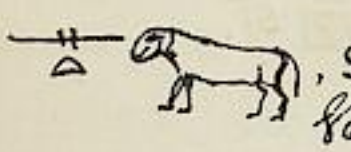
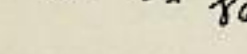
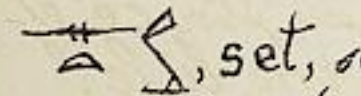
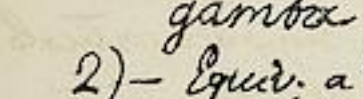
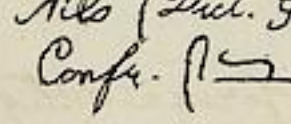
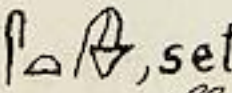
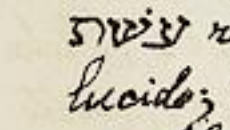
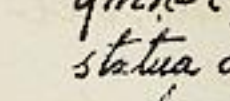

àst, ed equiv. a  às ed a  st; allora, ora, quando, e, essendoche, quum.
2) — Var. di st, all. 1 e 2.
3) — (Pierr. Ét. I, 68), Var. di  st, inviluppare, rivestire.
4) — (Insch. Sepi I, 338, Masp.) Var. di  st, lanciare, ecc.


se-t, femm. di se; individuo donna, femmina, donna, una donna, qualcuna, una certa: sorella anche  se-t-ḥemt, una persona donna.
2) — Femmina nella migliore età, femmina maritata, donna, moglie (Br., Z. 1876, 72 e seg.). אִשָּׁה, afer. iss'ati, femmina, donna, moglie.

se-t qem-t (D. K. I. 54, a), una donna nera, una nera, una mora.


, set (Dict. géog. 659), Var. di  sàu.


, set, sinon. di e, uār, gamba.
2) — Equiv. a  uār-t, nel senso di braccio, ramo, detto specialm. di un braccio o canale del Nilo (Dict. Géog. 1127).
Confr.  sd.


set, g. f., fuoco, fiamma, luce, illuminazione; — lucerna.
CATE, COTE, T, ignis, flamma.
2) — verbo: far lume, accendere, allumare, illuminare; — lucere, rilucere; ardere, abbruciare.
CATE (P.), splendere, flammens esse. עִישׁת risplendere; divenir luminoso, lucido; יְצַת, חוּצִית, חִצִּית, ardere, abbruciare, accendere.

set teq (Brugs 1880, 28; Z. 1883, 11 e 15). La cerimonia dell'accensione o dell'illuminazione del lucignolo (qmḥ-t) della lampada presso la statua del defunto. — Forse però questo set-teq è identico a s-teq, caus. di tq (P.).



set, v. sd e sd.
 set-ḥeb (An. l. c.) v. ḥb-sd sotto ḥb.
2) — I due primi sono anche equiv. a sd, coda, nell'espres. (Dict. géog. 1322) l'acqua della coda del coccodrillo, che si potrebbe però anche tradurre l'acqua del canale del coccodrillo.
3) — I due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg.

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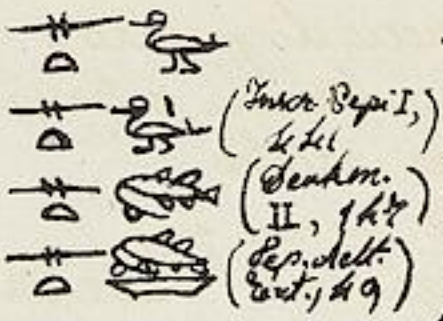
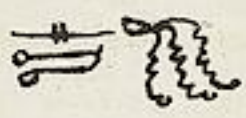
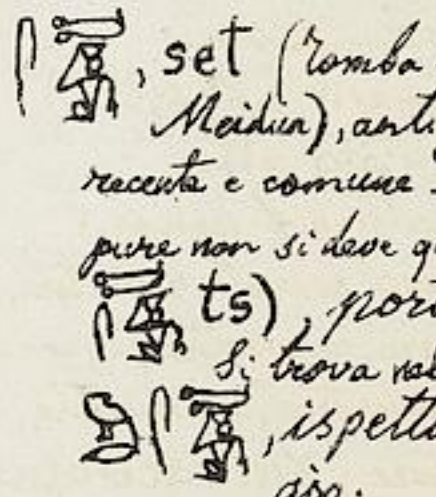
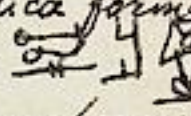
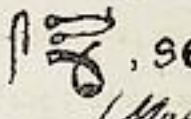
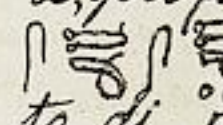
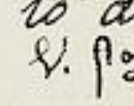
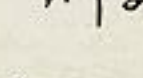
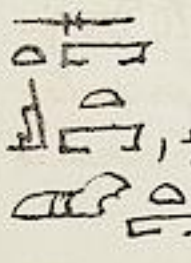

(Insc. Pepi I, 44)
(Berlin. II, 147)
(Rec. delle Sent., 49)

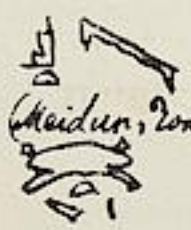
set, V. s; una specie di oca od anitra, che frequent. è citata nelle liste delle offerte funerarie.

 , set (Sarc. Baiet, Berl.), i capelli.

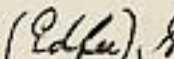
 , set (tomba e doppia statua in Meidum), antica forma del più recente e comune  ts (se pure non si deve quel gruppo leggere ts), portare, reggere, ecc. Si trova nel titolo , ispettore del facchinaggio.

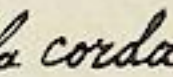
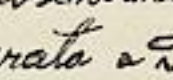
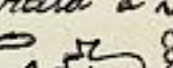
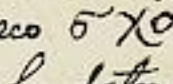
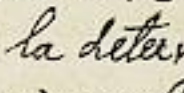
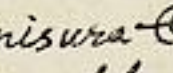
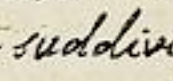
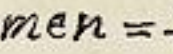
 , set (Insc. Pepi I, 293 e 294), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII), profumare, profumo, odore:
 (ib.), essere profumato di profumi.
V.  st e  sti.

 , freq. (Bul., Stel. Saft)
se-t, V. s.

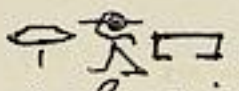
 (Meidum, 2ond. 2)
set, banco, panca, scanno, sgabello, predella, o altro simile mobile di legno.

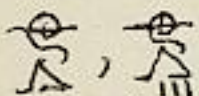
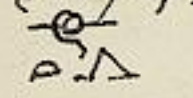
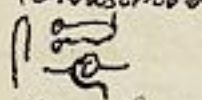
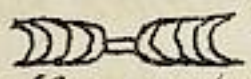
ctoba (M.), scannum.

 , set (Edfu), Var. delle b.e. invece del seg., all. 1.

 , set, la corda, specialm. la corda agrimensoria.
CHTE (?, ☥), contortus funis ex pluribus filis.
La lunghezza di questa corda agrimensoria era la base delle misure lineari agrarie, l'unità di misura agraria.
2) — Verosimilmente l'arura, che era misurata a  oppure  , xeneh, equival. al greco ὁ χοινιξ.
Secondo la determinazione di Lepsius, la misura consta delle seguenti suddivisioni:
 , remen = $\frac{1}{2}$,
 , hesep = $\frac{1}{4}$,
 , se(?) = $\frac{1}{8}$,
, su = $\frac{1}{16}$,
 , rom = $\frac{1}{32}$.
Pare che questo corrispondesse al jugerum dei Latini.
3) — Equiv. a st, in tutti i suoi significati.
4) — Equiv. a  st.

set (Chab.), equiv. al seg., all. 6; passaggio, via. — Onde

 , ro-set, entrata del passaggio, parte del corridoio che dava accesso alla sala sepolcrale di un ipogeo.

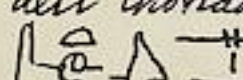

(Rit. freg.)

(Mar. Abyd. 58; Abusimbel)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 413; Serapeum, Stel. Amasi)

(Bunsen, Aeg. Stel. 719)

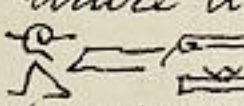
(Serapeum, Stela Nexo)

set, signif. fond.: tirare in giù, all'in giù, da un luogo posto in alto ad uno situato in basso; tirare in basso, in fondo, su piano pendente, inclinato (detto specialmente in relazione al trasporto di un sarcofago nella profondità della tomba).

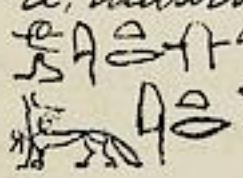
2) — Quindi in generale: tirare, attizzare, attizzare, arrecare, portare, apportare, produrre, introdurre, condurre, menare, rimorchiare; trarre a monte, contro il corso del fiume (Harris V,5). — La condotta, l'azione di condurre.

— Condurre l'acqua della corrente dell'inondazione.

 (Abyd. l.c.), (Lefébure) tirare il chiavistello.

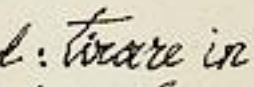
 , condurre avanti, menare avanti; arrecare, apportare avanti, alla presenza di....

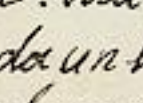
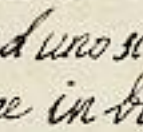
3) — Voltar sossopra, rivoltare, far voltare, far tornare; ripiegare, raddrizzare.

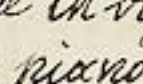
 raddrizzare, ripiegare cioè sciogliere, slegare il legaccio di papiro.

4) — Voltarsi, tornare, ritornare, tornarsene indietro.

5) — Passare; — onde freq.

6) — passaggio, corso, corsia, andito, viale, corridoio, galleria; — equiv. a  sta.

 (Z. 1874, 61), casa del corridoio, uno dei molti nomi del gruppo di camere sepolcrali che costituivano una tomba, delle quali il principale modello era  , la galleria sacra. (Lepsius, Grab. Ramses IV, Taf. Y, e; Z, 6).

Confr.  sf e stt.

— Per tutti i prec. signif. confr.: ΤΑϹΘΕ, ΤΑϹΘΟ, reverti, revertere, revocare, reducere, convertere se, converti, recedere, avertere, committere, tradere, restituere; ΣΙΑ ΤΑϹΘΟ (fig.), conversio, reversio, reditus. — עור vogare, derivare le acque, menare avanti; arrecare, apportare, trasportare, riportare, riferire; passeggiare, spandersi, scorrere, aggirarsi, aggirare, andar attorno; עור, תעור, essere sviato, sviarsi, rivolgersi indietro, schivare, schifare; עזר volgere il volto, repugnare.

— Spesso questo è sostituito dai verbi ân, s'd-t, sti, bs, ecc.; ed anzi si presenta nelle b.e. frequentemente come variante pura e semplice di .

— 7) — (Harr. I, 27, 8) colmare, empire, riempire (di...., ...).

8) — (D. H. J. 34), נושא, תנושא presentare, porgere.

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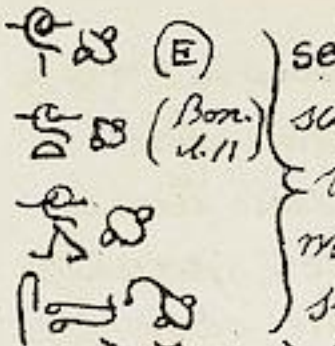
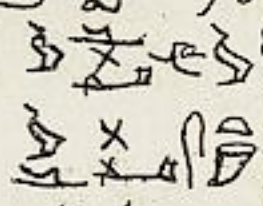
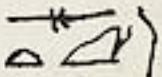

(E.) (Bon. d. 11) set (plur. ...), sudiciume, sporchezza, lordura, pattume, immondezza, escrementi, sterco, fango.


scagliare fango, sterco, lordura.

— d'ebr. עֲזָאזֵל, עֲזָאזֵל, costr. עֲזָאזֵל e עֲזָאזֵל, ha gli identici significati.

2) — (E.) genus ulceris.

3) — (Brugsch) anche equiv. al prec., all. 2.

4) — V.  sti.

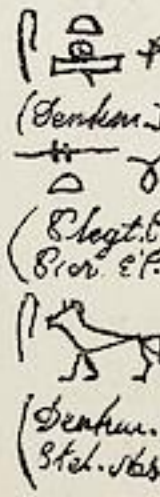
set (Stel. Mettern bis), odorare, fiutare, sentire, braccare, mettersi alla pista.

— Traccia, pista, vestigio, odorato, fiuto.

2) — Odore, sentore, puzzo.

CTI (S.), odor, fetor; CTOI (S.), CΦ, CΘOI (K.), π, odor, fetor; μύρον, unguentum, oleum odoratum, oleum.

Confr. il prec.


set, intrecciare, attorcigliare, torcere (fili, corde, cordelle, funi, ecc.).

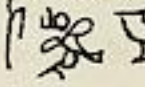
— Ciò che è torto, cioè: filo, corda, fune, ecc.

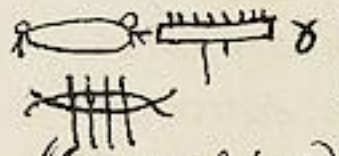
— Tessuto, tessitura (V. il seg.).

CΦT (K.), COTE (S.), πι, netum., filum netum, retortum; ЄЧCO=TЄ, netus, tortus.

— שְׂרָת orditura, stame; שֵׂרָה rete.

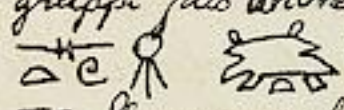
2) — (Pierr. E't. I, 68; Masp., Mélang. d'Arch. I 295) inviluppare, rivestire, arrotolare, enrouler; cingere, indossare, vestire. — V. il seg.

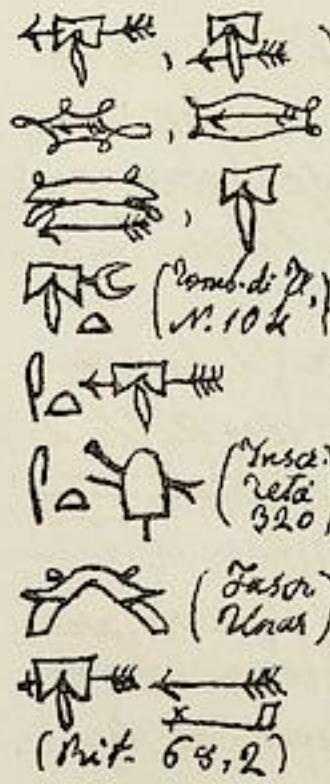
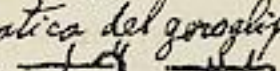
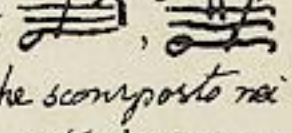
— Secondo Masp. (Mél. l. c.), il 3° gruppo è una var. di  y szam.


(Saqqara, stel. 4014) set, Var. del prec.; vestimenta, abito, panno; — inviluppo funerario, stoffe funebri.

Tradotto στολισμός nel Decreto di Canopo.

שִׂמְלָה panno, manto, vestito, abito, coperta.

— Brugsch osserva che il valore di questi gruppi può anche derivare da quello di  stu, COTЄ, CATЄ, flammam esse, splendere.


set (La trascrizione ieratica del geroglifico è  e var., che scomposto nei suoi elementi dà i gruppi geroglifici  . Questi gruppi si trovano talora sui monumenti anche nelle iscrizioni geroglifiche. Quindi è che noi abbiamo messo al fonetico snk alcuni vocaboli aventi questi

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK HEIDELBERG
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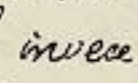
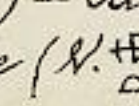
gruppi iniziali. Noi crediamo però che essi siano stati erroneamente trascritti dai lapidarii o dagli scribi invece di  ; e perciò tutti quei vocaboli sono qui riprodotti con questa correzione).

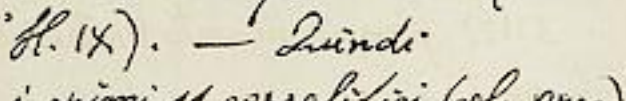
1) — Cacciare, caccia, cacciatore (V.  sti).

ⲥⲁⲧ, ⲥⲁϩ, cacciare, andare a caccia, ⲥⲁϩ, costr ⲥⲁⲓ, caccia, cacciagione, cacciatore; ⲥⲁⲓ cacciatore.

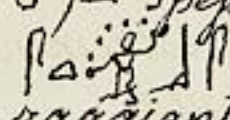
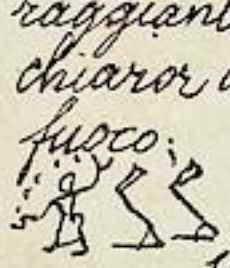
2) — In generale: gettare, tirare, lanciare, scagliare, scoccare, ecc. un'arma (freccia, dardo, giavelotto, strale, lancia, saetta, pietra, ecc.); — percuotere, colpire, cogliere. tirare un colpo con una di queste armi (Navil. M. d'H. IX). — Quindi

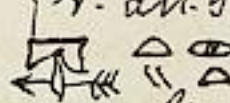
3) — i primi 11 geroglifici (col. prec.) qui da anche: freccia, dardo, giavelotto, strale, lancia, saetta, pietra, ecc. — ed anche colui che tira o scaglia una di queste armi; tiratore, arciere, balestraio, sagittario, fromboliere.

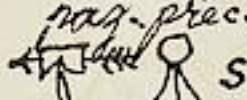
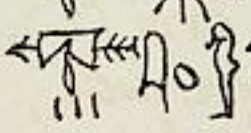
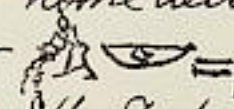
4) — Gettar là, gettar a terra (acqua, sidro, grani, ecc.), effondere, versare, spandere, spargere, proiettare, spruzzare l'acqua; — seminare.

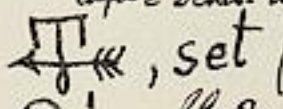
5) — Far libazione; libazione, effusione di liquidi, sopratutto di acqua,  (Schiap. L. d. F. 33).

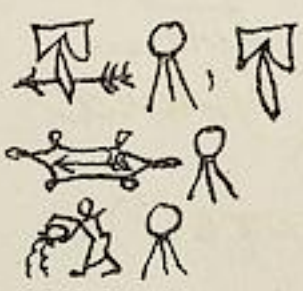
— ⲥⲁⲧ, ⲥⲉⲧ, ⲥⲓϯ (M.), jacere, projicere; ⲥⲁⲧ, spargere, serere; ⲥⲛ-ⲱⲓ, ⲥⲛⲓⲱⲓ, gettare; ⲡⲧⲱⲓ, spargere, essere adacquato; ⲧⲱⲛ versare, onde ⲧⲱⲛⲉ versamento, spargimento, effusione.

— 6) — Spesso usato in senso traslato:  set bes, spandere raggiante splendore, spandere chiaror di fuoco o splendor di fuoco;  , set rod (B. A. D. 69, 4), sprangare, letter. gettare i piedi, signif. danzare.

7) — (Schiap. l. c.) prestare omaggio od adorazione alla divinità o ad un defunto. sia col gesto o colla preghiera, sia mediante la presentazione di offerte o libazione (V. all. 5): onde la formola  e seti ȧr-ḥor, far offerta, presentazione in offerta, offerta.

8) — I primi gruppi (col. 2ª della pag. prec.) sono anche equivalenti a  st e varr.; onde in Dend.  nome della 10ª ora del giorno. —  (V. il seg.); — In Edfa e Dend. designa il 25° giorno del mese.

 , set (Rit. 14, 58), equiv. al prec. all. 3, freccia; (Br.) Pfeile; (De Roug.) trait; — (Birch) bow; (Perr.) rayon (V. il seg.).

 set, lanciar raggi, illuminare, irradiare, raggiare; — aver splendore,

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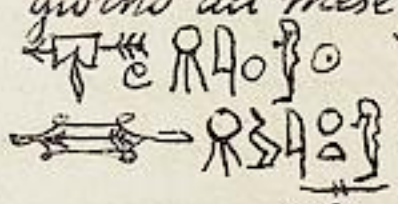
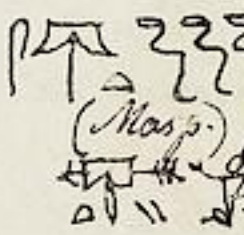
brillare. — Raggio di luce, raggio, sprazzo, splendore che raggia, irradiamento.

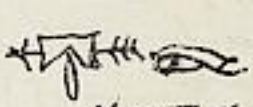
CATE, COTE (?), flammens esse, splendere.

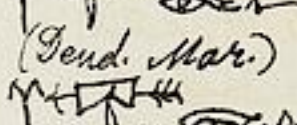
ś'ś, ś·ś, ḫ'ḫ, risplendere, rilucere, folgoreggiare; ś'ś splendore.

set-heb, festa dell'irradiamento, designazione eponima dell'11° giorno del mese lunare.

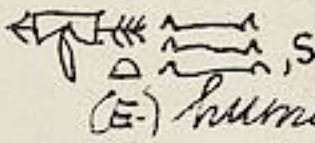

set-u àr (Dend.) letter.: la cui forma irradia luce, nome della 10ª ora del giorno.

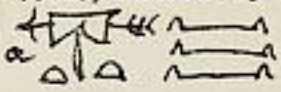

, set-u (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 24), (Masp.) plur. di st e di sti; lanciere, arcieri, ecc.

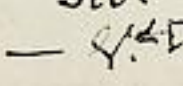

, set, sguardo, occhiata.

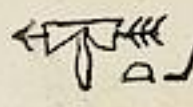
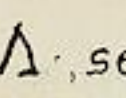

(Denk. Mar.) m-set-n...., m-seti-n...., in faccia a..., in vista di..., dirimpetto a..., vis-à-vis de....

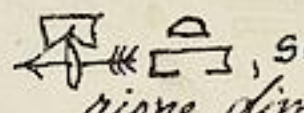
(D.T.S. II, 11, 16)

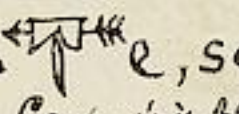
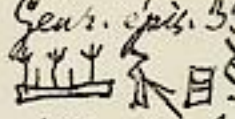

, set (Denkm. III, 132, m; E.), (E.) humidus, humiditas.

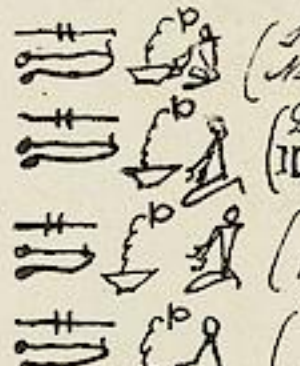
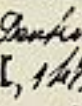
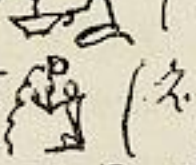
— (Brugsch) equiv. a  stt.

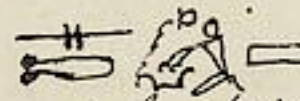
—  st. all. 5.


, set, (E.) Var. di  st, all. 2.


, set (D. Baug. X), abitazione, dimora, casa.


, set (An. IV, 12, 3), (Masp. Geogr. épis. 33) cervice, nuca, collo:  (Masp.) do deliver the cow. (Goodw., Cambr. Essay, 1858, 293) to play (?) and to be behindhand (?).


set, equiv. a st, all. 5 (?); libazione, effusione di liquidi (soprattutto di acqua), l'acqua effusa sulle offerte. — Il vaso per la libazione. — Birch dichiara (Z. 1872, 59) aver trovato  in Denkm. II, 38, come equivalente a  sut, prete, sacerdote.


, set (De Roug. Rech. 136), g. f., deriv. dal prec.; la pietra che riceveva le libazioni.

2) — Ogni masso di pietra della forma della prec., onde il De Rougé

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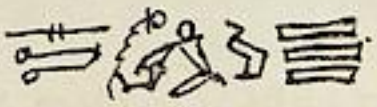
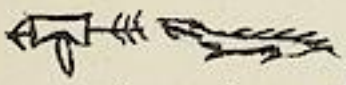
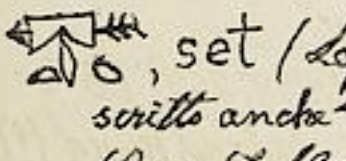
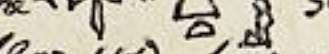
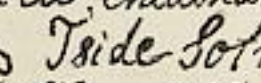
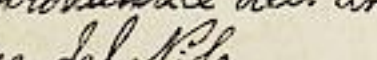
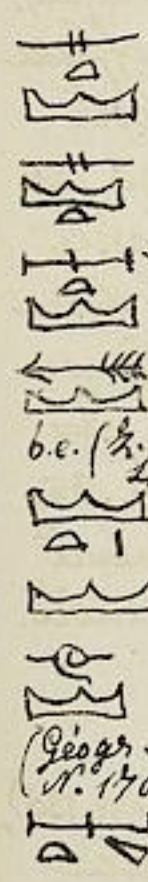
traduce anche seuil (?), base, zoccolo.
— Plur.  (Tesc. Uras).

 , set (B. H. I. 71, f) designazione del coccodrillo tifonico; letter.: il cacciatore.

 , set (Leps., Einleit., I, 73 e seg.), scritto anche  set-sepedt (Rierr. T. H. II, 115), designazione della dea-stella Sirio, chiamata altrimenti  Iside-Sothis, l'autrice o produttrice dell'annua inondazione del Nilo.
V.  spd-t.



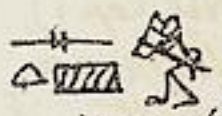
taglio, la pietra tagliata, per la costruzione di templi, palazzi, ecc.
2)— Equiv. a st.
3)— (Rit. freq.) equiv. al seg.

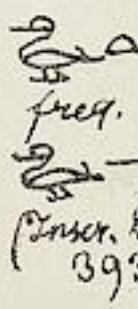
(Mél. l'Arch. I, 8) (D. K. 7. 8 4) (Edfu)

set, il dio Set, il dio del male, Tifone. — il Male.

ẖp hor set, distinguere Horo da Set, ossia il bene dal male.

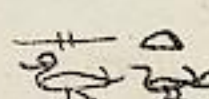
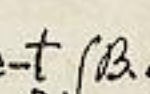
TW, (cald. e siriaco ܫܛܢ, ܫܛܢܐ), demonio.

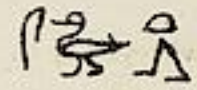
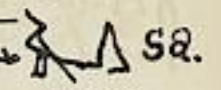
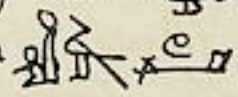
 , set, b. e. (P. Rhind, XI, 2), secondo Brugsch, var. di st.

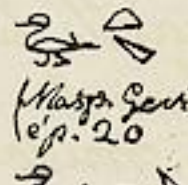

(Inscr. Bepi I, 393)

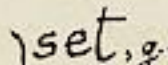
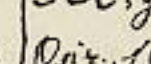
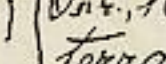
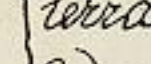
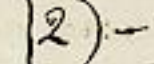
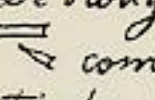
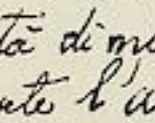
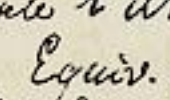
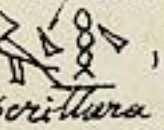
se-t, figlia, femminile di s.

figlia della sorella della madre di lei, cioè cugina di lei.

 , se-t (B. M. I. 7, 1), (Bk.) Var. di  sau.

 , se-t, (E.) identico a  sa.
— (Brug.) equiv. a  sau.


(Masp. Gen. ép. 20) (Karn.) (Rit. 99, 27) (Kar.) (Rit. 125, 55) (Comb. Rexmârâ Londra) (An. III, 6; 10) (Stel. étiq. Bul.) (De Roug. Chrest. 121)

set, g. m., 1)— (Lefeb. Mythe Osir., 108) uno dei nomi della terra.
2)— suolo, terreno, pavimento, area; in generale il luogo che scalpicciano i piedi; — quindi anche
3)— il ponte di una nave.
4)— la soglia, il limitare di una porta.
— Plur.  (Masp., Gaza ép. 22),  (Karn.),  (Pleyt. Pl. 158).
5)— (Specialmente i gruppi col determinativo ) roccia, pietra (V.  st, all. 1; — (Birch, Z. 1877, 32) pavimento stone, pietra da lastricare, da selciare.
6)— De Rougé (Chrest. 121) ritiene  come la designazione dell'unità di misura agraria; verosimilmente l'arura (V.  st, all. 2).
7)— Equiv. al seg.
—  , set-ah (Rec. IV, 10, 59), rara scrittura invece di  , ah-t-set (V.), ctoqe, ctwqe (?), ceeiogi (M.), t. arvum, arura; tctoqe arvum; — ⲧⲥⲁⲓ, campagna, campo, terreno, terra.

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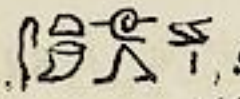
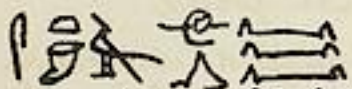
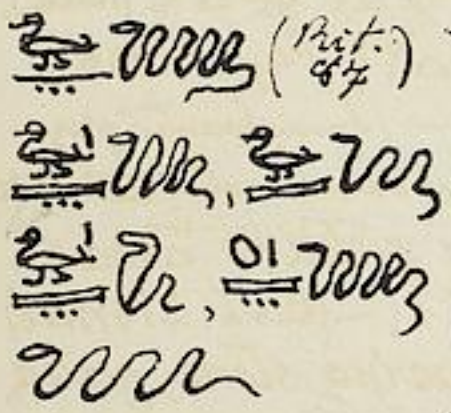
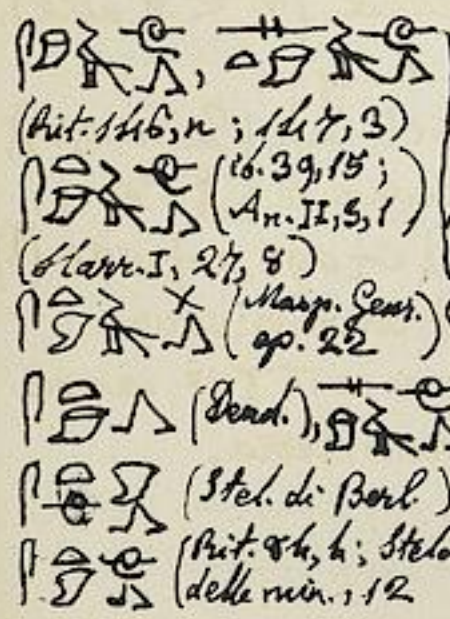
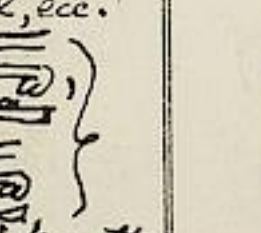
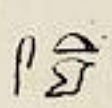
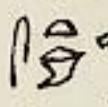
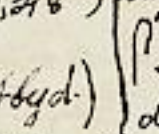
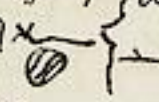
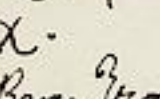
 , seta (Stela Bibl. verso, 15), g. m.; (Brug.) equiv. al prec., all. 3, un ponte o tavolato mobile di legno. — (Goodw., Z. 1874, 61) la pianura tortuosa, il passaggio o condotto che scende abbasso, all'ingiù. che conduce in giù (V. st, all. 1 e 6), corridoio. — Particolarmente negli edifizi sepolcrali dei re.

 , seta (Harr. I, 7, 11), derivato da st, signif. onda, torrente, inondazione.

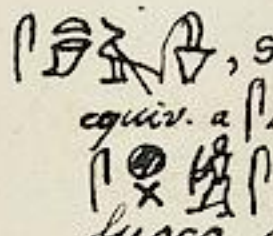
 (Brit. 87) seta opp. se-ta (V. Dict. geog. 763), un serpente mitologico, l'Agatho-demone o il sacro serpente del tempio.

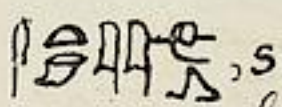
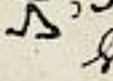
CIT, serpens, basiliscus.
2) — (Dend.) nome di una costellazione.

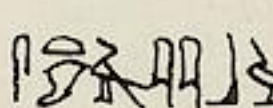
 seta, equiv. a st in tutti i suoi significati: tirare, attirare, ecc.; colmare, riempire, ecc.
(Brit. 146, n; 147, 3)
(16. 39, 15; An. II, 5, 1)
(Harr. I, 27, 8)
(Marp. Cenot. pp. 22)
(Dend.)
(Stel. di Berl.)
(Brit. 84, 4; Stela delle min., 12)

V. st m-bḥ sotto

(Var. del Rit. 145, 48) 
 (Abyd.) il predetto st, all. 2.  (P. 55 di Berl., Cap. 9), frase equiv. a  sfx ḫbā, V. sotto sfx.
— 2) — (Lep. Rem. Trans. VIII, 276) anche equiv. a  stt (V.), tremare, tremito, tremore.
— (Birch) to draw (Rit. 84, 4), to tow (39, 15), to conduct (145, 48), to place (146, n), to haste (144, 3); (Pierr.) amener (39, 15), traverser (84, 4), remorquer (145, 68; 146, n). (Maspero) franchir (84, 4).

 seta, Var. di st.

 , seta (R 55 di Berl, Cap. 1), equiv. a st, fuoco, fiamma.
, letter. battere il fuoco, signif. far luce, illuminare.

 , setaī (Sall. III, 2, 16; 10, 9)
V.  sta.

 , setaību (Sall. IV, 10, 3) turare, chiudere.
ⲱⲧⲉⲃ, ⲱⲉⲧⲃ, ⲱⲧⲟⲃ (?), ⲱⲧⲟⲩ (M.), φιφιὸω, obturare os capistro.

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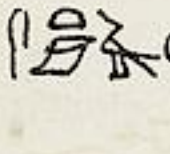
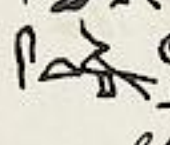
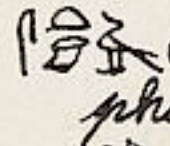
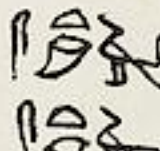
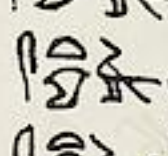
oppure

seta-t (Bon. C, 11, 33), equiv. a st, all. 1, ed a st.

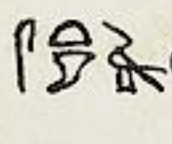

, setau (Ah. VI, 6, 3), v. sta

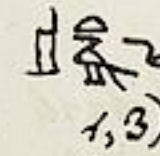
(Brit. 614, 4; P. Mag. V, 5)

setau, v. st. — Il 3° gruppo nel P. An I, 14, 2) è equiv. al prec..

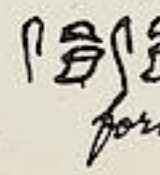

setau, la verga, il phallus, il membro virile.
2) — v. sti.

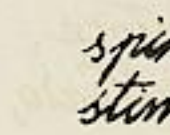



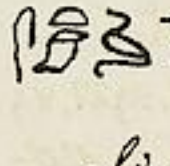
setau, setauī, varianti di st.

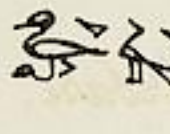

setau (Sall. II, 2, 3), v. st.

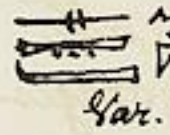

seta-neter (P. Ebers, 1, 3), v. neter-setā, sotto s.

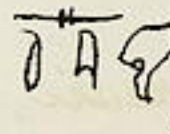

setaseta (P. Harr. I) forma raddop. di sta;

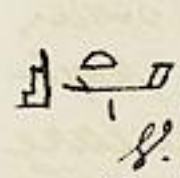

spingere, incitare, sollecitare, stimolare, cacciar avanti, spronare; סוּת, סוֹת.


seta-ttu (Rit. 17, 26) plur. di sta; gli escrementi, les ordures.

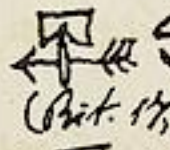
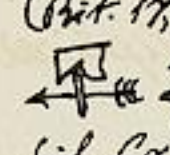
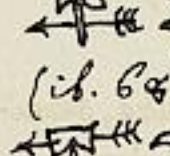

set-aḥ (Ros. IV, 10, 99), v. sotto st.

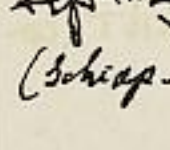

staḥen (D. E. T. I, 33, 3). Var. delle 6 e. di sthn.

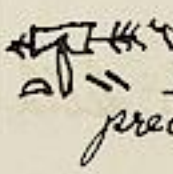

setà (D. E. T. 89), Var di stn.


set-ā (ogg. — dod), v. sotto s.

, v. ib..


seti, v. st.

(Brit. 17, 90; 132. 1; 146, 1)

(ib. 68, 2)

(Chab.)

(Schiap. d. d. D. ip. 33)


seti (L. 1869, 82) deriv. dal prec.; colui che tira (la freccia, i

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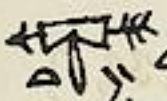
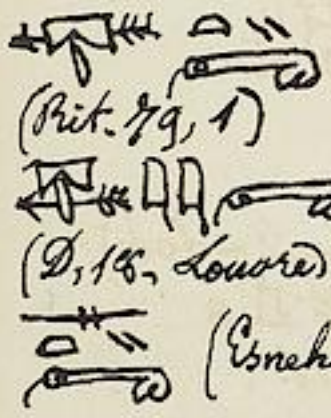
colpi, ecc.), tiratore, cacciatore, arciere, balestraio, sagittario, fromboliere, ecc.

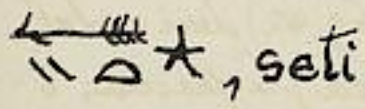
(Insor-Unas., 21)

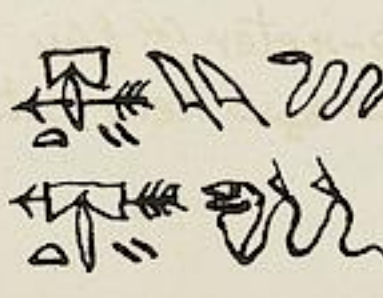
seti (opp. set-ti)-u (P. Harr. I, 8, 8; 22, 8; Z. 1873, 36), popoli dell'Est, stranieri dell'Est, asiatici.
— (Erman, Z. 1881, 52) i barbari.

 , seti (Chab.), atto di devozione, preghiera, orazione.

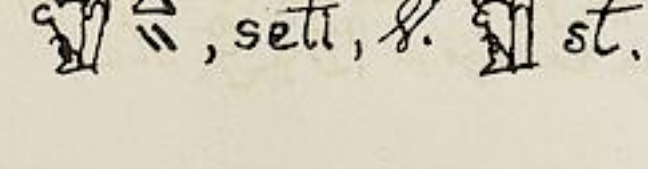
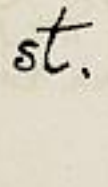

(Rit. 79, 1)
(D, 18, Louvre)
(Esneh)

seti, far versare, versare, spargere, effondere il seme, lo sperma; seminare; eiaculare lo sperma. — Fare il coito con una donna. — Ingravidare, fecondare. — Fecondazione, generazione.
— Propagarsi, moltiplicarsi col seme.
cat, CAT, CIT (M.), serare, seminare, satio; - penis; - CHT, coire.

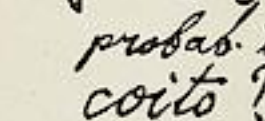
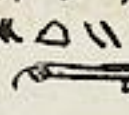
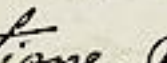
 , seti, opp. sit, SIT della lista dei decani di Sephastion, nome del 1° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69).
— V. st.


(D.?.?. II, 11, 16)
(Dend.)

seti, V. st, sguardo, occhiata.
m-seti, V. ibid.

 , seti (B. G. III, 7), V.  stt.

, seti (Rit. 24, 4), tornare indietro
(Birch) to shoot; (Piehl) retourner.

 , seti (Rit. 126, f), probab. invece di  sti, coito?
(Birch) generations; (Pisa) engendrement.
— V.  st.

seti (Rit. 149, 14 e var.) serpente mitologico.

, seti, opp. sit, SIT della

, seti, V. st.

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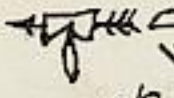
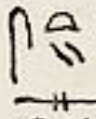
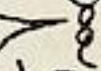
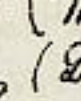
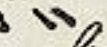
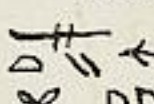
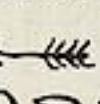
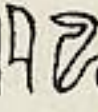
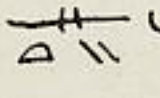
 , seti (P. Med., vers., 2, 12) (Brug.) spurgo, sputo, escremento, separazione, distacco. Confr. cit (B. eiectio). — V. il seg. sti.

, seti, (Chab.) dolor vivo, lancinante.

(Rit. 1h 9, 52; e seg.)
(Rec. IV, 65, 8)
(Sarc. I, 9, 11; II, 7, 4)
(Harr. I, 40, 9 — plur.)
(D. Z. T. I. 66, 4)
 (Rit. 145, 7)
(Dend.)
seti, V. st, fetore, puzzo; odore qualunque; profumo.
 nezem seti, odore aggradevole; odoroso, fragrante, fragranza, olezzante; — fragranza, olezzo-
(Rec. l.c.) seti-ḥeb.
(Rit. l.c.) V.  st-ḥb.
(Dend.)
 , seti-s'a (Harr. I, l.c.), nome di una pianta particolare.

 seti, nome di una dea. — Forse ident. a  set-īt, od a  st

 , seti (Dend.), V. st.

seti (Rit. 140, 1), (Birch) the stench (?); (Pierr.) pro-

jection.
Brugsch ritiene il 1° come var. di st, attrarre, attirare; e noi siamo di opinione che il 2° sia identico a sti, odore.

(D. A. S. II, 35, a, 5 e 7) } seti, V. st, in ambidue suoi significati.

(Descr. V, 40) (Levi, S. del Duca, Brera) } seti, Var. di st.

, seti, Var. di st nel gruppo seti-aḥt, V. sotto aḥ e st-aḥ sotto il predetto st.

oppure plur. } seti (Harr. I, 6, 1), bacile, od altro vaso sacro (di oro) per versare vino birra.

 (Ball. II, 12, 4; I, 4) (D'Orb. 1, 10) } setimu (coll'art. masc. , D'Orb. l.c.), erba, erbe. V. sm.
Confr. חָצִיר campagna, campo, erba arida.

, set-īt (Dend.), nome della

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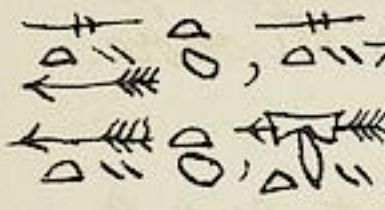
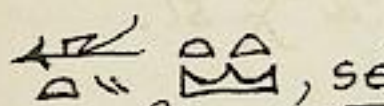
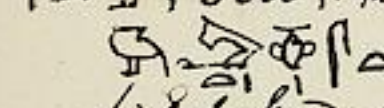
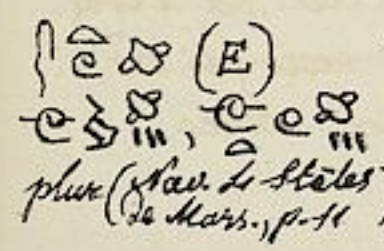
10ª ora del giorno (Z. 1865, 6).
. 2– V. il seg..

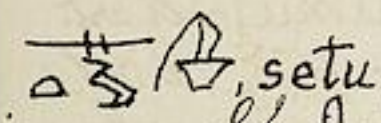

seti-t, f. st.

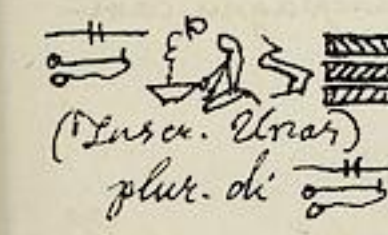

, set-it (Bon. C, 11, 35): corda, corda agrimensoria. f. st.

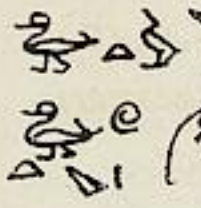
, seti-tt (Z. 1872, 103), Var. di st-tt.

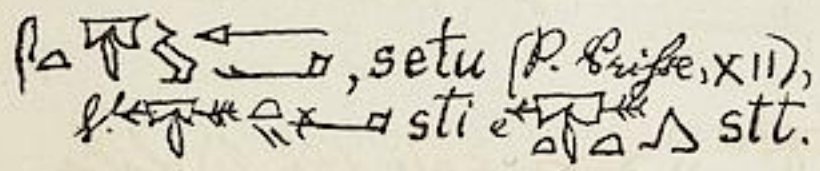

, stu, Var di st. (Goodw. Tusc. di Sabakà), nel cuore e nella lingua.

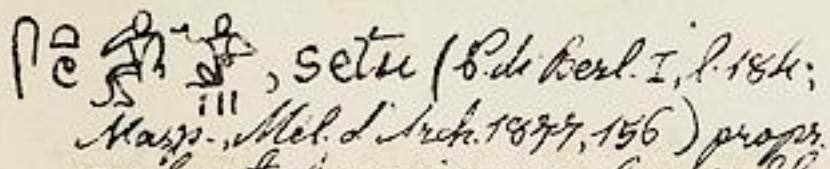

setu, f. st.


, setu (Rieg. J. A. I, 136), f. st.

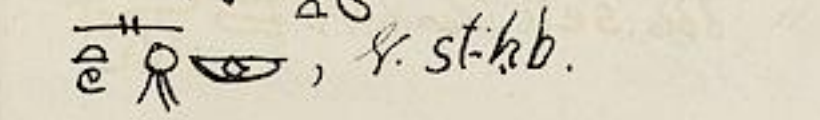

, set-u (De Rougé, Inscr. Univ.) Rech., p. 138), plur. di st.

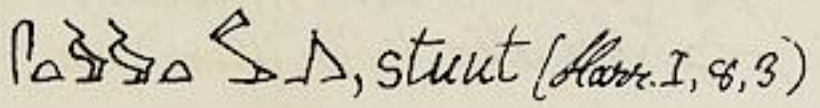

setu, Var. di st, terra, suolo.


, setu (P. Prisse, XII), f. sti e stt.


, setu (P. di Berl. I, l. 184; Maspero, Mel. d'Arch. 1877, 156) propr. enfant, d'oiseau, fanciullo, giovane, garzone. Confr. sz. T. Setu formavano uno dei gradi della gerarchia domestica che circondava la persona del faraone e quella dei nobili egiziani; una classe di giovani, inferiori in dignità ai semer (ed ai s'en-it ( ). — Goodwin traduce anche ufficiali, nobili.

setu, f. st.
setu-ār, nome della 10ª ora del giorno (Z. 1865, 6); f. st-it.


, f. st-ḥb.


, stunt (Harr. I, 8, 3)

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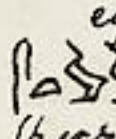
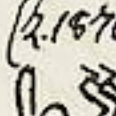
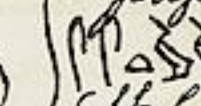
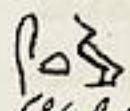
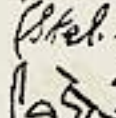
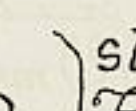
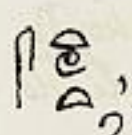
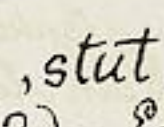
equiv. al seg.



(Z. 1876, 89-91)
(Denkm. III, 68, 8)

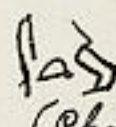
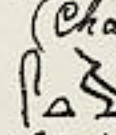
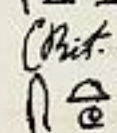
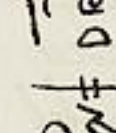
stuut, passeggiare, andare a passeggio; – passeggio, passeggiata.  s-stuut (Stel. di Torino, N. 20), forma caus. collo stesso significato. שוטש, שוטשוטש (da שוט) passeggiare, scorrere, andar attorno, vagare.

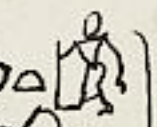


(Stel. Bianxi)
(P. Bul. N. 3, 9, 12 e 13)

stur, f.  str. Fare, fabbricare, costruire (di..., ...); preparare, allestire (con..., ...); lavorare (con una stoffa, Bul. l.c.).

 , stut, Har-dj  stt.

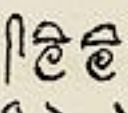
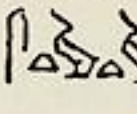
2) – Equiv. al seg.

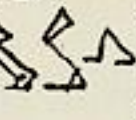




(Chab.)
(Rit. 122, 3)
(Canop. 19)

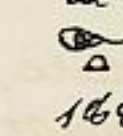
stut, stuti, forma caus. di  tat; dipingere, rappresentare esattamente; figurare, modellare, formare, descrivere, tracciare, ritrarre; – fare il ritratto, l'effigie di qualcuno, contraffare.

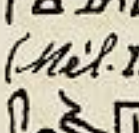
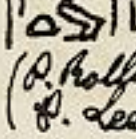
2) – Render solido, consolidare; (Chab.) stabilire, stabilire, fondare: (Pierr. al Rit. l. c.) prescrivere.

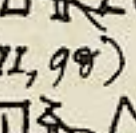
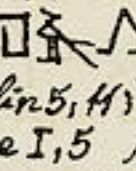
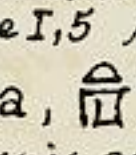
3) – Riunire, radunare, raccogliere, rassembrare, mettere insieme, accumulare; – far adunare, far raccogliere, far assembrare.

stutu (An. III, 4, 9; IV, 11). Chabas legge  sutsut (?); Brugsch però crede che Chabas abbia male trascritto il ieratico, ma ritiene esatta la traduzione data da Chabas.

 (Masp., Journ. Asiatique, 1883, 34) se promener, passeggiare. – Nel P. Harris I, 6, 3 si parla di luoghi stutu con alberi sulle strade; e Birch (Z. 1873, 36) traduce questo stutu: piantati (di alberi).



(Mél. II, 98)
(P. Rollin 5, 11; P. Lee I, 5)

stuha (Journ. As. 1867), forma equiv. a  suha ed a sh (?); – opp. s-tuha, forma caus. di  tha,  th. Significa: respingere, allontanare, far rinculare, impedire di avanzare, privar di movimento; – arrestare, impedire. — Arrestare con maleficio; arrestare, respingere, disunire, sciogliere colla magia, con mezzi magici; fare maleficio (P. Lee, l.c.).

Brugsch confr. coqt, ceqt, recedere, secedere, separare.

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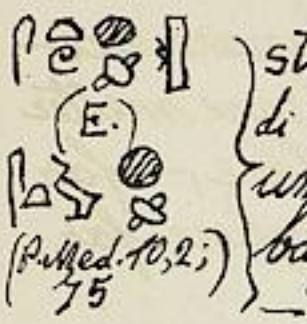
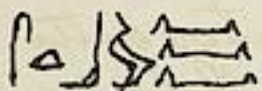
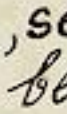
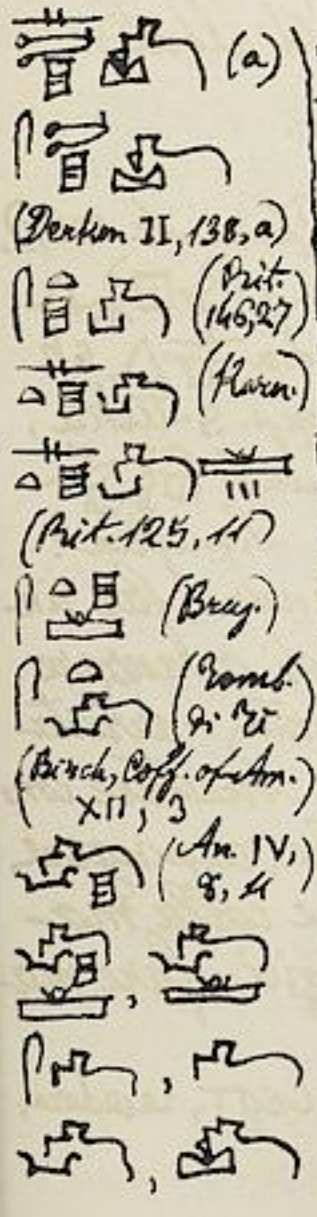

(E.)

(P. Med. 10,2; 75)

stux, propr. forma caus. di txu; signif.: inumidire, ammollare, bagnare, umettare. — Insinuare, far entrare per fregamento; — ungere, imbalsamare.
— (E.) curare, tractare membra aegrotantia.


(Brug.), setebu (P. Rhind 13,3), bere
— Conf.  nowi tuffare, inondare, sciacquare, traboccare, immergere, lavare.


(a) (Derkon II, 138, a) (Brit. 146,27) (Rarm.) (Brit. 125, 11) (Brug.) (Romb. di) (Birch, Coff. of Am. XII, 3) (Am. IV, 8, 4)

setep, forme deriv. da , sp (P.), signif. propr. tagliar fuori, separare, staccare, tagliare, dividere, amputare, smembrare, mozzare (tomba di); detto anzitutto dell'amputazione e separazione della coscia posteriore stp) degli animali pel sacrifizio.
 squartare, tagliare, (Piel) far sbranare, far squartare.
2) — Scegliere, trascegliere, eleggere, scernere; — Scelta, elezione; — scelto, eletto. Ciò che è scelto, cioè il scelto, il meglio; — onde
3) — pezzo scelto per l'offerta ad un dio. Per ciò che concerne gli animali da sacrifizio, erano pezzi scelti le coscie e le grosse ossa guernite di carne .
4) — In connes. coll'all. 2, serve a formare il superlativo relativo: , il miglior cavallo della scuderia.
— CωTπ, COTTπ, CETπ (C. M.), electus, probatus; eligere, praeligere, praeponere; COTTπE (C.) melior, praestantior esse quam...
— l'eletto di Rā, titolo della maggior parte dei Faraoni Ramessidi, di Sesonq e di Osorkon I.
, l'eletto di Ammone, titolo di Ramesse IV, e di Osorkon II.
, l'eletto di Ptah, titolo di Ramesse XIII.
, sotep-sa, G. sotto e varianti sa.
 sotep-sa, G. ibidem.
 sotep(-heb) (Gend.; Z. 1869,2) designazione eponima del 20° giorno del mese (lunare); — ed anche del mese in generale.

, setep (Rit. 19, 14), equiv. al prec., all. 1.

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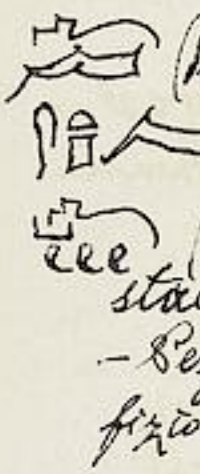
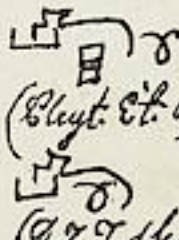
(plurale (T. de Roug. Edf. 26, XIV))

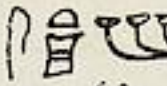
setep, g. f., l'offerta scelta, squisita, eccellente; la scelta speciale. — Il più scelto, il più eccellente.

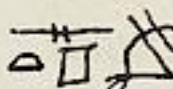

(Rit. 110, 3)

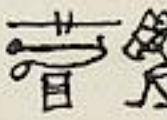
setep, g. f., corrisp. a stp, all. 3; la coscia (gigot) troncata, staccata (V. ib., all. 1) degli olocausti. — Pezzo scelto di carne pel sacrifizio.

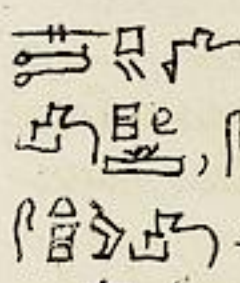

(Clyt. Et. 93) (P. T. T. 14, c)

setep, vestire, rivestire; ornare di un abito, di una veste. — Oggetto di vestiario, abito, veste, panno; — striscia, benda o fascia di stoffa (per es. pel capo).

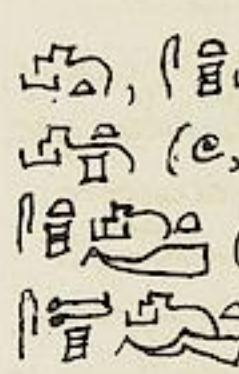

, setep (T. de Roug., Edf. 54, 18), (Brug.) sinonimo di rut.


, setep, trappola, laccio, aggiustato. Sinon. di htr.

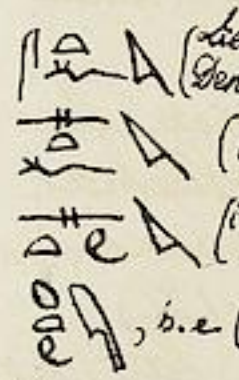

, setep (Sharpe e Bonom., Sarc. di Seti I, pl. 14 e 4, f), (Lefeb.) uccidere, assassinare, trafiggere;


(b. e Dend.) (Ph. di Bul)

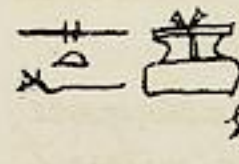
setepi, setepu, V. stp. Il 1° nel senso dell'all. 2, l'eletto, lo scelto.

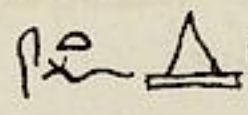

(Denkm. II, 146, A; 146, C) (c, 26, Louvre) (Denkm. II, 85, a) (Stela in Monaco)

setep-t, V. stp. — I tre primi anche equiv. a stp, sost. all 2 e 3, ed a stp.


(Lieb. Aeg. Denkm., 82) (Philae) (ib.; Z. A. S. 84) (P. T. T. I, 85, 10) (T. de Roug. Edfu 36, 4) (Rit. 18, 23)

setef, V. sf e sft; ṯnn, ṯnn, squartare, tagliare, sbronare, separare, smembrare, tagliar in pezzi; uccidere, ecc. — col i passivi. 2) — (Pierr. P. H. I, 121) hache, ascia, scure.


, setef (Denkm. II, 129), V. di sft.


, setef (Z. 1872, 119), soste-

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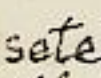
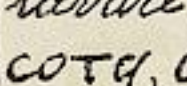
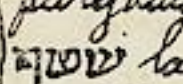
setef, deriv. da  , , sf (K.); purgare, purificare, depurare, nettare, mondare; raffinare; rimuovere l'impurità, la lordura; — sciacquare, lavare (Rev. Arch. l.c.).

COTϥ, CωTϥ (C.), purum, purgatum, pellucidum esse; שטף lavare, sciacquare.

— In correlaz. con sf, onde la tradiz. affiné (detto del ferro) data da E. De Rougé in un passo della Stela di Thotmes III (Rec. Arch. l.c.), e l'espressione  bronzo o rame purificato, fuso.

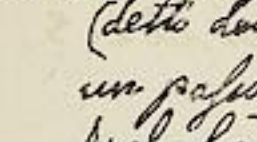
2) — Schiumare, spumare, fare alla schiuma, aver schiuma, spumeggiare. — Schiuma, spuma, CϨHTE (C.), CϤHIϮ (M.);  (Dorb. l.c.), far schiuma, spumeggiare.

3) — Traboccare, spandersi, sgorgare, scorrere copiosamente; — inondare, allagare; strascinare, portar via. — L'acqua spumeggiante o traboccante, una delle denominazioni dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.

נזר, נזה, traboccare, allagare, spandersi, inondare; נזר, נזר, traboccamento, diluvio, piena delle acque, inondazione; paese inondato.

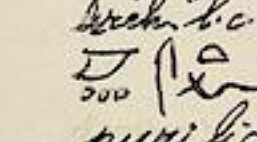
— Probabilm. forma caus. di ϯf (K.).

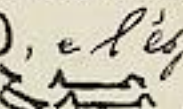
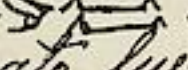
— Birch identifica coll'ebr. נֵפֶת pece.

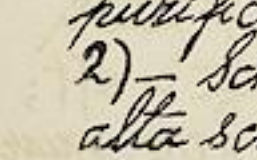


, seteϥ-t, (E.) morbus quidam ventris.

Confr. שְׂדֶפֶת, שְׂדָפוֹן (da שׂרף ardere, abbruciare), arsura, infiammazione, tisichezza.

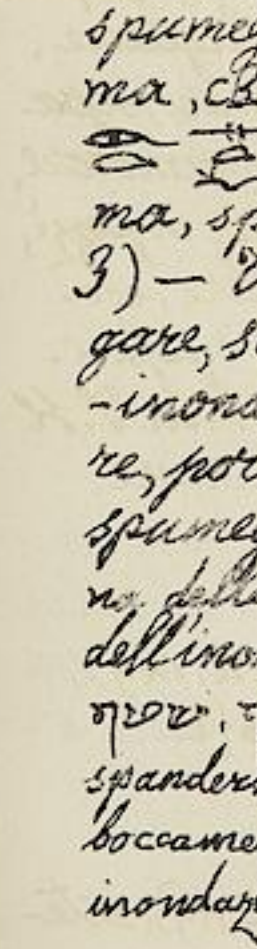


, seteϥt (Pesar V, 40), v.  stf e  sft.

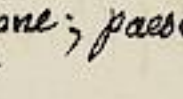


, sotem opp. semet? (Rit. 32,8). ? Forse var. del seg.: ascoltare, udire.

— (Pierr.) avoir la durée.



sotem, udire, sentire, intendere, ascoltare, comprendere, intender parlare di una cosa. — Ubbidire, esaudire, ubbidire ad alcuno, essere obbediente, esser docile, accordare. — I sost. corresp. cωτm (S.M.), cωτem (M.), cϤτem (B.), cϤτm (S.), coom (M.), audire, exaudire, assentire, obedire.

— V.  sm.

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, esaudire le preghiere, le suppliche.
udire i discorsi; — onde (Edf. e Dend.), designazione eponima del 19° giorno del mese (lunare).
, sotem-ās' designa il giudice, che dà ascolto alle querele o doglianze della gente; ed anche del servo che ubbidisce alla chiamata del suo padrone.
(Rit. 64, 8), grande ascoltatore, nome di un genio o dio.
(Ib. 115, 5), altra divinità.

, sotem (Pierr. T. d. d., 100), nella frase , che Pierr. (l. c.) trad.: faire audition, être attentif, attentif (?).

, setem (Stela di Berl., XIII din.), Var. di smd-t e di msdm (f.).
CTHM, COHM, στίμμι, stibium, antimonio.

, setem (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 407). È un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, secondo Masp., in affin. con tm, signif. apparentemente: rendere completo il cuore; cioè fortificare il cuore; dare, infonder coraggio, — decidere.

, s-tem, impulsivo di tm, signif. metaforic.: battere, percuotere.

, setem (Z. 1867, 15), Var. di szam.

, sotem (Rit. 1, 10; 116, 2; freq.), forma deriv. da sm (f.), collo stesso significato.

, set-mā (?) (Rec. de trav. III, 150), titolo di Horo.

sotemu, sotemu (Chab.) il confettiere.
Sotemu-bàn-ti

, sotemu, f. stm.

(Champ. Gram. 126), lett.: serpente, il cui occhio lancia la fiamma; nome di un serpente mistico, guardiano della 4ª ora del giorno.

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seten (B.K.T. 59, e, 2; f, 2), forma caus. di tn e di dn, con simile significato: , cioè 1) — tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, spezzare, sbranare, mozzare, render monco.
2) — Macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, sacrificare un animale; -macellaio, scannatore, sacrificatore.
V. sutn.

seten (L. 1877, 99), la corona bianca, la corona dell'Alto Egitto, la corona superiore, chiamata altrimenti hdz.
(Rec. III, 99, 25) (Dümichen, Res. 44, 2) (Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. pl. 94) (Denkm. III, 236)
Varianti di re del Sud e del Nord, re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

(De Rouge, Chrest. 104) seten, V. il più comune .
(Beni-Hasan)

seten, setenàt (?), cosTN, cooSTN, cosTWN (?), cosTEN, cooSTEN (M.), dirigere, tendere, iri; dirigi, rectum esse; extendere; — directio, rectitudo, aequitas; rectus, aptus, etc.
(An. I, 1, 6; 28, 2) (ib. 12, 15?)
Estendersi nel senso di durare; — estensione (durata).
Confr. il prec.

, seteni, var. di .

(Stela Metternich) (Brit. 151, d) s-tenem, s-tenem-em, forme caus. di tnm, dnmi e varr. (V.): occasionare, cagionare il ritorno, esser causa del ritorno, far prendere l'opposta direzione (), far tornar indietro. — Far rovesciare, far esser a rovescio; sconcertato, disordinato, confuso, stravolto.
(Brit. l. c.), io ritornai per la (stessa) strada; (Birch) I have found the road; (Pierr.) Je recommence ma route.

(E.) setennu (V. anche An. II, 7, ult.; IV, 13, 5), forma caus. di tnnu (V.); ingrandire, far grande, aggrandire, far crescere, aumentare, innalzare. — Elevare, innalzare (su-, -su), preferire (De Roug. Chrest. 104); - preferenza (Chab.). — Crescere, ingrandirsi, farsi aggrandire; (E) tumidum esse.
(Ball. I, 7, 7) (Brit. 125, 32)
2) — Goodw. (Z. 1872, 108) preferisce

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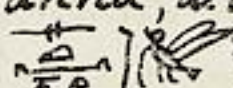
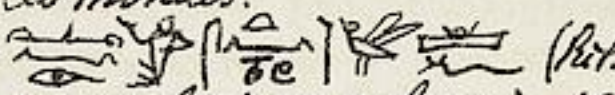
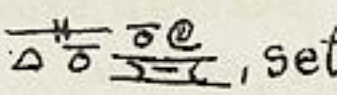
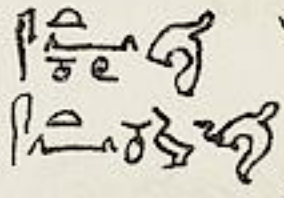
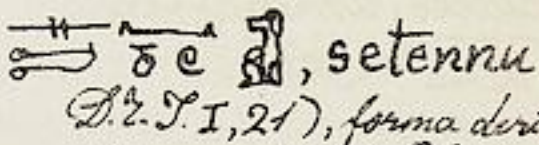
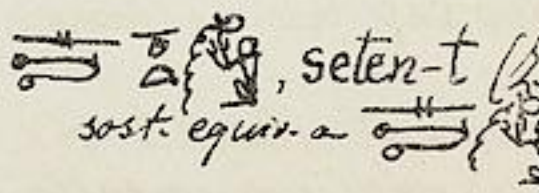
riferire questi gruppi al rad. annu, dividere; quindi l'epiteto  (Rit. 125, 62), il dio che estende le due terre, è tradotto da Goodw. il divisore dei mondi; (Birch) Reckoner of the Earth; (Meyer) der Abgrenzer der Länder; (Rossi) celui qui détermine la terre (Brugsch) der die Welten grosz macht, oppure: celui qui s'agrandit dans ces mondes.

—  (Rit. 125, 32), io non feci guadagni; (Birch) I have not made his account; (Chab.) je n'ai point fait ma préference; (Piehl) je n'ai pas agi selon mes préférences.

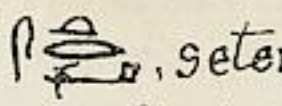
 , seternnu, Var. di .

 seternnu, V. stn.

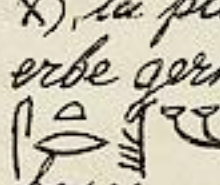
 , setennu (Sarc. Heter; D. d. I. I, 21), forma deriv. da stn, ed identica a àstnnu, àsdn (V.); — propriamente: rectus, aequus, uno dei soprannomi del dio Thot.

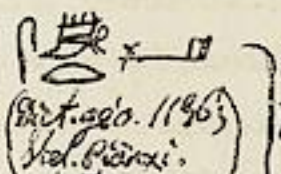
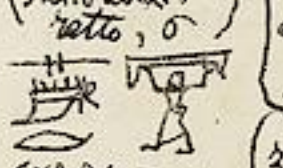
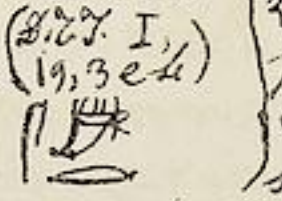
 , seten-t (P. 1672, 97), sost. equiv. a st (V.).

setenten, caus. di tn tn; — Equiv. a stn.

 , seter (Dend.), lavorare, eseguire un lavoro, eseguir qualche cosa (sul l. c. un monile). (Pizzi), un vezzo da collo eseguito in pietre fine.

2) — (P. Bul. N. 3, 9, 12 e 13) rivestire, coprire un corpo con una stoffa.

, seter (J. de Rouq. Edf. 52, X), la pianta verdeggiante, le erbe germoglianti.  , plur., cespuglio, bosco.

 (Mar. Abyd. II, 96; Vel. Piehl: retto, 6)  (P. 27. I, 19, 3 e 4)  s-ter, forma caus. di tr, tràu; dignif. fond.: appoggiare, sostenere (per es. un edificio); render fermo, saldo, forte; afforzare, consolidare, fortificare con sostegni. — Appoggiarsi, sostenersi.

ΤΑΔΡΕ firmum reddere, firmare; ΤΑΔΡΟ fulcire, munire; ΤΑΔΡΗΥ firmari, solide fundari, inniti, stabile esse; ΤΑΔΡΟ, Π, firmamentum,

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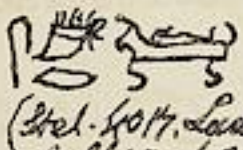
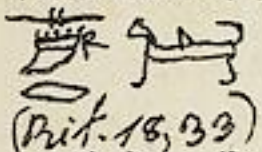
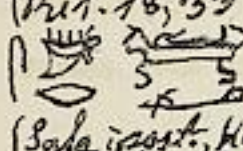
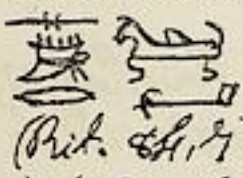
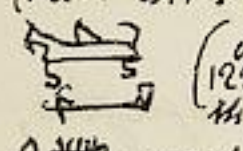
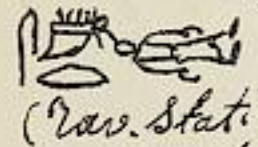
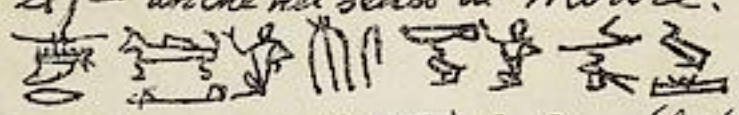
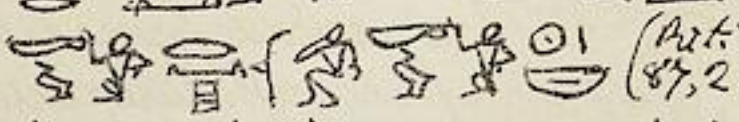
firmitas, stabilitas; ϵϥ ⲧⲁϫⲣⲏϩ firmus, firmatus; ϵϥⲧⲁϫⲣⲟⲟⲩⲧ firmus, fortis, munitus.
2) — Il 2° gruppo pare abbia in D. 7. T. l.c., il signif. di: distendersi, dilatarsi (in altezza e larghezza).

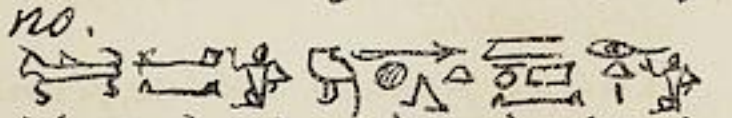






(Stel. Gotf. Louv.; Sall. II, 1, 9) (Rit. 18, 33) (Sala ipostila, Harn.; S. Ris. 13, 3; P. T. M. I, 170) (Rit. 64, 7) (cfr. 123, 2; 111, 9), 27) (Rav. Stat.)

seter, propr.: appoggiarsi sul letto, cioè: riposare, riposare disteso, giacere, star disteso, sdraiarsi, coricarsi, esser coricato. — Coricato, disteso. 2) — Coricare, porre a giacere, metter disteso 3) — detto anche dei liquidi: lasciar riposare, lasciar posare, posare, adagiare, lasciare.

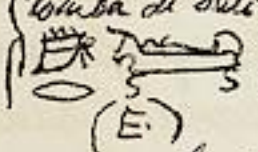
ⲩⲧⲟ (M.), ⲩⲧⲉ, decumbere, procumbere facere, cubare; ϵϥⲩⲧⲏ = ⲟⲩⲧ jacens, decumbens, procumbens. 4) — anche nel senso di morire:



(Rit. 87, 2).

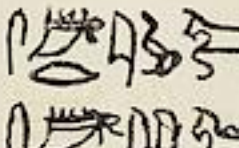
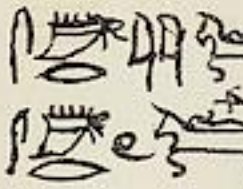
io muoio, io nasco, io mi rinnovello, io ringiovanisco ogni giorno.


(ib. 123, 2), io mi coricai quindi dentro il mio occhio, cioè: quindi io morii.

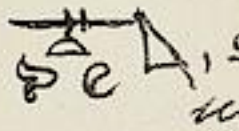
5) — (Pierr., D. d. L. I, 70) incumbere ad rem, applicarsi ad (ϩⲓ) una cosa (Stele Gott, Louvr; Harn. l.c.); applicarsi (Bul. Inno ad Ammone).

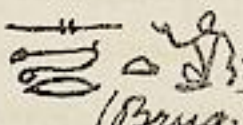

(Tomba di Seti I) (E.)

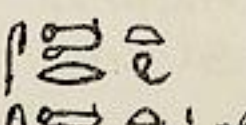
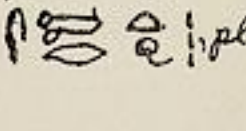
seter, (E.) potus, bevanda spumante, propr., deriv. dal prec., bevanda che obbliga al riposo, che addormenta: un narcotico; — bevanda inebbriante (Tomba di Seti I e di Ramses III).
2) — (Brug.) vaso contenente una bevanda spumante, e conservato in cantina.



(An. I, 25, 2) (P. T. M. I, 170)

seterau, seterī, seteru, pl. str.


seterf, b. e. (K. 1875, 10). uccidere, ammazzare. Confr. stf.


seter-t (Dict. géo. 304), (Brug.) schrecken, spaventare, atterrire, sbigottire; — terrore spavento. Confr. ϲⲟⲉⲣⲧⲉⲣ tremere, fremere.



seter-t, (Birch, Z. 1868, 10) radice di capello,

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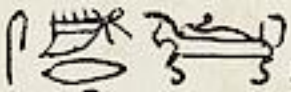
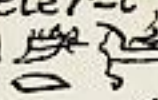
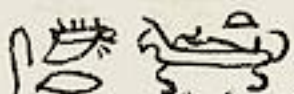
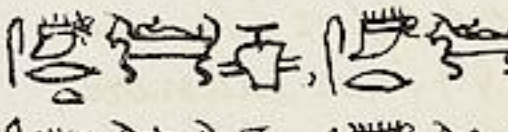
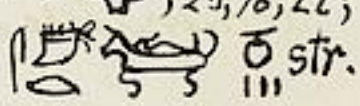
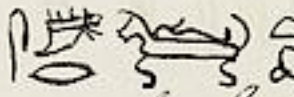
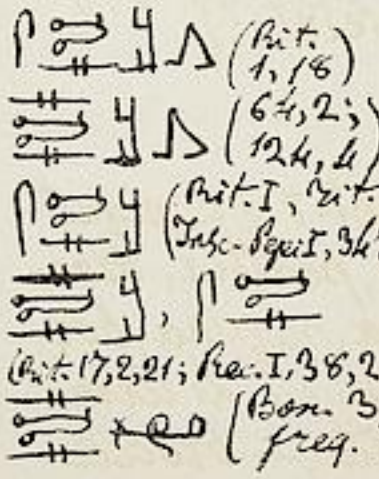
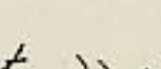
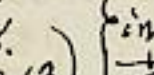
bulbo capellifero.
– (Naville, Z. 1873, 82 e 83) la palpebra superiore degli occhi;
– al plur.: le ciglia.

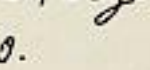
 , seter-t, riposo, sost. di  str.
(Dict. géog. 1163), festa del riposo.

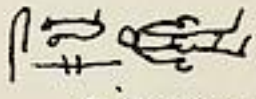
 , seter-t, (E) concubitus; coito; – giacer con una donna (Conf. P. Harr. 500, 1, 2).

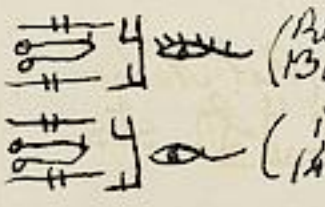
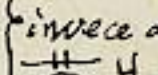
 setext (B.A.J. 7, 25, 76, 22; Tomba di Ramesse III), V.  str.

 , seter-t (An. IV, 9, 12), s. f., lo stato morboso, patologico, che obbliga a guardar infermo il letto; (Chab. Voy. 249) alitement.

 s-tes, caus. di ts (V.); far salire, montare; fare o lasciare andar su; elevare, far ascendere, innalzare, sollevare, rilevare, porre in alto; – ed i passivi.
– Far portare, lasciar portare
– Elevarsi, innalzarsi.
– Elevazione, alzata, innalzamento.
2) – Equiv. al seg.: esaltare, glorificare, ecc. (Rit. 1, 2 t.).
3) – Equiv. a  sts.
4) – Il 3° e 4° gruppo sono anche equiv. a  sts (Rit. 17, 21).

 setes, deriv. dal prec.; esaltare, lodare, celebrare, glorificare, vantare.
– Sost. (plur. , Z. 1873, 26), lode, elogio, encomio, ecc.
– Naville (Z. 1873, 27) considera questi gruppi come forme causative o transitive di  ts, e trad.: enunciare, pronunziare, recitare, descrivere, registrare, fare un catalogo.

 , setes (P. 29, Pisano, l. 10), giacere; esser posto, disteso su..., essere in posizione distesa.
2) – (Br.) anche var. di sts.

 setes, scritture invece di  srs.

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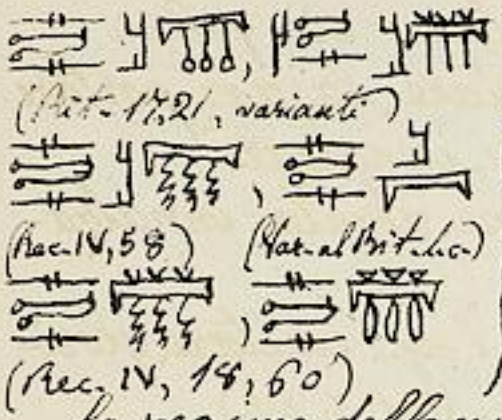
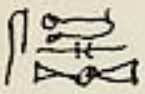
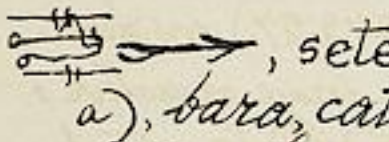
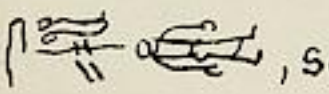
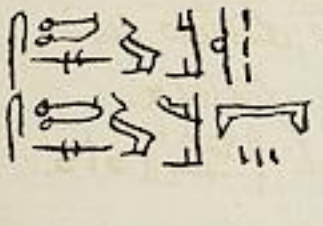

setes, derivato da una forma caus. di ts, sostenere, reggere, opp. da sts. all. 1; significa: la regione delle nubi; le nuvole, opp. il cielo, il sostegno del cielo; equiv. a ts.


, setes (Inscr. Pepi I, 456). sollevare.

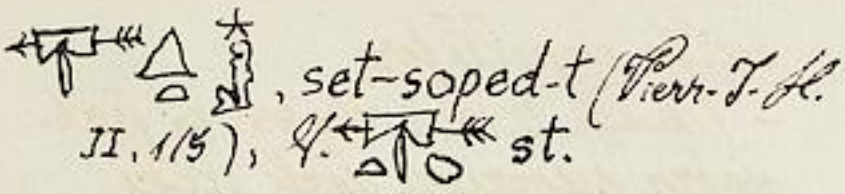
, s-tes (Mar. Abyd., I, 41), caus. di ts (V.); porre in ordine, ecc.

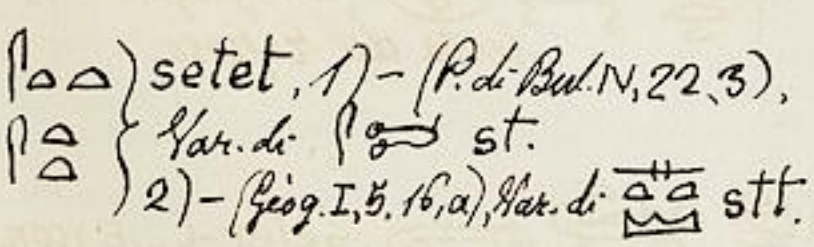

, setes, a- (Denkm. II, 150, a), bara, cataletto, barella, civiere, legno di appoggio o di sostegno.


, setesi, V.

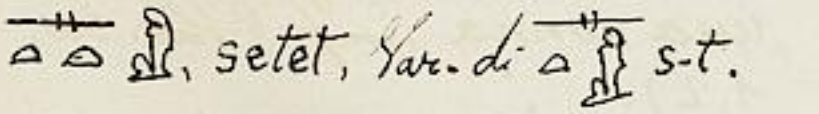

setes-u (Abyd., Jonsor. di Ramesse II), plur. di sts.

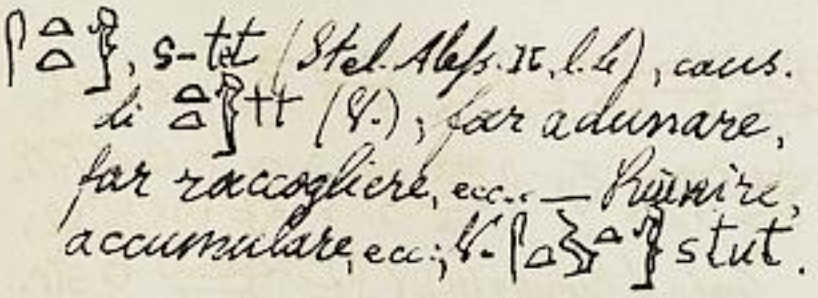
setesu (Rit. Nesseni), V. sts.

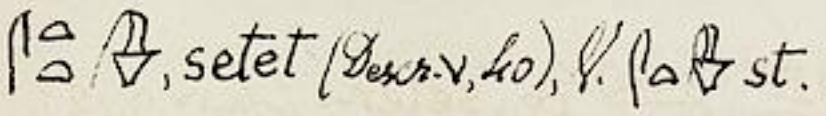

, set-soped-t (Pierr. T. H. II, 115), V. st.

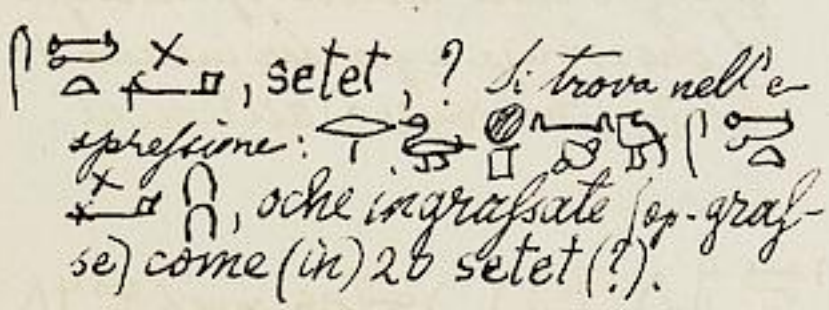

setes, Var. di sutχ.

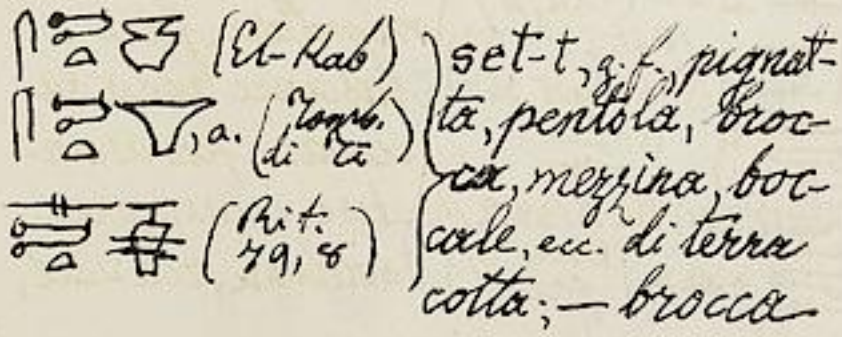
setet, 1) – (P. di Bul. IV, 22, 3), Var. di st. 2) – (Geog. I, 5, 16, a), Var. di stt.


, setet, Var. di s-t.


, s-tet (Stel. Abyd. II, l. 4), caus. di stt (V.); far adunare, far raccogliere, ecc. – Ammassare, accumulare, ecc.; V. stut.


, setet (Descr. V, 40), V. st.


, setet, ? Si trova nell'espressione: , oche ingrassate (ingrasse) come (in) 2b setet (?).


set-t, s. f., pignatta, pentola, brocca, mezzina, boccale, ecc. di terra cotta; – brocca

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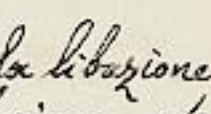
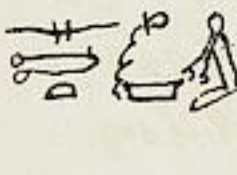
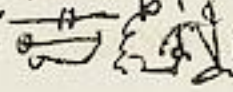
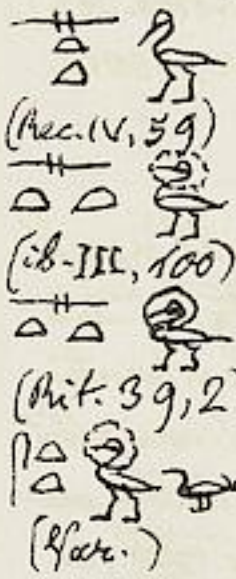
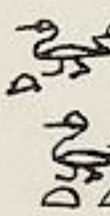
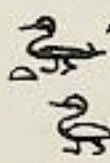
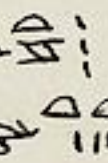
o vaso per la libazione (K. ). — La libazione stessa (Rit l.c.) (Pierr.) liqueur consacrée; (Brug.) Krug Wasser.

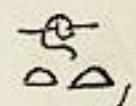
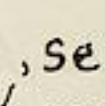
 , set-t (De Roug. Rech. 136), V.  st.

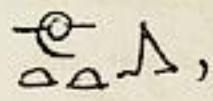
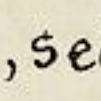

(Rec. IV, 59)
(ib-III, 100)
(Rit. 39, 2)
(Var.)

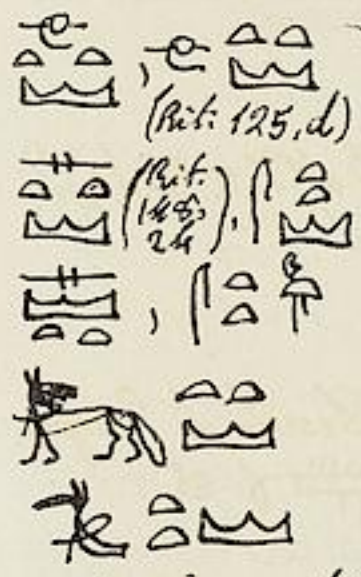
setet, tremare, tremolare, palpitare, ecc. per ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, timore, paura; aver grande paura; — parlar con voce tremante.
2) — Far paura, far tremare; inspirare, incutere timore; porre in angoscia, in affanno; angustiare, affannare.
3) — V. sost. corrisp.: tremito, palpitazione, agitazione, paura, ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, timore, terrore, affanno.
CTWT (C.) tremere, pavere, COTT (M., Π) metus, pavor; ττω̈ desolare, devastare, ϣⲁⲣⲉ desolazione, ϣⲁⲣⲉ terrore.

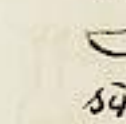
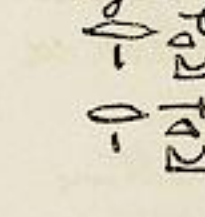

se-tt, figlia, Var. di s-t.

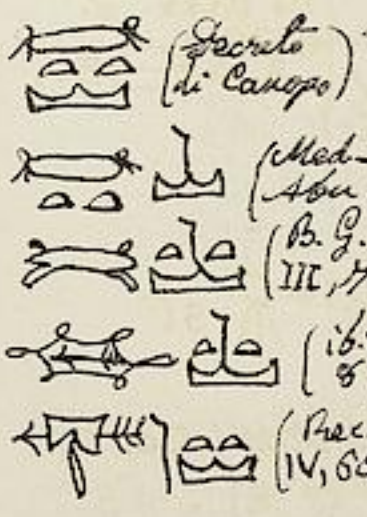

sett-u (Rit. 124, 5; 125, 64) plur. di  st.

 , set-t, equiv. a  st nel senso di unità di misura agraria (C, 53, Louvre).
2) — (Frag.) equiv. al seg..

 , sett (Rit. 89, 4), V.  st.


(Rit. 125, d)
(Rit. 145, 24)

sett (K. 1874, 36), V. st.
— Deriv. dal sost. st, passaggio, condotto, passaggio che conduce in giù, nelle rupi o talze; la profondità della tomba; — quindi in generale: tomba, regione della tomba, ipogeo.
— l'Occidente, l'Amenti (sepolcro). V. Rit. 32, 9; Vignetta del Cap. 148.
 , neb-sett (Brug., Sai-n-sinsin, 19) signore della tomba, designa il defunto.

ro-sett, V. sotto ro, e sotto st il gruppo equivalente .


(Secreto di Canopo)
(Medinet-Abu)
(B. G. III, 7)
(ib. 8)
(Rec. IV, 60)

setet (opp. set-sett) nome raro designazione del paese o della regione all'oriente dell'Egitto (Rec. IV, 58, A, 2; B, 2). — l'Asia (K. 1872, 102).

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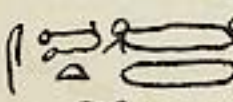
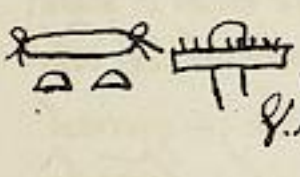
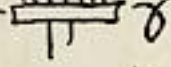
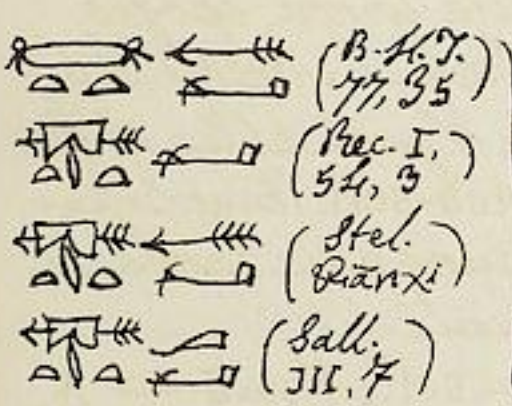
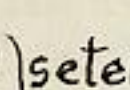
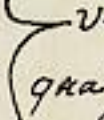
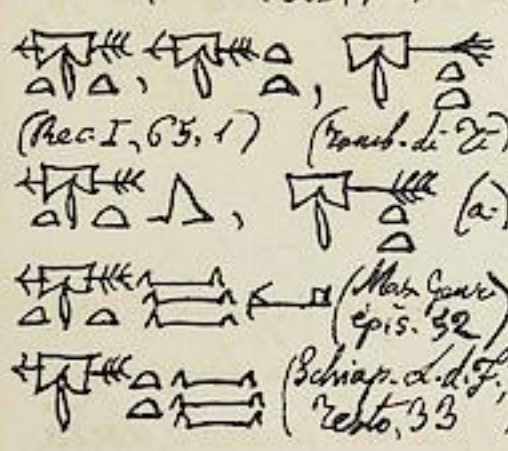
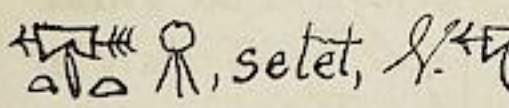
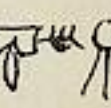
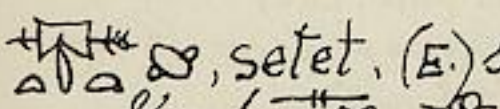
, setet (Tomb. di Rexmarà, Brit. Mus). Birch (Z. 1877, 32) crede che questo gruppo sia forse il nome di qualche metallo o minerale fusibile. Questa sostanza è di color giallo come l'oro, e veniva ridotta in pezzi, che erano portati e tenuti in canestri, sporte, ecc.

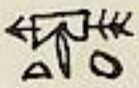
 , setet (D. A. Z. II, 36, d, 9), ? Forse equiv. al prec.?

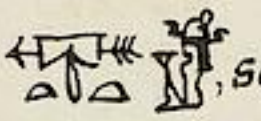
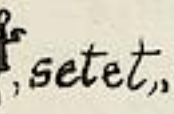
 , setet (Decreto di Canopo), f.  st.

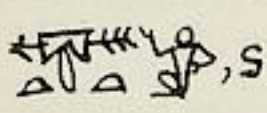
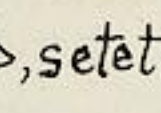

(B. A. Z. 77, 35)
(Rec. I, 54, 3)
(Stel. Piānxi)
(Sall. III, 7)
setet, f.  st.
(Sall. l. c.), (Brug.) lanciarsi, avventarsi su qualcuno. — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono varr. di  st.

(Rec. I, 65, 1)
(Tomb. di Ti)
(a.)
(Mar. Cour. Épis. 32)
(Schiap. d. d. F., Testo, 33)

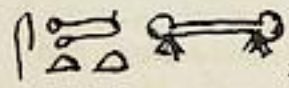
 , setet, f.  st.

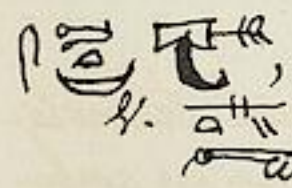
 , setet, (E.) stercus, CAT. Var. di , st.

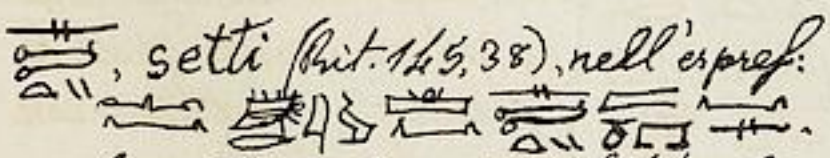
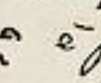
 , set-t, f. sotto st.

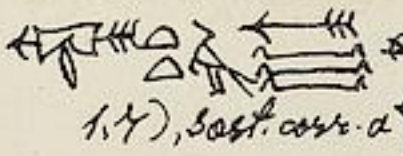
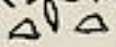
 , setet, f.  sti.

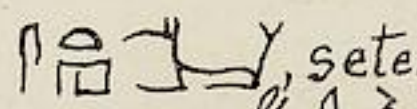
 , setet (Stel. Piānxi), f.  sti.

 , setet (Tusc. Tetà, 242), (Masp.) seminare; — f. il seg.

 , setet (Champ. Mon. 352), f. sti; sperma, seme.

 , setti (Brit. 165, 38), nell'espr.: . La negativa  è probabilmente erronea, perchè manca in diversi altri esemplari, dove è sostituita dalla prep. ; quanto al gruppo , io lo ritengo una var. di . Quindi io tradurrei questo passo: (vincitrice dei nemici) in tutta la loro completezza (opp. nella loro agitazione) dentro di lei (la 19ª Sebex-t); (Pierr.) qui ne fonctionne plus pour ceux qu'elle contient.

 , sett-ti (Sall. II, 1, 7), sost. corr. a  stt.

 , seteh (Louvre), f. , stuha.

, sth (D. Baurk. pl. 4),

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gruppo erroneo invece di .

, set-ḥeb, propr. profumo (olio od unguento) di festa, nome di uno dei sette (più tardi, nove) olii sacri (Y. mrḥ). Quest'olio od unguento nelle liste delle offerte occupava il primo posto fra i nove.
(Denkm. II, 146, a; 147, a; 145, d)
(ib. 87; ib. 129)
(Berl., Pietra delle offerte)
(Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera)
(Lepsius Aelt. Text. 20; D. H. I. 35)

s-teḥen, forma caus. di thn; far scintillare, sfavillare, brillare, splendere, lucere, riluccere, lampeggiare; illuminare, schiarire, chiarire, rischiarare; — render chiaro, luminoso, lucido, lucente, raggioso. — Scintillare, esser sfolgorante, esser reso splendido.
(D. Bauerk., pl. 4)
(P. Harr. I, 8, 4)

, setqaàu, var. di sqa.

, s-teken (Rit. 1, 10 e 11; 89, 3) caus. di tkn (Y.).

(D. H. I. 60)
(D. E. I. II, 39, 5)
seteq, Y. sdqa.

, setex (An. I, 27, 8), g. m., (Chab. Voy. 293) chaussée. — (Brug.) espansione, prolungamento dei luoghi fortificati di un paese. — Confr. πτοω, ταω, spargere, dilatare, distendere, stendere

(Lepsius Aelt. Text. XXXI, 27; Z. 1868, 72)
(Z. 1874, 84)
setex, Harr. di sutex, Set.

, setexī, (E. I, 5) fatture, malìa, magìa, stregoneria, incantesimo. — Ma, secondo Brugsch, è erroneamente trascritto dallo Stern invece di srxī.

, setexus (?) (Rec. IV, 98), forse var. di stux.

, set-xens' (Z. 1870, 99), forma caus. di xns'.

, setexex, var. di stux.

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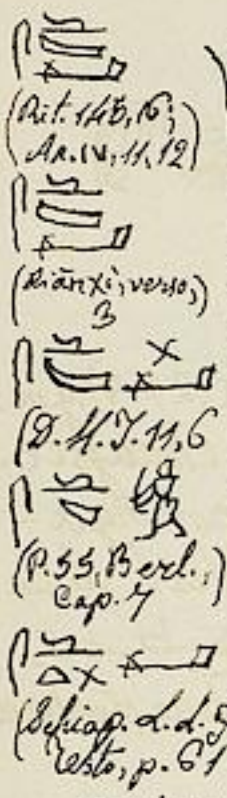

(Rit. 145,6; An. IV, 11,12)

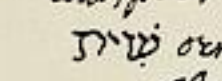
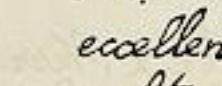
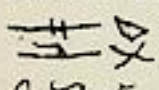
(Pianxi, verso) 3

(P. H. J. 11,6

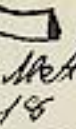
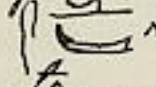
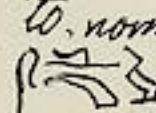
(P. 55, Berl., Cap. 7

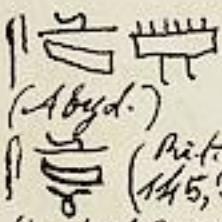
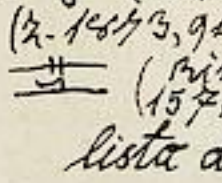
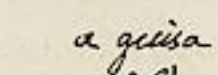
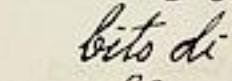
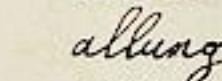
(Schiap. d. d. S. testo, p. 61)

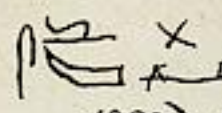
sed, far largo, ampio, grande, esteso; aprire, schiudere, disserrare, mostrare, render visibile.
CωT (C.M.) estendere, protendere, estendi, dilatari.
ωiw spandere, πTω spargere, πTiω estendere, dilatare.
2) — Mostrarsi, distinguersi, segnalarsi; esser distinto, segnalato, ornato, abbellito.


ornamento, ornato;  , eccellenza, grandezza, maestà, dignità, esaltazione, altezza.
3) — (Schiap. l. c.) scuotere, levar con una scossa; crollare, staccare;

sed-sàn (von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 25) staccare la terra da sigillo, disuggellare; espressione sinonima di sf-X-zbā (V. sotto).
4) — Guarire, sanare una malattia.

(An. IV, 13, 4

(Stel. Pianxi e Metternich; Rit. 64, 18
sed, la coda di un animale; CAT (L.M.), CHT (M.), π, cauda. Plur. 
(Rait. 1874, 38, 39) coda in bocca, significa blocco, accerchiamento; — (Goodw.) parco, stia, ovile, piccolo chiuso.

(E) code di ratto, nome di una pianta speciale  , code di ām=ām (che Golenischeff trad. Jack-Stier), nome di un'altra pianta, o di una droga.
2) — Tutti questi grappi, eccettuato il primo, sono anche equiv. al prec. fl. (De Rougé, Ext. géog., p. 39).


(Abyd.)

(Rit. 145, 31)
(2. 1873, 94)

(Rit. 157, 1)
sed, in connes. col prec., designa la coda che si trova sull'antica acconciatura di capo (per es. su quella di Ammone); lista di stoffa cadente al di dietro a guisa di coda (la benda attaccata all'acconciatura di capo di Ammone gli pende lungo la schiena fino a terra) coda, codino, strascico.
— Ornamento, acconciatura, abito di lusso; forse l'abito egizio allungato a guisa di coda.

ornamento, vestito, assetto, ornato; 
coprimento, panno.
2) — Verbo; adornare, addobbare, acconciare, fregiare; — Ornarsi, fregiarsi (con un abito, con una veste).


, sed (Dict. geog. 1112, 1322), letter.: coda di un'acqua; significa verosimilmente: estremità, sbocco, luogo di sbocco, imboccatura, bocca di un canale.
Braccio o canale di un fiume, specialm. del Nilo.
— Anche la parte del canale di Suez nella vicinanza del Mar Rosso; presso allo sbocco, si chiamava sed nel medio evo arabo.

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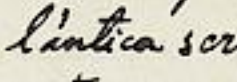
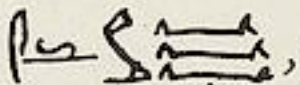
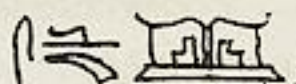
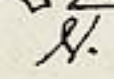
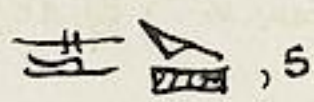
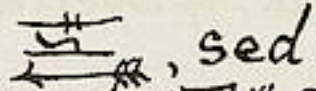
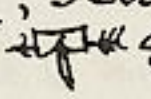
—Forse però trovasi in questo sed l'antica scrittura del più recente  sat evass. (V.); — ond'esso si può considerare come identico etimologicamente al seg.

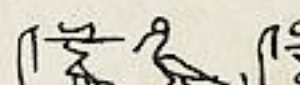
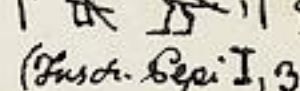
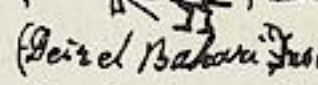
 , sed (B.H.T.57), braccio del Nilo. — V. il prec.

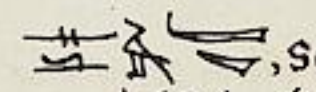
, sed (Harr. I, 22,5), (Birch, Z. 1873,97) proclamare.

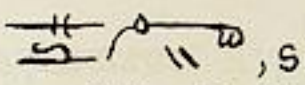
 , sed (Leps. Chron. I, p. 162). V.  ḥb-st.

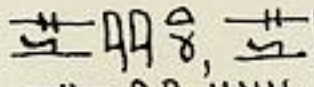
 , sed, Var. di st.

 , sed (Nav. M. d'H. IX), Var. di  e di .

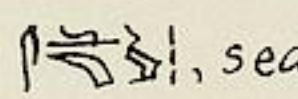
 , seda, sedau, (Inscr. Sepi I, 30b, 160)  (Deir el Bahari Inscr. Sepi I, 288) (Inscr. Unas, 187, 215)  (plur. Pleyte P. 156) Varianti di stt. tremare, tremante, tremito, ecc.

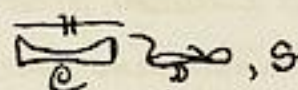
 , sedaḥ (D. 2. T. 79,28), Var. della b. e. di sdḥ.

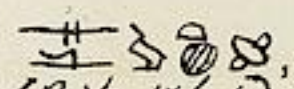
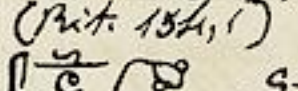
 , sedi (D. Baug. X), (Brug.) Var. di sti.

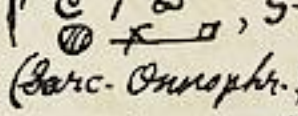
 , sed-it (Abyd. I, 40), Var. sd.

, sedu, Var. stt.

 , sedu, plur. di sd (V.).

 , s-du (Rit. 122,3; 125,6 e 31), caus. di du; far maltrattare, danneggiare. (Birch) to do ill, to calumniate; (Brugsch) verunehren; (Rieman) mishandeln lassen; (Pleyt) faire molester; (Chab.) rendre mauvais; (Masp.) calomnier, nuire à; (Pierr.) souiller (122,3), faire maltraiter (125,6 e 31).

 , s-dutex (Rit. 134,1)  , s-dux (Barc. Onnophr., Bul.) forme caus. di dx (V.), e vars. di stux (V.); (Birch) to prepare; (Pierr.) faire embaumer.

Al Rit. l. c. segue il gruppo  che Birch e Pierret considerano come il pronome affisso della 1ª pers. sing., io. — Brugsch invece lo considera come un determinativo d'agente, e perciò traduce tutto il gruppo imbalsamatore.

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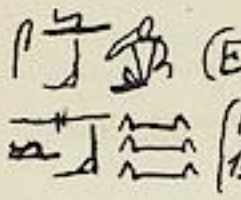
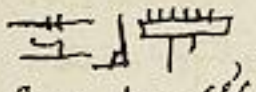
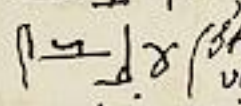
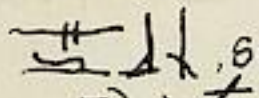
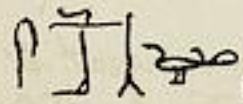
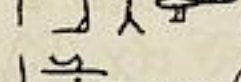
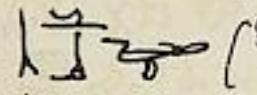
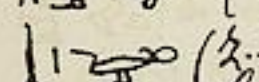
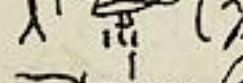
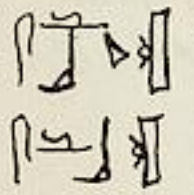
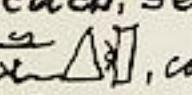
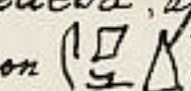
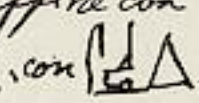

(E)

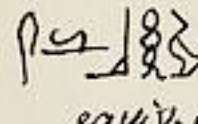
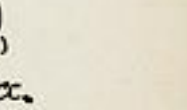
(Brit. 153,8)
sedeb, (E.) vocare, edere; forse piuttosto bere, bevanda.

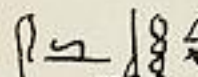
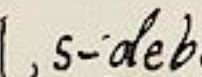


(Stela Bianchi, verso, 22)
sedeb (Z. 1865, 6), benda, fascia, striscia, cingolo, cintola, cinto, cintura.

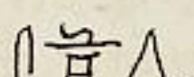
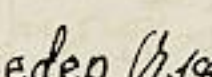

, sedeb (Bor. 10, B), cotbeq (Z, 11), instrumentum ferri acutum, quo dentes raduntur, instrumentum levigans; instrumentum quo forman candenti ferro damus; fortasse malleus. cotq (Z) utensile, instrumentum; cobai (M, III) vasa, instrumenta.
— (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX e XX) support, sostegno, appoggio; — una verga a punta forcuta — scettro; — opp. matassa di spago.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

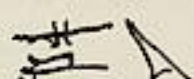
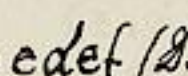

(Genèse III, 18)

(D. e. T. I, 78, 22)

(Z. 1863, 30; Brit. frag.)

(Z. 1869, 27)

(Rit. frag.)
sedeb, colui che dà colpi o percosse, che ferisce, che fa male, che cagiona male o danno, l'autore del male. —
— Male, danno, affanno, disgrazia, disastro, malanno, infortunio. (Birch, Brit.) evil, fault, injury, the profane (97, 3), the wicked (127, 4); (Brug.) das Sündige, drohendes Unheil; Loret) souillure; (De Rougé) le mal; (Pierr.) principe mauvais, élément mauvais, mal, tache (126, 3); (Lefébure) iniquité, attentat.
— Verbo: battere, devastare, produr danno.

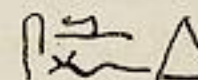
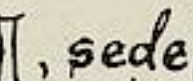

(Brisse XII, 6)
sedeb, sedebà, affine con  , con  , con  , cbte, cobte, preparare, parare, comporre; armarsi, prepararsi, tenersi pronto a; preparare, allestire, armare, corredare; — acconciarsi, aggiustarsi, acconciarsi.
— (Chab. Voy. 153) assiduità al lavoro.
— Forse il 1° si deve leggere sdbh, confr. il seg.; opp. s-dbh, caus. di .


, sedbehu (Harr. I, 77, 9), equiv. al prec., armare, allestire, ecc. (per es. una nave)
2) — s-debeh, caus. di  (V.)


, s-debeh-t (An. IV, 12, b), caus. di  dbh (V.).


, sedep (Z. 1868, 110), var. di  .


, sedef (B. A. S. 64; Nav. M. d'Ab. XI, 5), var. delle f. e. di  .


, sedef (Harr. I, 11, 1), affine con  sdb (V.); apa-

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parecchiare, preparare, allestire, acconciare; — fornire, provvedere, corredare, armare; COYTE, COQTE, praeparare. — Aver cura di; attenzione a; accadere a; — Cura, attenzione.
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 37) to set right. assestare, rassettare, raddrizzare, rimettere a posto.

, sedef (Hatt. I, 36, b, 6), affine o equiv. a spd; il triangolo isoscele; — Piramide, mucchio piramidale (per es. di fichi ; db-u).

, sedef (Liste del Nilo), Var. di stf.

, sedef-ith (Pierr. D. H. I, 121), ascia, V. sdf.

, sedem, XII din. (Z. 1866, 59; 1881, 43), udire. Var. di stm.

, sodem, Var. delle b.e. di stm.

, sedem (Z. 1866, 59), antimonio, στίμμι op. στίβι dei Greci. — V. stm, ed anche e .

sedem-t, Var. delle b.e. del prec.

, seden (Stel. etiop. Bul.), Var. di stn.

, seden-u, b.e. (J. de Roug. Edf. 30, VIII), ricchezza, opulenza, dovizia, abbondanza; — provvigione, fornimento. — Equiv. a tsī-u (ib. VII).

, sedennu, var. di stnnu. — (Sleyt., Rec. de trav. III, 61) dirigente.

, seder (J. de Roug., Edf. 66, VIII), Var. delle b.e. di str.

, sedes (Pier. D. d. I, 97), ?

, s-deseri, caus. di ds'ri; far rosso, colorire in rosso.

, sed-t (Géog. I, 516, a), Var. di stt.

, sed-t, Var. di sd.

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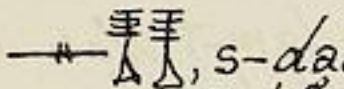
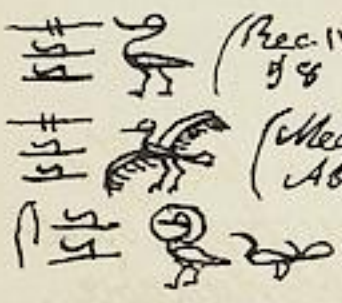
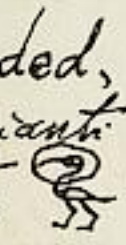
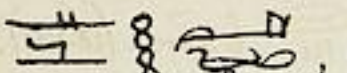
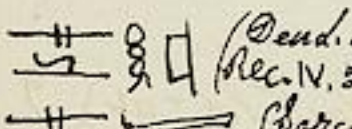
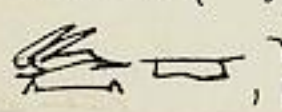
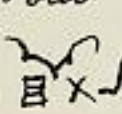
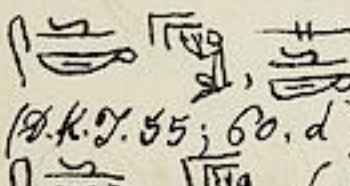
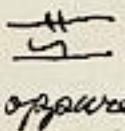
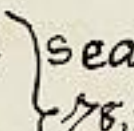
 , s-dad (Rit. 15,47), caus. di dd (K.); render stabile e duraturo, dare la stabilità, stabilire, perpetuare; (Brugsch) wohlbewahren. — Ed i passivi.

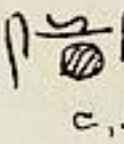
 (Rec. IV, 58) (Med-Aba) } seded, Varianti di  stt.

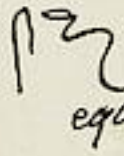
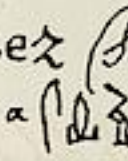
 , sdeḥ, a. (C, 26, Louvre), signif. fond.: spingere da parte; onde 1) — impedire, proibire; riparare, difendere, proteggere (da ..., o ...) (D. Z. T. 79, 28). 2) — Spingere da parte il battente di una porta, un uscio; V. il seg. 3) — Giacer in disparte, da parte (D. ZT. l. c.).

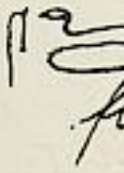
 (Deud. Mar.; Rec. IV, 50, XII) (Barc. Anxâ, Bud.) } sdeḥ, aprire, schiudere, sinonimo di  ,  e (K.).

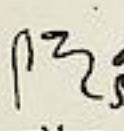
 (D. K. Z. 55; 60, d) (Abyd.) (Bit. 64, 27) } sedek, sedeku, sedeqa, esser coperto, nascosto, occultato, celato.
Confr. ACTIK tectum domus.
Usato per lo più come epiteto delle cripte, e comunemente in parallelismo con , e

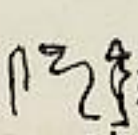
 oppure } sedeḫ opp. sdeḫ (D. Z. T. 78, 20 e 21), voce di dialetto invece di  stuḫ (K.), e riferito a sḫt, campo, campagna. — È forma caus. di ṯḫ.

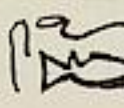
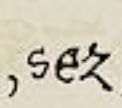
 , s-dexi (D. H. T. I, c, 5), forma caus. di dḫ, cogli stessi significati.

 , sez (Schiap. d. d. F., tav. LII, b, 2), equiv. a  szꜥ od a sd.

 , sez (Stela in Monaco), fuoco.

 } sez (Z. 1864, 5), esser giovane, esser fanciullo, esser piccolo. — Fanciullo, ragazzo, putto; giovane, adolescente, garzone. — Figlio.

 , sez (An. I, 22, 5), g. m., immagine, forma, effigie, figura.

 , sez, Var. a. di  st, nel senso

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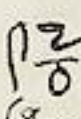
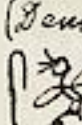
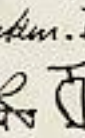
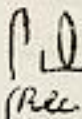
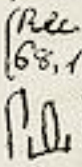
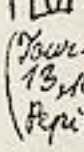
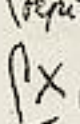
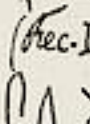
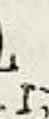
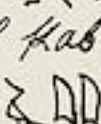
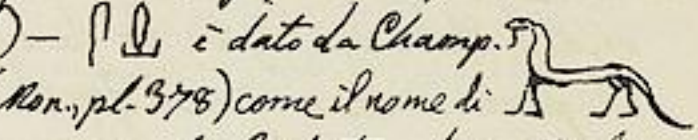
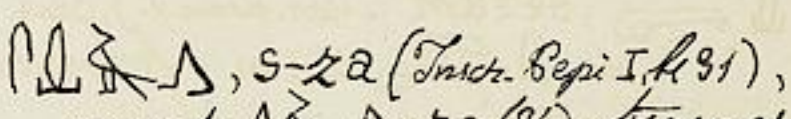
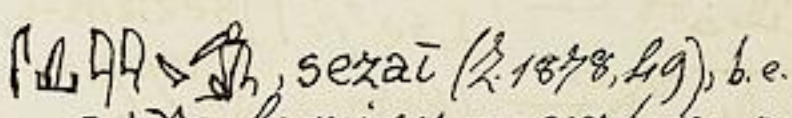
di lanciare (il giavelotto, Tusc. Unas, 455); versare, innaffiare, innaffiato (ib. 477); fresco.
— semenza (Tusc. Sepi I, 397).

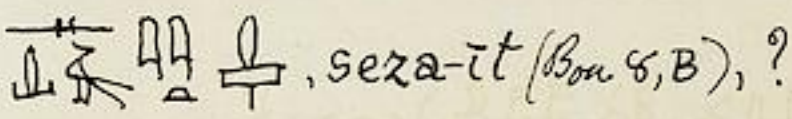
 , a., sez (Denkm. II, 150, a)
 , seza (Z. 1882, 178)
brocca per acqua. Confr. צִנְצֶנֶת, vaso, urna, fiala, scodella. Confr.  st-t.

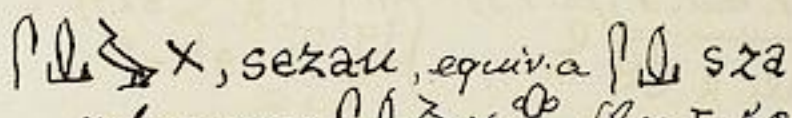
 (Rec I; 68, 1, f)
 (Tour. As. 1883, 13, 16; Tusc. Sepi I, 462, 464)
 (Rec. I, 64, 1)
 (El Kab)

sost.
seza, sezai, sezaī, seza-it, legato con  , , her, nei gruppi: seza-her (Z. 1876, 89), passar il tempo, divertirsi; - celiare, scherzare — (con ---,), ridere di ---; ed i sost. corrisp.: piacere, diletto, sollazzo, passatempo, spasso, divertimento — Sinonimo di sxmx (K.). — Brugsch confr. ΔIQPA (?) garrire, ludere, jocari, cachinnari, subsannare, cavillari; ΔIQPAQ (?) jocus, lusus. — J. de Horrack (Z. 1866, 3) compara col copto COΔ insanis il geroglifico seza e traduce seza-her facezia, motteggio, scherzo, beffa, celia, burla, derisione, piacanterie, raillerie, moquerie.
 (Masp., Journ. Asiat. l.c.) rejouissant, plaisant.
2) — I due primi gruppi sono anche

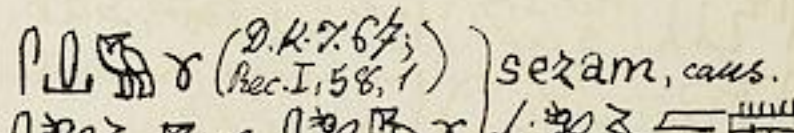
equiv. al seg. (Tusc. Sepi I, l. a).
3) —  è dato da Champ. (Mon., pl. 378) come il nome di un animale fantastico di questa forma.

 , s-za (Tusc. Sepi I, 491), caus. di za (K.); trasportare, condurre, condur via.

 , sezaī (Z. 1878, 49), b. e., cdΔI, loqui, sermo, verbum; parlare, discorrere, ragionare, favellare; - favella, discorso, ragionamento, parlare, dire, diceria, arringa.

 , seza-it (Bon. 8, B), ?

 , sezau, equiv. a sza nel gruppo (Rec. I, 50, 6 e 7) equiv. a (K. ib.).

 (D. K. 7, 67; Rec. I, 58, 1)
, (P. Rhind 27, 7; 6, 2)
 (Z. 1867, 15)
 (Denkm. V, 16; Stel. etiop.)
sezam, caus. di zam (K.); involuppare, involgere, coprire, velare; vestire, rivestire, indossare, cingere.

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, sezam (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 31), Masp. (Genr. ijèst. 96) lo fa affine al prec. e trad. proteggere.

, sezam (Mar. Dend.), caus. di zam; fecondare, fertilizzare.

(Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 13) (Harn.) } sezam-t, zappa, marra.

, seza-t, Var. di sza nel gruppo seza-t-her (El Kab) equiv. a (K. 16.).

sezah-u, (P. Bul. 3, pl. 13) } K. szh e sh-t.

(Inscr. Unas, 240) (Rec. I, 3, 3 inf.) (Stel. Nofera (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XIX, 2; XX, 4) } sezeh, Var. di , sdb. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 209, Nota; V, 173, all'Inscr. Pepi I, 102) subsistere, aver di che subsistere; sussistenza, sostentamento. — (Birch, l.c.) support.

} sezef, Varianti di stf.

(Abyd.) (Rit. 148, 7) (Stel. Rā-shtp. à b, Bul.) (Dend. Mar.) (Rit. 148, 22) (Harr. I, 29, 10) } s-zef, s-zefa, s-zefau, caus. di zf; approvvigionare; fornire di provvigioni, delle necessarie provvigioni; vettovagliare; mantenere, alimentare, nutrire. — Provvedere, munire, fornire, dotare riccamente, abbondantemente; — arricchire; — empire, colmare. Confr. rowi inondare, traboccare. — Sost.: provvigione, provvigioni, approvvigionamento.

} letter.: provvigioni di adorazione, (Chab.) colmar di lodi.

(Inscr. Peta, 307; Tomb. Ptah-htp) (Inscr. Pepi I, 401) (ib. 402) } sezem, Varr. antiquate di stm, udire, intendere, ecc.

, sez-t, sez-tt } (D. K. T. 43, 3), fuoco, Varr. di st.

, (Bul. Naos; D. K. T. 94) , (D. Z. XII, 44, 9; Dend.) } sez-t, sez-tt, sez-ttt. fem. di sz (V.): bambina, fanciulla,

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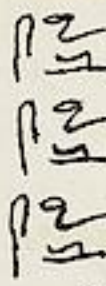
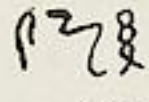
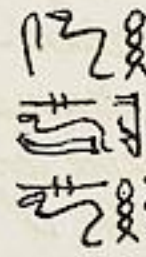
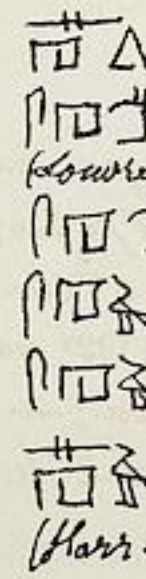
donzella, vergine; — figlia.
(In ebr. abbiamo שִׁפְחָה ragazza, concubina.
— Brugsch ritiene il primo gruppo masc. e perciò equiv. a SZ.


s-zed, s-zedàu, forme caus. di zd (V.) con eguali o simili signif. cf. szaī.
2) — far dire, far parlare.

sezez, cf. sz.

 , sezeh (Beni-Hasan), nome di un uccello, secondo Bilharz, Cursorius isabellinus.


sezeh, sezeḳu, lo stinco, gli stinchi.
cf. sḥ-t.


seh, seha, forme caus. di ha e varr.; ritirare, tirare indietro, ritrattare, ritirarsi, ribellare, rimandare indietro, ribattere da se, impedire, stornare, respingere, far abbandonare, far lasciare, far ritornare.
cage (?) avertere, amovere, declinare ab, cagнoeвol, idem, se edere; ידח onde rimuovere, far levar via; mandar indietro, mander via, respingere.
2) — Sbaltar sossopra, rivolgere, rovesciare.
3) — Negligere, trascurare, porre da parte.
4) — Maledire, esecrare, dannare (per allontanare un nemico, un male, una disgrazia, un'avversità); condannare, riprovare, disapprovare, fare imprecazioni, biasimare, oltraggiare, sviloneggiare, ingiuriare.
cagor (?), cagori (M.), ceroi (B.), conviciari, maledicere, arguere, reprehendere; n- , convicio, maledictio; pecgcagor (?) conviciator, maledicens.
5) — Test. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati.
6) — Brugsch (Dict.) dà come rara forma caus. di h, ha, e trad.: far estrarre, confr. con θei, θi (?), κατάρχειν, decidere facere, deducere. — De Rougé (Rech. 140) dà la stessa traduzione.

, s-hebt (Beni-Hasan), caus. di ḥbī (V.) qнвe, qнвi, luctus; signif.: cagionare il lutto, ridurre in lutto.

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, s-hep, caus. di hp (K.); dar ordine, far regolamento; regolar con legge, con decreto; regolar legalmente.

, s-hem (Lanzoni, Comic. des Esprits, Rou. IV, 36, 34; Ostrak. Berl. Zeft. 16), forma caus. di kmu (K.) qumu, qumi, calcare, conculcare; maltrattamento, insulto, affronto, violenza, misfatto.
Confr. אשם esser colpevole, onde אָשָׁם, אַשְׁמָה, delitto, colpa, reato, misfatto.

, s-her, caus. di hr.

, seher, una specie di pietra preziosa; forse la stessa designata dal gruppo seher-n-ār.

, seher (Br., 3 Festkal., x, col. 15) } g. f., battello, barca, nave, che serve pei viaggiatori, il dahabijeh dei moderni Arabi.
, seherī (Stela Bianchi, verso, 16) }
Confr. סִירוֹת (da סִיר) barchetta.

, s-herp, caus. di hrp.

, sherer; K. shr. } -(E.) granum quoddam.

, s-herer (Bul. 78), caus. di hr; acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, dar requie, dar pace.
Confr. שָׁאַן onde שַׁאֲנָן esser tranquillo, goder quiete; שָׁקַט esser quieto, tranquillo; aver pace.

, sehett (E.), forse a leggersi shrr (K.).

, sehed (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 3) } punire, castigare, riprendere; - pena,
, sehedt (Z. 1864, 34) } castigo, punizione, condanna, correzione; - o simile.

(Denkm. III, 73) } seḥ, mettere insieme, comporre, adunare, raccogliere insieme, unire, riunire, congiungere, sommare, addizionare, mettere insieme, congregare. — Fare il ristretto, il sunto.
(?) dato da Chabas } — Avvicinare, confrontare, porre a confronto.
— Ed i sost. corrisp..
CEϬϘ, COOϬϘ, CϢOϬϘ, congregare, congerere, acervare, convenire; - et pefsa; - congestio, congregatio, coetus; ETCOOϬϘ congregatus, adstans. — התיך comporre, mettere insieme, poreggiare; — תִּיךְ adunare, radunare (Ezech. 28, 4, 7; I Sam. 14, 46, 9), comporre.

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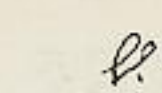
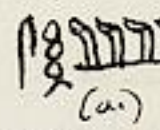
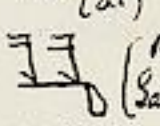
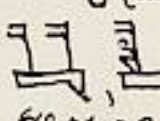
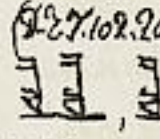
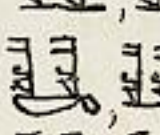
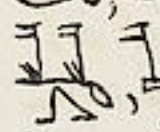
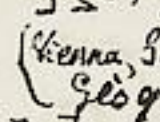
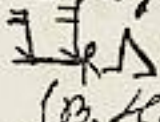
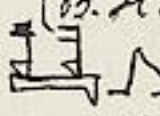
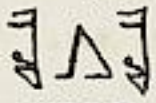
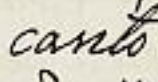
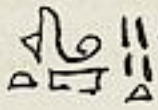
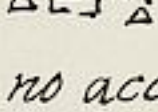
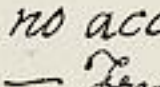
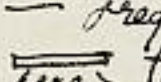
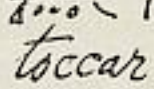
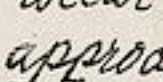
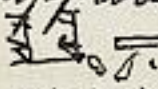
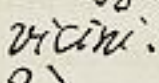
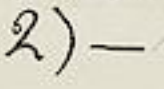
ll.  saḥ.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

 (Dict. geog. 582)
 (Rit. 2, 1; 69, 3; Sarc. Ramesses, Vienna)
 (P. 27, 10 2, 20, 24; 9, 6, 10; II, 6, 5 inf.)

 (Vienna, Sarc. Huber, Stel. 95; Géog. I, 55, 13)
 (B. H. T., 28, 4)
 (ib.; Rit. 15, 37; D. P. T. II, A, 12)
 (T. de Reg. Inf. 63, XIII)
 (Pierr. Inscr. du Louvr. II, 125)

seḥ, toccare una persona o una cosa, venir in contatto con; passar rasente, vicin vicino a, accostarsi vicinissimo a; — esser accanto, allato, accosto, vicino, presso, contiguo, confinante, שְׁכֵן: sinon. di  thn. — Incontrarsi con alcuno, accostarsi, avvicinarsi per incontrarsi con alcuno; incontrare, avvicinare, venir alla vicinanza di una persona o cosa (costr. coll'accusat.). — Vicinanza, vicino, accanto. — V.  saḥ.  (P. 2. P. II, 6, 5 inf.), quattro camere sono accanto a loro.
— Frequentissimamente in unione con  ta, onde sḥ-ta signif. propr. toccar la terra, giungere a terra, approdare, arrivare; — e quindi  , i conterranei, i vicini.
2) — Radunarsi, concorrere; incontrarsi in, congiungersi; intervenir insieme in qualche luogo.
3) — Equiv. al prec.: congregare, adunare, ecc.
4) — (P. P. T. 96, 10) equiv. al seg..
5) — I gruppi senza il determinativo  sono anche equiv. a  sḥ.

 , l'orecchio di Orione (H. ib.);
 (H. ib.);
 (H. ib.);
 seḥ-sīu (P. Rhind, 23, 1), equiv. a sḥ.

 seḥ (Dict. geog. 303), costr. con , colmare, caricare qualcuno con..., provvedere, fornire copiosamente di.... ! Onde = sḥ (H.).

 Q, seḥ (?) (E), Var. di qs.

 (VI Lin.) (P. 1881, P. III, 7, 6)

 (Rit. 142, 6; 23, 3)
 (ib. 1, 18; 64, 12)

 (Dict. geog. 1396, 12, 13)

seḥ, la costellazione di Orione, vicino a Sirio.
Le seguenti stelle (come membra raccolte di Osiride-Orione) erano contate su questa grande costellazione:
, il capo di Orione,
, l'orecchio di Orione,

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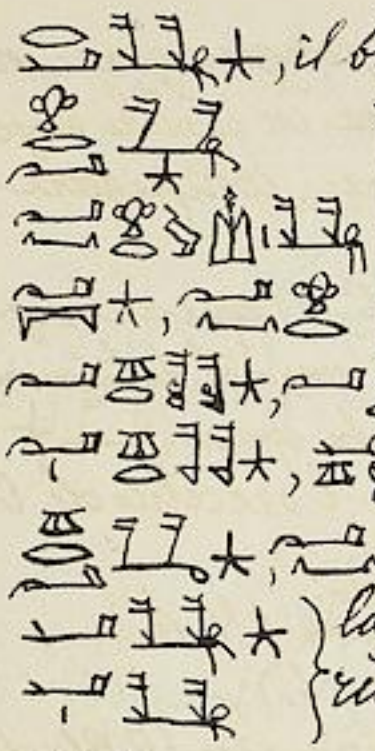
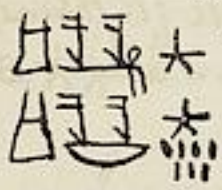
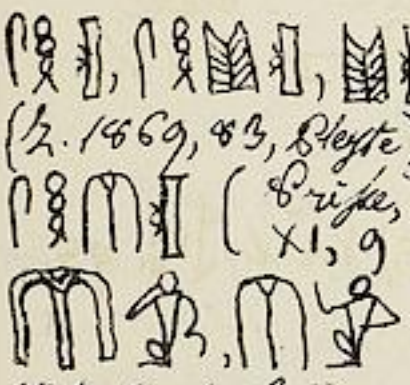
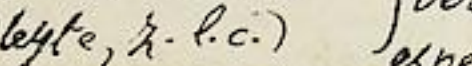

, il braccio di Orione, il braccio superiore di O., trascritto in greco ῥομβορα=ρε, ῥεκερδαρε. il braccio inferiore di Orione. la mano di Orione.


ater-seḥ, l'arca di O., che componevasi di sette stelle.

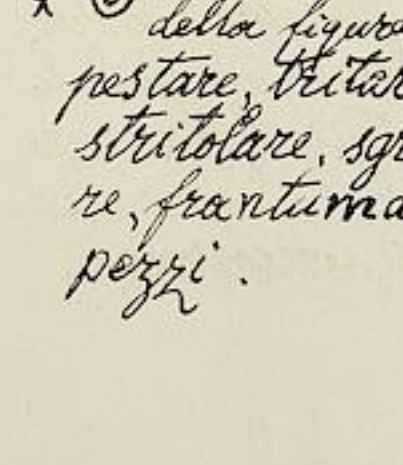
2) — Designazione astronomica del Sud (Dict. géog. l.c.; Z. 1870, 157).


seḥ, esser atto, capace, idoneo, destro, accorto, abile, ingegnoso, disposto, pratico, versato, istrutto, esperto, penetrativo, giudizioso, savio, prudente; bravo, valente (in...., ...); — aver talento, giudizio, senno, intelligenza, accortezza, savièzza, saggezza, scienza; — ordine, influenza (Prise VIII, 12; IX, 9). — E questi sostantivi ed aggettivi medesimi.


, xer seḥ n... (P. di Berl. I, l. 113), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1872, 139) à l'intention de..., au gré de..., selon le conseil de...:

(P. di Berl. I, l. 183; Masp., Mél. l.c., 135) au gré de ton cœur.

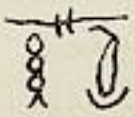
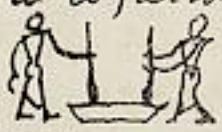
2) — Assemblea, riunione (P. di Berl. I, l. 184) — V. il seg.


seḥ, un luogo in cui si adunano (V.) le persone, luogo di riunione, di assemblea (V. il preced., al. 2); portico, atrio, sala, e simile. — Anche la sala della purgazione e purificazione dei morti; il purgatorio.

2) — I primi tre gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec., al. 1:

, xu-seḥ (Bul., 2ª Stela di Aleṣ II) distinto per accortezza di mente, per savièzza.

(Brug.) die Lebensweisheit; (Naville) la saggezza necessaria per dare la vita agli uomini, l'arte di far vivere.


, seḥ (tomba di Ti) al di sopra della figura 
pestare, triturare, stritolare, sgretolare, macinare, frantumare, ridurre in pezzi.

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ceqcaq, confricare, conterere.
דכך, דכך, pestare; דכא, דכה, fiaccare, tritare, pestare; ppt ridurre in polvere, pestare, tritare, tritūrare, sminuzzare, frangere; pnw pestare, tritolare, stritolare.

, seḥ, g. m., speciale designazione dell'acconciatura di capo dei re e principi etiopi.

, seḥ (Var. al Rit. 146, 13), invece del più antico sāḥ.

, seḥa (Leps., Aelt. Text. p. 27, nota d), accomodarsi, sedersi in un'adunanza, prender posto in un'assemblea.
V. , , e , sḥ.

(Karn., Tempio di Apet) (Plest. Et. 73) (P. Leyd. I, 344) s-ḥa, s-ḥauu, caus. di ḥauu (V.); denudare, snudare, nudare, metter a nudo, spogliare, scoprire, alzare il velo, svelare, palesare.
V. shu.

(Rit. 127, 6) , s-ḥap, caus. di ḥapu (V.); coprire, coperchiare, .

– Proteggere, difendere, guarentire, preservare.

(P. Rhind. 11, 9) (P. 16, Berl.; raro) seḥau, sḥā, Var. di sḥ.

s-ḥā (Rit. 18, 11 e 25; 19, 8; 57, 5; freq.), caus. di ḥā (V.); innalzare, elevare, erigere, .
– far stare.
sḥā-ḍaḍ (Brug. Mat. 442), Var. di , erigere, rizzare, stabilire il Ḍaḍ.

, , Var. di sāḥ (V.), mummia, forma, ecc.
(Inscr. Creta, 250)
(Inscr. Unas, 435)
(Levi; Cassa mummif. di Breza)

, s-ḥā
, s-ḥāā
(Levi; Cassa mummif. di Brera)
caus. di ḥā e di ḥāā, (V.) Si notino le espressioni seguenti per designare la 3ª ora del giorno: , .

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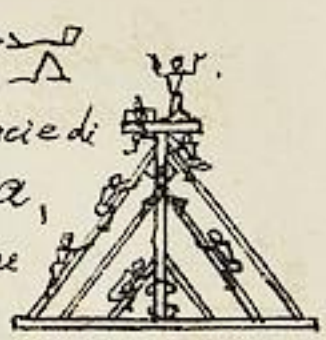
, sḥā-t, deriv. da (cfr. sḥā) designa una specie di albero di cuccagna, sul quale molte persone contemporaneamente si arrampicavano.



, sehī, cfr. sḥ: , (Mar. Abyd. I, 33) sehī , abile nel combattimento (Denkm. III, 95).

, sehi (P. 29, Lien.), cfr. sḥ.

, sehib opp. sḥebi (Stela in Gurnah), cfr. shb.

, sḥīḥ-t, (E) insectum seu avis.

, sehu (Stela etiop., Bul.), cfr. sḥ.

, sehu (P. di Berl. I, l. 122), cfr. sḥ.

 (Ber. V. d. L. I, 123) (Lanz. Dom. des Gpr. I, 44) sehu, equivalente a sha (P.); strappare il velame, il coprimento; metter al nudo, allo scoperto; svelare, scoprire, liberare da un velame.

2) — Portar via, togliere qualsiasi cosa che è su una persona o un oggetto, come per es. la polvere, il sudiciume, ecc. V. il seg.

 sehu, in connes. col prec., all. 2: tergere, nettare, spazzar via, espurgare, scopare, raschiare, , (An IV, 12, 5) (J. de Rog. Edf. G2, XI, 3 sost.) sost. (P. A. T. 17) — Sost. , , spazzatura, immondezza, sordidezza, sporcizia, lordura, immondizia, sudiciume, sudiciume; — tutto ciò che sporca, che brutta, che si deve spazzar via; onde anche sterco, escremento; raschera, fango.

Confr. anche (costr.), , (costr.) (da imbrattare, lordo, sozzo), sudiciume, lordura, immondezza, sterco.

, , shu, shui, shuu, (Denkm. III, 129 i) (An. IV, 7, 1) (Harr. I, 9, 8; Mast. 9. e. 53) (L. Lansw. 12, 9) sost. plur. (Chabas e frag.) Varr. di sḥ, raccogliere, raduare, ecc. scriba collectionum, collectorum.

, s-ḥuua, caus. di ; render puzzolente, fetido, ecc.

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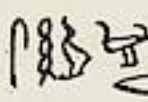
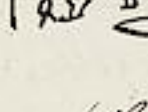
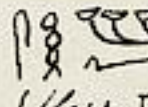
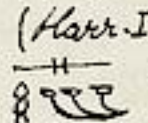
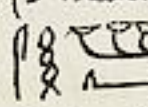
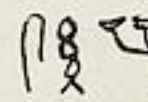
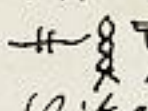
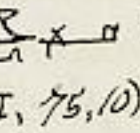
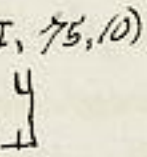
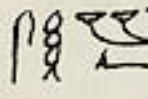
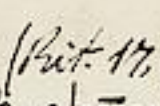
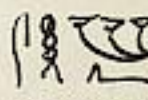
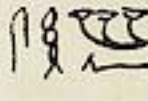
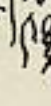
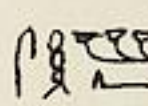
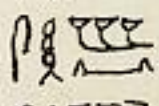
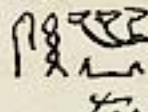
 , shuūrà (Rit. 17,90).
V.  shūrà.
(Nel Rit. di Torino v'ha invece di).

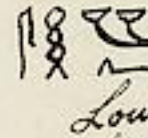

(Harr. I, 75,10)

(P. Bauerk., pl. 17)


(Can. 32)

(Rit. 99,4)

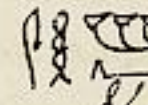
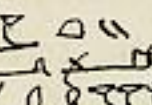
s-ḫun, caus. di  e  ḫun (V.); governare, amministrare, curare, badare a, aver cura di...
CAQNI (M.), CEQNE (Z.), CEQNI (B.), suppeditare, subministrare, administrare. 2) — Amministrazione, maneggio, governo. — V. avea uno scriba o segretario ( ) di amministrazione (Stel. C, 112, Louvre). 3) — Appalto, allogazione, concessione, donazione, cessione (di terreno) sotto condizioni (Z. 1872, 31). 4) — Amministratore, direttore di amministrazione. 5) — La maniera con cui qualche cosa è ordinata, disposta: disposizione, ordine, condizione. 6) — (Brug.) consacrare. 7) — Custodir bene, conservare, riparare qualche cosa per conservarla (Med. Abu, Testo, Parole di Ramses II). — Il gruppo del Rit. l. c., al quale noi diamo il valore dell'all. 7, da Birch Lefebure e Pierret è fatto equiv. al seg.: (Birch) making to return; (Lefeb.) reculer; (Pierr.) écarter.

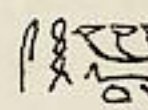
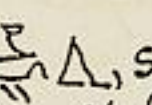
 , s-ḫun (An. I, 22,2),
caus. di  ḫun.

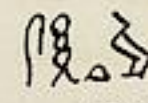


(Masp. gen. ep. 78)
s-ḫunnu (Z. 1876, 123), V.  .

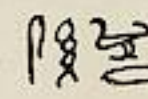

(An. V, 26,5)

(St. C, 112, Louv.)

(Stel. Bul., Magaz.)
ṣḥun, ṣḥunnu, equiv. al prec., all. k, amministratore, fattore, castaldo.

 , ṣḥunnu (Stela C, 112, Louvre), deriv. dai prec.; casa dell'amministrazione, del governo; — amministrazione degli affari, agenzia, commissariato, gestione, ufficio, bureau, intendenza.

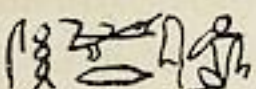
 , ṣḥunti (Z. 1872, 31).
V.  ṣḥun.
Nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. k.

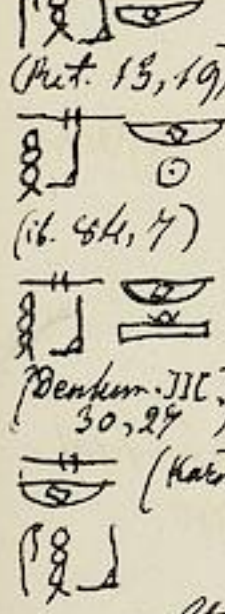
 , ṣḥunti (Chab. Voy. 190).
V.  .

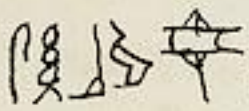
 , seḥ-ut (Rit. 113,1), augurio.
— (Pierr. e Lefeb.) qu'il vive!

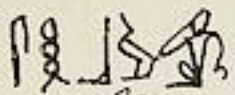
 , ṣḥur (P. Harris

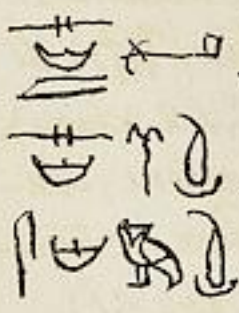
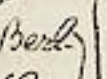
300, verso 1). È un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, che Masp. trad. inondazione o nome dell'inondazione. – Propr. quella che spazza [confr. caqp (T.) hawire, verzere, scopa mundare] — Oppure solamente nettoyage à grande eau.

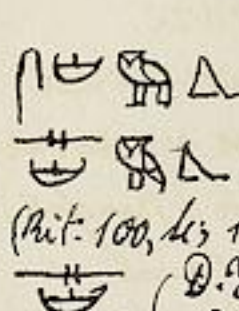
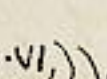
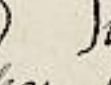
 , shūrà (Denkm. III, 13), maledire, riprovare, bestemmiare, esecrare; bestemmiatore. Confr. ⲥⲟⲩⲣⲉ maledizione. (Birch) the insulter; (Devéria) celui qui insulte; (Pierr.) celui qui outrage, (Rit. 17, 90).
— (Chab.) plaisanter, scherzare, buffoneggiare, burlare, berteggiare, carbonare, palleggiare.


s-ḥeb, caus. di ḥb; ridurre in una disposizione d'animo festiva, allegra, lieta, gioiosa; mettere in festa, mettere in gioia, far festa. (Birch) to make festive; (Brug.) Freudenfeste feiern; (Pierr.) celébrer une fête, mettre en fête.
2) — Far molto, render molto, moltiplica, cioè: aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, ampliare.
3) — (D. H. T. 64) empiere, riempire, colmare.

 , shebu (Ball. II, 6, 9), ?

 , shebu (P. Bul. N. 2), accogliere, pigliar qualche cosa favorevolmente, propiziamente, con clemenza, benignità, bontà, affabilmente, amichevolmente. – Esaudire, ascoltare, dare ascolto, sentire con bontà. ⲥⲉⲥⲃⲱⲕ placare, propitium reddere. — (Chab.) passione, orgia; piaceri smodati, immoderati.


s-ḥem, caus. di ḥm (Y.); affine od equiv. a  (Y.). Acciaccare, pestare, stritolare, sgretolare, rompere, spezzare. – Pesto, stritolato, rotto, sminuzzato, spezzato, sgretolato.


s-ḳem, caus. di  ḳm (Y.), fare allontanare; (Birch) to turn back; (Chab.) repousser; (Pierr.) faire rétrograder, faire reculer; – e quindi: difendere, proteggere, riparare (da ---, ).
2) — L'ultimo gruppo (Z. 1879, 101) è anche equiv. al prec..

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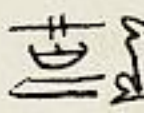
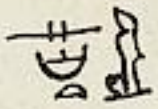
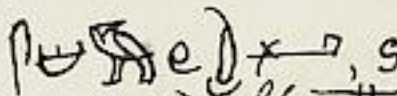
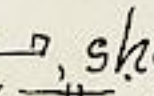
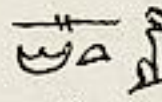
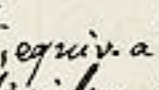
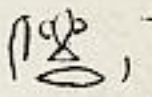
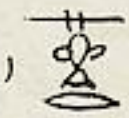
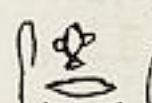
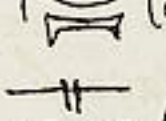
 , se-ḥem, f.  s-ḥm-t.

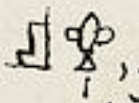
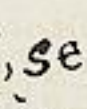
 , sḥemu (P. Mod. Berl. 10,11), f.  sḥm.

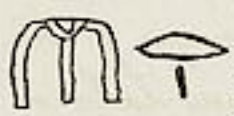
se-ḥemem (E.) f. ḥmm. Designa colui che è affetto da una certa malattia.

— Forse in connes. col prec.

 se-ḥem-t, equiv. a  ḥm-t. letter.: individuo femmina; coptico ⲙⲟⲩ, mulier, uxor; donna, persona femminile.

 ,  (Bib. el dial.)  (Dend.) s-ḥer, caus. di ḥr (f.), farsi alto, stendersi, allungarsi in alto. 2) - Equiv. a  shr.

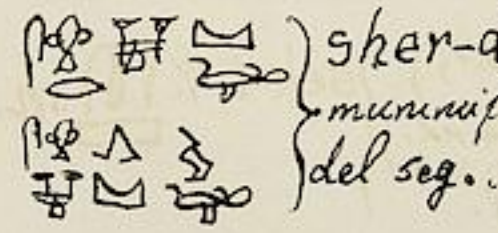
 , se-ḥer, f. sotto  , s, l'espressione xer-se-ḥer.

 , seḫ-ro (Brugsch, Z. 1874, 126), il cateto di un triangolo rettangolo.

— Eisenlohr (Z. 1875, 29) nega l'esistenza di questo vocabolo.

sher, sheràu, forme causative di ḥer e varr. (f.); ritenere, impedire, distorre, allontanare, rimuovere, cacciare, respingere; tener lontano, remoto, distante (sopratutto il male fisico e morale).

— Col i passivi corrisp.. Comp. סוּר levarsi, ritirarsi, dipartirsi, cessare, esser rimosso; allontanarsi; onde הֲסִירוֹ allontanare, rigettare, levare, togliere, rimuovere, distogliere. הִסִּיר allontanare; שָׁלַח, שִׁלַּח, rimuovere, respingere, cacciare, mandar fuori, ripudiare. — cadp (f.) abjicere.

 sher-du (Levi, Casa mummif. di Brera), vedel seg..

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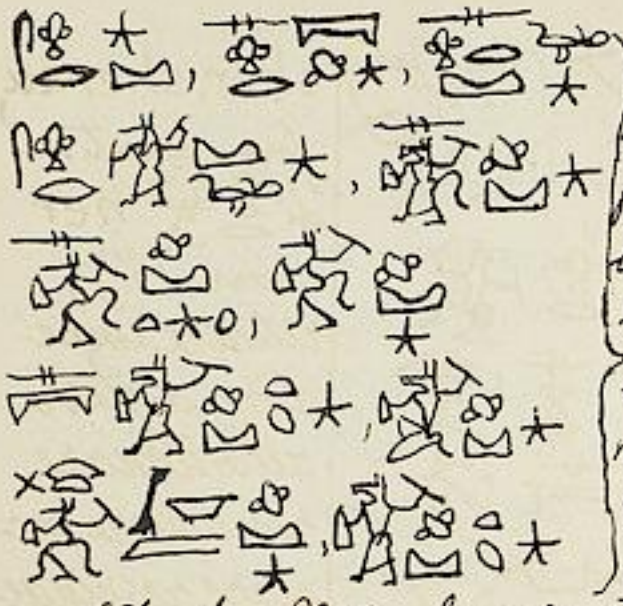
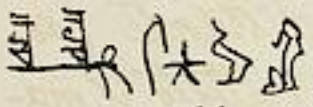
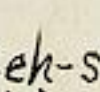
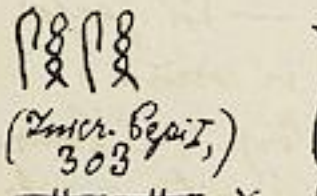
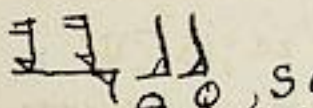

sḫer-du, derivato dal prec. sḫer; letter. che respinge il male, nome della 3ª ora della notte. (Denod. e Philae; Ḫ. 1865, 6).

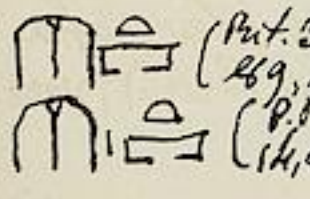
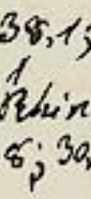

, seḥ-sīu (P. Rhind, 291), Var. di  sḥ.

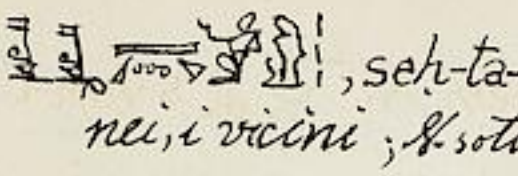

seḥseḥ, corrisponde esattamente al copto ⲥⲉϩⲥⲱϩ (S), ⲥⲁϩⲥⲁϩ (M.) confricare, conterere (manibus spicas, ut grana excant).

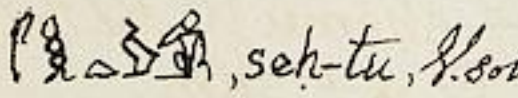
— Ma anche in un altro senso, come conterere populos.

— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 1º gruppo nell'e. battre de l'aile.


, seḥ-t (B. M. I. I, 41, 3), una parte determinata della gamba, e precisamente la tibia, l'osso principale della gamba, lo stinco. — Ḳ. szḥ.

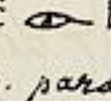

seḥ-t, Ḳ.  sḥ.


, seḥ-ta-u, i conterranei, i vicini; Ḳ. sotto sḥ.


, seḥ-tu, Ḳ. sotto shut.

s-ḥotep, s-ḥotepī, s-ḥotepu, forme caus. di ḥtp (Ḳ.); render-benigno, calmare, placare, acchetare, contentare, render soddisfatto, conciliare, conciliarsi, riconciliarsi, soddisfare, appagare (il cuore, ecc.).

— Conciliare, conciliarsi, ecc. qualcuno (specialm. una divinità) con doni, presenti, regali, offerte, ecc.

— Sinonimo di  ār-āb, e con questo in freq. parallelismo: riconciliare, placare con un sacrifizio; presentare, offrire un sacrifizio propiziatorio (Stela del sogno). — Onde anche sinonimo di , e .

— Il significato conciliare, propiziare, ecc. noi crediamo debba applicarsi ai primi gruppi nel Rit. ovunque si trovano. Altri egittologi hanno talora tradotto diversamente. Così traducono: (Birch) (15, 1) to sit, (15, 24) to hail; (Dwer) (15, 1) atteindre; (Pierret) (15, 1; 15, 24; 105, 21; 133, 10) s'unir, réunir, réunion; (17, 4) faire être

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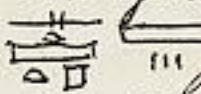
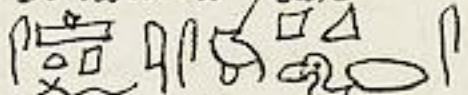
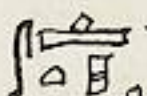
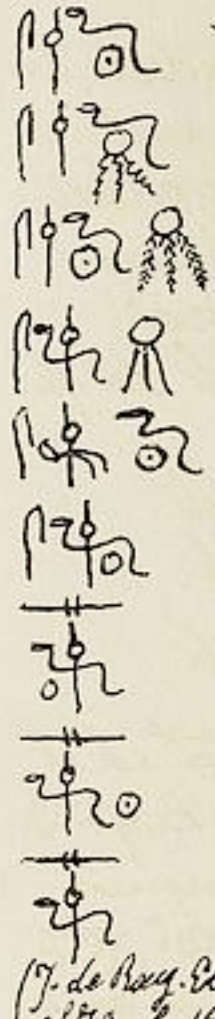
en contact avec.. ; (Chab.) (125,38) s'attacher quelqu'un ; (Lefeb.) (13,1) se coucher, (15,24) faire coucher ; (Brug. 15,24) beten. — Queste diverse traduzioni sono dovute ai molteplici significati del radic. ḥtp. — Negli altri luoghi del Rit. la preced. nostra traduzione concorda con quella degli altri egittologi. — Solamente il gruppo  (Rit. 14,3) che noi traduciamo offerte propiziatorie, è da Pierr. tradotto alimentation.

— Si noti la frase  (Insor. Spi I, 299) che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VIII, 153) traduce: prendre sa part de ses biens.

— 2) — (Bud. e Abyd. l.c.) turcobraio dove incenso, incensiere, turibolo, profumiera. — Lo stesso senso dà il Brugsch al gruppo del Rit. 14,3, citato quì sopra.

 , shotep, nell'espress.: (Harris I, 37,a 11), nome di una specie di pianta.

s-ḥetem (Rit. 15, 33; 18,3), caus. di ḥtm (?); ridurre al nulla, annientare, annichilare; (Birch) to strangle; (Brug.) vertilgen; (Liebl.) vernichten.

 s-ḥez, caus. di ḥz (?); illuminare, rischiarare, schiarire, render chiaro (con lampade o lucerne); — render chiaro, lucente, brillante, puro, candido, bianco; far brillare, illustrare, render splendido. — Brillare, scintillare, risplendere. — Illuminazione. זהר risplendere, הזהיר render chiaro, risplendere, brillare; צהר e צהל, risplendere, rilucere, scintillare, sfavillare.

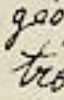
2) — In senso allegorico: dispensar luce illuminante, lucente splendente, frequentissima designazione del defunto, sulle statuette così dette d'Osiride.

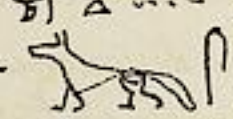
3) — Rasserenare, contentare, soddisfare.

4) — Abbellire, illustrare, glorificare, magnificare (Pierr. J. H. I, 23).

5) — Rischiarare, dilucidare, spiegare; — osservare, notare, investigare, ispezionare (gli atti di qualcuno); informare, istruire; informare una persona, avvertire, ammonire, ammaestrare

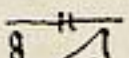
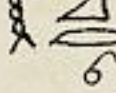
6) — L'informatore (Pierr. l.c.); Frequentissimo nell'antico impero

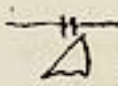
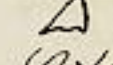
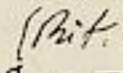
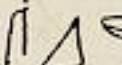
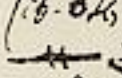
il titolo ispettore, intendente (Sist. geog. e Denkm. l.c.), ed in Denkm. l.c. si trova  ispettore degli ispettori, sovrispettore. — Si trova pure , ispettore degli operai, , capo dei sacerdoti dei funerali. , capo dei sacerdoti, , capo dei profeti, , capo degli scribi, accanto al , al ed al delle stesse funzioni (V. Bergm. Z. 1882, 3 e seg.). — F. Bergman crede che questi mer, m-xet, xerp e sḫer non designino speciali impieghi, ma i diversi gradi di uno stesso impiego, e traduce --- sotto----, --- secondario.....

—  seb-sḫer, seb-sḫer ān, v. sotto il voc. sb.

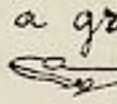
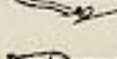
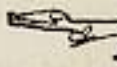
, s-ḫezem-t (Levi, Casa mammiforme di Brera), illuminazione. Deriv. dal prec.

, s-ḫezenn (P. Prisse, 12,6), caus. di ḫzn e di ḫzn-n, (K-). (Brugsch) beschweren, aggravare, render pesante. — Secondo la tradus. data da Chabas al gruppo ḫzn (V.), S-ḫzn-n si dovrebbe tradurre far digiunare (תַּעֲנִית digiuno).

 , s-ḫeger (Sist. 125, 6), caus. di  ḫgr (V.); rendere affamato, affamare.

 (Sist. 32.1)  (ib. 64, 19; 78, 39)   (Sarc. Unnefer, Bull.)  seq, signif. fond.: raccogliere, adunare, metter insieme, congiungere, unire, connettere, riunire, radunare, assembrar persone, ravvicinar con... ; — legare, collegare. — Serrare, contrarre, restringere, riserrare, concentrare; restringersi, contrarsi. — Arraffare, tirare a se, afferrare.

CEK (P. M.) trahere, colligere [onde CEKDOKQ raccogliere, adunar legna da ardere], COWI (M.) colligere, decerpere (fructus); CEKCEK (M.), numerare, computare, colligere; PEQ= COKCEK exactor tributi, computator. סָגַר, siriaco sḫar, chiudere, serrare, חָסִין, סָכַךְ, rinchiudere, avviluppare, comporre; זָעַק, זָעַק, convocare, adunar (gente per querelarsi a gridare).

   legare, riunire le membra (del corpo) l'uno coll'altro per ristabilirne un tutto, membra comporre

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(Dict. géog. 1063, 39), comune espressione per imbalsamare, acconciare e comporre il corpo di un defunto.
2) — In senso traslato: stringere, raccogliere, comprendere, capire, ידע. — Calmarsi, raccogliersi, contenersi (R. 1874, 112).
3) — Per lo più in unione con ab cuore, significa: pigliar cuore, prender animo, coraggio, raccogliere tutto il suo coraggio, e simili, in gruppi come (Sarcof. Ormoptr.), (P. Prisse).
4) — Letter.: homo compositus, cioè: uomo prudente, savio, saggio, accorto. Confr. e , sbq.
5) — In Rec. III, 57, 2 è equival. al seq.
, occuparsi, affaccendarsi in affari, curarli, averne cura.
6) — (Birch, l. l. c.) umile, cak, esser molestato, vessato, ridotto in angustie.
ti unile, dimesso, depresso; ti ti esser depresso, abbassato, umiliato; abbassarsi.

seq m ben-t, seg ben-t, toccar dell'arpa, toccar l'arpa, suonar l'arpa.
2) — Collocare, porre, presentare.
(Karn.) presentare un'offerta, presentar l'offerta.
(Suser. Sepi I, 95)
3) — Equiv. al seg.: , un prigioniero vivo.
4) — (Sepi I, 285; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 152) faire jaillir (la lumière), in derivaz. del senso dell'all. 1.

seq, deriv. dal prec., all. 1; battere, cioè prendere, acchiappare, far prigioniero; — prigioniero, onde la frequente espressione: (Leps. Ausw. 14, A), un prigioniero vivo.

(Rosch. Sepi I, 285) (Champ. Not. Mss. 355) (Suser. Sepi I, 77; Rond. di) (Sep. I, 305) (Rombo di Girch) seq, forme accorciate di sqrà (A.); ugа (2.), percuotere, compilodere; battere, colpire, percuotere, toccare; onde

(Rec. IV. 12, 71) (P. 482, Vienna, 1) seq, cassa, cesto, paniere, vaso, recipiente o involgio intrecciato di giunco o simile pianta (confr. kaky calamus, arundo); — coperta, stuoia intrecciata.
tkd, tkiw, tessere, intrecciare, avviluppare, coprire, coperta; td, tiw,

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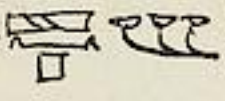
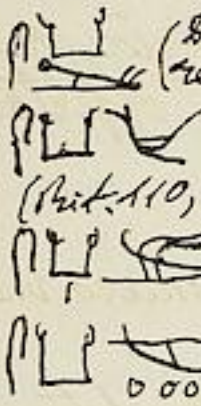
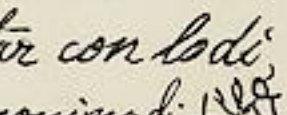
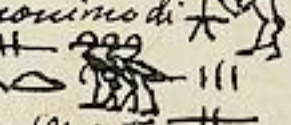
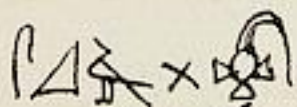
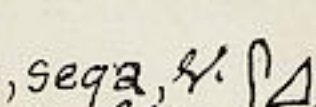
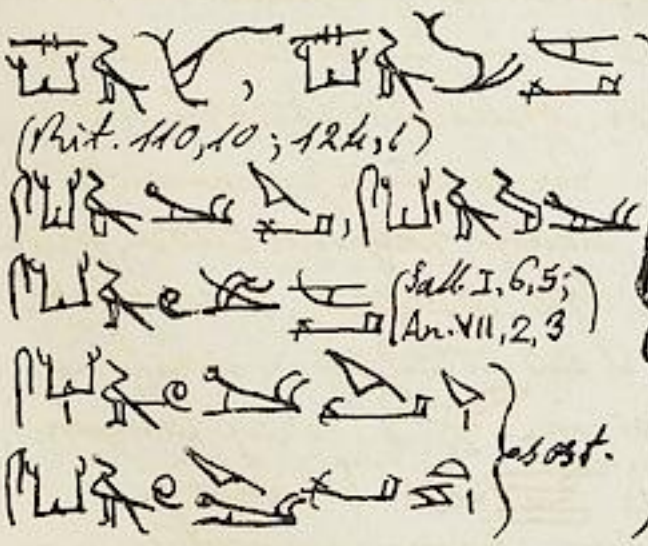
שֹׂךְ, שֻׂכָּה, סֻכָּה, siepe, pruni intrecciati, tabernacolo, padiglione, capanna fatta con piante intrecciate, frascato. — COK, COKI, שַׂק, saccus, cilicium.
— Sinon. di  , s'np.



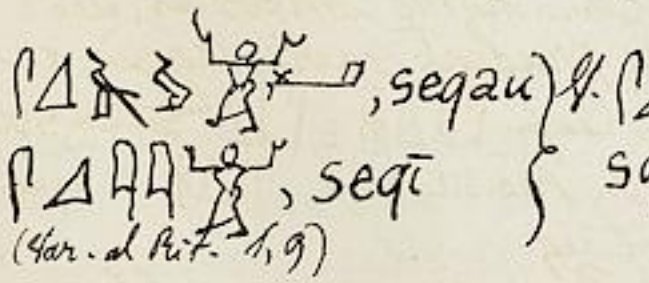
seqa, arare, lavorare, solcare la terra; — il lavoro dei campi coll'aratro; la coltura, la coltivazione dei campi; — l'agricoltura.
2) — Agricoltore, bifolco.
— CKAI (S.), CKEI (B.), CXAI (M.) arare; ETCKAI arator.

s-qe, s-qa, forma caus. di q; fare o render grande, alto; sollevare, esaltare, innalzare, ingrandire, accrescere.
— Esaltar con lodi, e perciò sinonimo di  dūa e di  s-ūr ba-u (v. sotto sūr).
שגא, רגש, divenir grande; amplificare, aumentare, crescere, ingrandire, magnificare; שַׂגִּיא magno, grande; בָּגַא essere esaltato, innalzato, הַגִּיא render sublime, potente; porre in alto, levare in alto, innalzare.

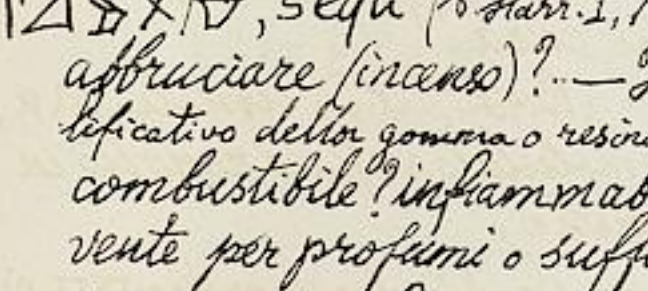

seqa, 4. 
squ, che è la lettura di Brugsch.

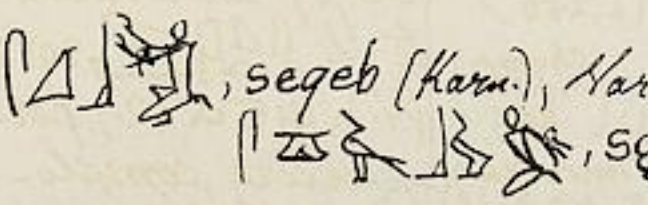


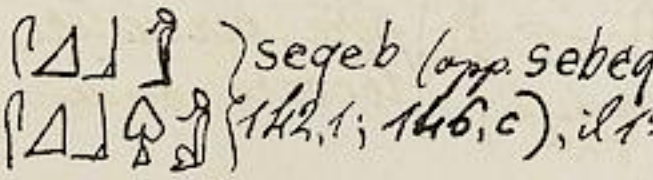
seqa, seqau 4. sq.



seqau, seqī 4. sq.


sequ (Sharr. I, 18, b, 3), affumicare (incenso)? — Forse qualificativo della gomma o resina sntr: combustibile? infiammabile? serviente per profumi o suffumigi o per incensare?
Confr. נשק onde הִנְשִׁיק accendersi, esser acceso, accendere; הַנְסָקָה (rabbin.) accendimento.


seqeb (Karm.), Var. di , sqabu.


seqeb (opp. sebeq?) (Rit. 142, 1; 146, c), il 1° è un

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titolo di Osiride, ed il secondo è il nome del guardiano della 3ª porta (sebeχ-t) del campo di Aaru. Io li tradurrei ambidue: il perfetto. Pierret tradua il 1º oint ed il 2º celui qui fait l'onction.
— Y. sbq.
— Birch trad. il 1º Type (?), il 2º Subduer

(Rit. 146, c) (Mar. Abyd. I, pl. 36) seqeb (opp. sebeq), certamente invece di sbq (Y.): (Brugsch e Pierr.) ungere, unzione.

(Rit. 95, 2; 152, 8) (Bulaq Stel. 58; Torino, Stel. 20) (Rec. I, 36) s-qeb, s-qebeb, caus. di qb e qbb (Y.); raffreddare, rinfrescare, raffreddarsi, rinfrescarsi, ecc. , letter.: rinfrescante i reni, designa la 10ª ora del giorno.

2) — Anche in senso traslato: calmare, calmarsi (inteso del raffreddamento della collera, dell'ira, ecc.).

, seqeb-t, opp. sebeq-t (Rit. 142, 25), v. sqb. , il Mesxen perfetto; (Pierr.) place de renaissance où l'on fait les onctions; (Birch) the Typical Place of New Birth.

, s-qebḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 39 b) caus. di qbḥ ed equiv. a .

(D. A. Z. I, 20, 10) (ib. 22, 25) (Sarc. Bankmine, Vienna) s-qem, caus. di e varr., qm (Y.), ed equiv. al copto ТОКМ (ÑQHT) (animo) deficere; essere abbandonato al languore, a venir meno, al deperimento; — venir meno, mancare, cessare, svenire, perire, deperire, detto specialmente del cuore (D. K. T. 15, 23 e 33). (Med. Abu), la loro anima perisce per sempre.

2) — Guastare, corrompere; guastarsi, corrompersi, putrefarsi, consumare (spec. gli ult. gr.).

3) — Il declinare, il consumarsi (quasi il languire, il deperire) del tempo (spec. i primi gruppi); lasciar consumare, deperire un intervallo di tempo, cioè: fare o lasciare che sia compiuto un determinato spazio di tempo; — passare, percorrere un determinato tempo; compiere, passare un periodo di tempo, vivere un dato tempo; — detto anche affatto in generale della durata (specialm. della vita, Sarc. cit. di Vienna).

4) — Diventar vecchio, essere vecchio, NECHIM cani, CHIM, CXIM, CXHM, CXIMA, cani, canities;

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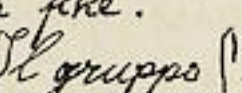
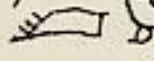
ḫpr: divenir vecchio, invecchiare, vecchio; ḫpr, mḫpr vecchiezza.

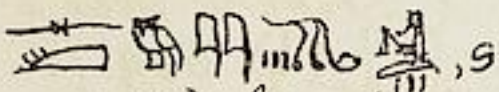
5) — Par consumar (una cosa), cioè: terminare, finire (Edfu, Camera di Xonsu); proseguire, eseguire sino alla fine.

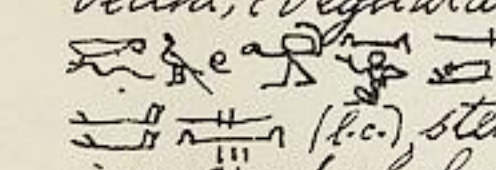
6) — Il gruppo  nel P. Rhind designa un'operazione aritmetica, o piuttosto, secondo Eisenlohr, due operazioni; — cioè: 1° l'operazione che consiste nel completare una espressione frazionaria, aggiungendo multipli di questa frazione, in modo da ottenere un intiero od una frazione semplice. — 2° l'operazione di completare frazioni date per mezzo d'altre frazioni indipendenti dalle prime, in modo da ottenere un intiero od una frazione determinata. — Quindi questo segem si può tradurre complemento o calcolo dei complementi.

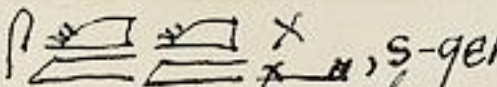
Secondo Cantor (Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der Mathematik, I, 30), il calcolo del segem insegna a trovare i complementi di numeri frazionari per moltiplicazione o per addizione; in altri termini, segem è la regola della divisione e della sottrazione.

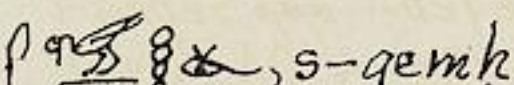
— In sostanza tanto Eisenlohr quanto Cantor considerano segem come designante l'addizione di frazioni che si riducono ad un denominatore comune.

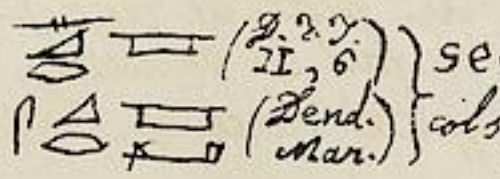
— Ed anche L. Rodet (Journ. As. 1881, II, 195) traduce questo segem: ajouter, compléter, aggiungere, sommare; ed il sost. ajustement, la quantité à ajouter (au nombre donné). — L. Rodet considererebbe questo segem come causativo di  qm, che egli farebbe equival. a somma, nel senso di somma approssimata, cioè trascurando le piccole frazioni.

 , segemī-u (Rit. 1769), deriv. dal prec., all. f.; i vecchi, i vegliardi, i canuti.

 (l.c.) stendono a me i vegliardi le loro braccia; (Brug.) die Alten strecken die Hand nach mir aus; (Birch) the arms of the Blackeners come after me; (De Rougé) Je chasse ceux qui ont noirci leur bras; (Pierr.) je m'empare de ceux qui cachent leurs bras. (Per aver ragione di queste diverse traduzioni consulta i diversi significati del rad. qm.

 , s-gemgem, caus. di gmgm (V.).

 , s-gemḥ (Deuter. III, 13), caus. di gmḥ (V.).

 (P. 2, 2, 6; II, 6; Dend. Mar.) seger, in connessione col seg.: aprire,

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in parallel. con SS.

seger, equiv. a sq; battere in generale, quindi
1) — Battere, percuotere, ferire, colpire (colla spada), abbattere, gettar a terra, tagliare, tronare, recidere, segare, mozzare (Rec. l.c.; Rit. 160, 1 e 2).
2) — Battere il nemico, cioè impadronirsene, farlo prigioniero (V. il seg.); conquistare.
3) — Battere, percuotere uno strumento musicale, cioè suonarlo.
4) — Portare, deporre, presentare un'offerta: אֶשְׁכָּר regalo, dono, presente.
presentare una libazione, un'offerta, un'oblazione.
5) — Aprire, battere in, esser diretto a, esser rizzato in.

(Rit. 112, 4) (D.T.T. I, 104, 6) (L. Ausw. 9) (Rec. IV, 87; 19) (Rosett. 12) (D.T.T. l.c.) (Rit. 149, 11)

seger, equiv. al prec., all. 2. — Prigioniero, prigioniero di guerra (Stel. Piânkhi).

(Pleyte-Rossi 80) (Stel. di Rit. di Chotm. III)
segrà, V. sqr.

(Rit. 169, 11; 160, 2) (E.)
segerâu, segeru, V. sqr.

seq-t, V. sq.

seq-t (opp. at [V.]), V. sq.

seq-t, a (tomba di Ti), nassa, bertovello, paniera o cesto, per prendere pesci, gamberi, ecc. Affine con sq (V.). Confr. שְׁבָכָה rete, trappola.

(tal dimost.) (Z. 1876, 65 e seg.; Z. 1879, 130) (Bul. Stel. etiop II, 13) (ib.)
segro, שֶׁקֶל, σίκλος, il siclo, specie di moneta, opp. un peso determinato di oro o di argento.
— Il 3° gruppo pare designi un oggetto (vaso?) di argento o di altro metallo. Confr. ⲥⲱⲟⲩⲣ, ⲱⲥⲟⲩⲣ (M., π), annulus.

se-qed, Σεχέτ della lista dei decani di Hephaestion, nome del 29° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. dep. dep. Chron. p. 69).

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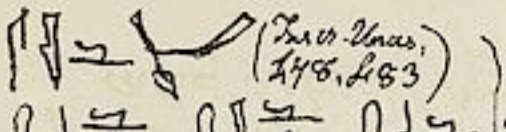
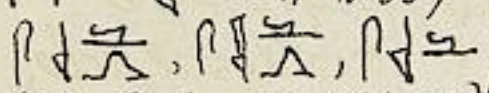
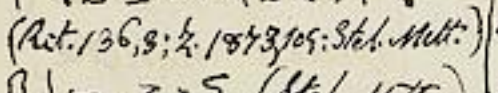
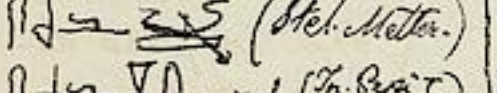
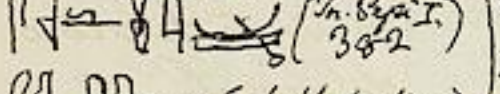
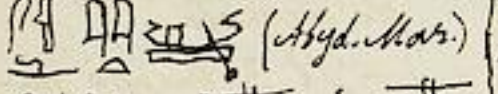

(Zau-Unas; 148, 183)

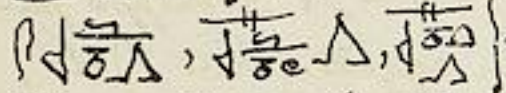

(Rit. 136, 8; Z. 1873, 105; Stel. Mett.)

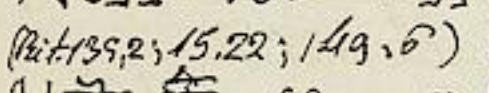

(Stel. Metter.)

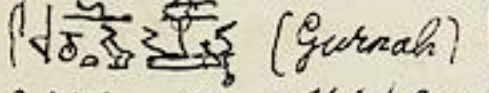

(Z. Rec. I. 382)

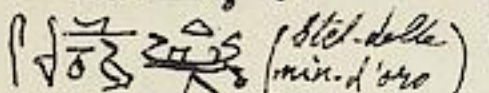

(Abyd. Mar.)

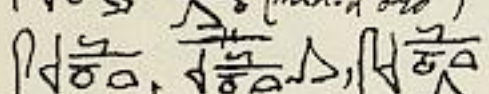

(Rit. 135, 2; 15, 22; 149, 6)

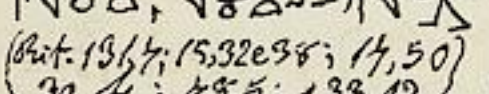

(Gurnah)

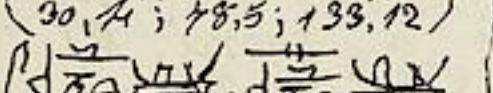

(Stel. delle min. d'oro)


(Rit. 131, 7; 15, 32 e 38; 17, 50 30, 4; 78, 5; 133, 12)


(16. 99, 2; 1, 18)


(16. 111, 3; 64, 9)

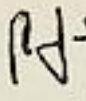

(Ö. A. F. I, 69)


(Rit. 129, 6)

s-qed, forma caus. di qd(nt) e vers. (8.); fare che qualche cosa si muova circolarmente, o si ponga in moto; portare, trasportare con carro, condurre, menare, carreggiare, far navigare. — Andare, passare in vettura, in carrozza o sulla nave; muoversi sulla nave, navigare, far vela. — Freq.: partire, scostarsi, separarsi, staccarsi da un determinato punto verso.... — Carrettiere, barcaiuolo, portolano, navigatore, marinaio. — La lunghezza di una strada percorsa, il cammino fatto (8. Stela delle min. d'oro). — Confr. תְּרוּ passar sollecito, affrettarsi; תְּעַן, passeggiare, camminare, תְּעִיתִּי far camminare, condurre. — Questo vocabolo ha nel Rit. anche i significati di: circolare, far circolare; viaggiare, far viaggiare, andare, percorrere, far andare, far percorrere; camminare, traversare; rimorchiare, — passaggio, circolazione, navigazione, equipaggio, ciurma, secondo i diversi luoghi.

seged (Eisenl., Z. 1874, 148, 149) il rapporto del semiperimetro della base di una piramide allo spigolo (più verosimilmente apotema) della piramide. 2) — ed anche il rapporto della metà della base di un triangolo alla sua altezza. — Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 309), questo seged è una forma intensiva di qd (8.), e designa il punto mobile sul cateto graduato della squadra a proporzione, il qual punto segnava il rapporto dei due cateti di un triangolo rettangolo.

—


, segedi (Rit. 144, b) nel gruppo , nome del guardiano della 2ª torre (ārī), letter. faccia conduttrice di fuoco; (Birch) Fire-face.

seqḥ, seqḥu (Per gli ultimi gruppi v. sotto aqḥ) (Z. 1873, 98 e 99, Nota; Harr.-I, 7, 5;

77,6:53,19), V. saghu.
— Disgiungere, separare, staccare, togliere, levare, sgomberare, נתק, onde תנתק divellere, staccare, spiccare, strappare, tirar fuori.
2) — Colla scure sgrossare, digrossare il legno; — e quindi: incidere, scolpire, intagliare; fendere.
— Ed i sost. corrisp..
— Affine con sk, ai Eisenlohr (Z. l.c.) lo identifica.
3) — Fabbricare, costruire in legno (per es. una nave).
4) — Ascia, accetta, scure, sia come arma che come stramento da lavoro.

sek (Rec. I, 99,2; D.E.T. I, 44, 9; Canop. 33), forma delle b. e., accorciata dalla più antica e frequente àsk (K.).

sek, 1) — Equiv. al seg..
2) — (Schiap. L.d.L. Tav. LX, c, 1; Testo 129,132) equivalente a sg. — V. il seg., all. 3.
(Br. 3 Fast. Hal., Tav. III, col. 21) suonar l'arpa.
3) — Equiv. a o sk: (Z. 1669, 86) grano macinato.
4) — Numerare, contare, calcolare, computare; numeratore, contatore, calcolatore. CEKCEK numerare, computare, colligere; PEQCOKCEH computator.
sek-hā, numeratore. contatore della durata del tempo, frequente titolo di Thot.
5) — Nell'espress. sek-ro (Schiap. L.d.L. Tav. V, 19; LX), identico a ⲥⲱⲟ, ⲥⲟⲟ, chiudere, turare, serrare, rinchiudere la bocca. Equiv. a hung-ro.
6) — Equiv. a sk.
7) — (Tesor. Zeta 273) collocare.

(Inscr. Zeta, 273)

sek, tirare, trarre, trar via, estrarre, togliere, levare, portar via (tirando). — Tagliare, recidere, troncare, sottrarre da, strappare, fendere, distruggere. — Scavare (Inscr. Unas, Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 46). — Ed i sost. corrisp. CEK, CWK, COK trahere, extrahere (Z.M.); CWKI (M.) decerpere (fructus). ⲥⲱⲧ onde ⲥⲱⲧⲉ levare, ritirare, deviare, sviare, trarre indietro, ritrarre,

(Rit. 130,19; 152.6; Leps. Ausw. 124)
(Ramesseo retto 6, 9)
(Tomba di Assasif)
(Inscr. Unas 240, 275)

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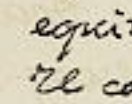
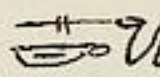
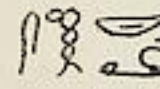
trarre; סחה spazzare, spazzar via, raschiare, segare; סחסח gettar via, atterrare, abbattere, שחת distruggere, disfare; סקיק tirar fuori, dar נתק (V. ⟨D8 sqḥ).
2) — (Sall. II, 9,2; Rec. I, 271; Schiap. a. d. F. Suo V. 15; XXIV, 5) battaglia, scompiglio della battaglia, la carneficina d'una battaglia; mischia, baruffa. — Ed anche il guerriero che prende parte alla battaglia.
3) — (Schiap. a. d. F. pag. 129, 132) equiv. a  sq, signif. battere con un oggetto od uno strumento, per fare un segno convenzionale o mistico (per es. sulla bocca di un defunto nelle cerimonie funebri).
4) — Gli ultimi cinque grappi significano anche coltello o altra simile arma.

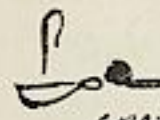
sek, probab. varianti del prec., all. 1 e 2. (Rit. 46,5)

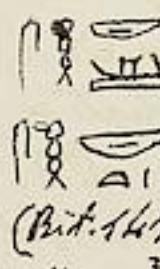
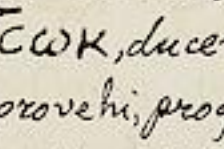
Chab. trad. il 1°: soffrire. Il 2° pare significhi nel l. c. strappar via; (Birch) to get rid of; (Pierr.) anéantir. — V. il seg.

sek (Rit. 15,17; 136,12; 163, 2it; e freq.), esser scancellato dalla terra, distrutto, rovinato, annientato, annichilato; andar in rovina. — Essere dedicato all'eterno oblio — Annichilamento, distruzione ecc., detto sopratutto del nome e della memoria di una persona.
 שכח, porre in oblio, obliare, dimenticare.
— Ma anche in generale distraggersi corrompersi, deperire, venir meno, perire; subire o provar male o detrimento o guasto.
— (Lefébure) soffrire.

 sek (Rit. 35,2), nome di un serpente mistico.

 sek (Stel. Piānchi, retto, 24), uscita, fine, morte;
cωk (ϵ⳨oλ), π, exitus, mors.

 sek (Inscr. Sepp. I, 26) (Maspero) collocare.

 sek, condurre, guidare, menare; remigare, navigare; rimorchiare. (Rit. 144, 26)
cωk, ducere, cωkeβωλ provehi, progredi, egredi. (L. 1881, 104)
cek, cωk, trahere. (Dend. Mar.)
2) — Nome di una barca sacra. V.  skti.

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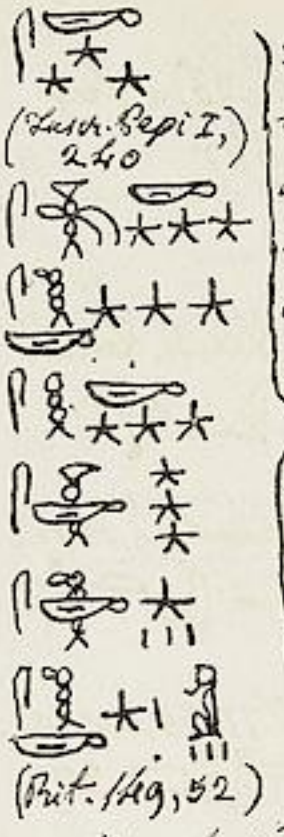
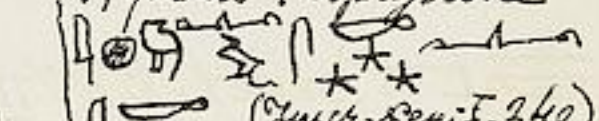
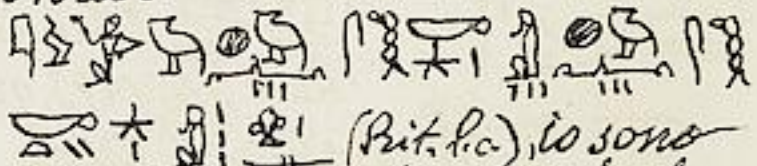
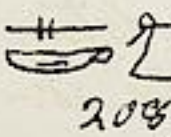
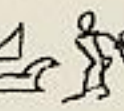
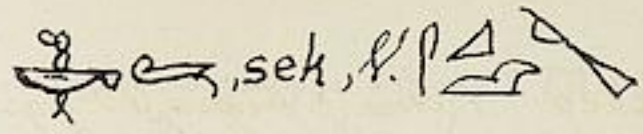
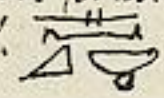

(Lastra Sepi I, 240)
(Brit. 149, 52)

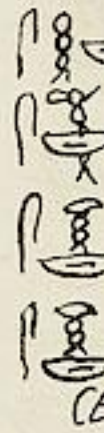
sek-u, in connes. col prec., letter.: i remiganti, nome di una delle coppie dei marinai (ȧxmu) della barca del sole. V. più ampie spiegazioni sotto ȧxm, ȧmx e xm.
— Masp. riferisce questi gruppi a sk, all. 1, quindi l'espressione  (Lastra Sepi I, 240) e tradotta da Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 146) les Indestructibles qui ne peuvent le détruire. Quest'espressione designa nel l.c. certe divinità (costellazioni) del cielo del Nord.

(Brit. l.c.), io sono come le stelle ed i pianeti che sono su di essa; (Piers.) I'y suis parmi les astres non voyageant; (Birch) I am as those never destroyed, never destroyed in it.

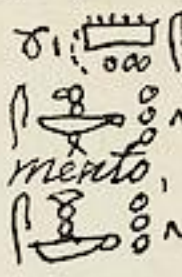
, sek (Z. 1873, 92; Abyd. pl. 26, a), (Naville) statua.
Confr. מַסֵּכָה statua di getto.

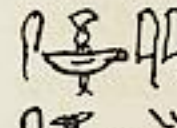
 , sek (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 208), serrare, stringere, stringere (nelle braccia).
— Incatenare (V.  sq).

 , sek, V. sq.

, sek (Mar. Dend., Sala V), V.  snq.


(E.)

sek, seki (Chab., Z. 1869, 86), cike (Z.), ciki (M.), molere, macinare; cek crivellare, pulir col crivello. — ⲥⲓⲕⲉ macinare.
2) — Il macinato, la farina.
 , grano macinato, farina di frumento, farina d'orzo.

 ,
(Sch. d. d. F. Rec. V, 15; XXIV, 5)

(Sall. III, 9, 2)

(Rec. I, 27, 1)

sekī, seki, sekīu, seku, V. spec. nel senso dell'all. 1.
2) — (Sch. l.c. p. 139, 192 V. 16, all. 3.
3) — Equiv. al seg.

, plur.

sekī, deriv. dal prec., il guerriero, il combattente.

, sekep (Rec. M. d'H. pl. XXII), (J. de Rougé) imprecazione.

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, sekep b.e. (Dend. Mar.)
, sekepu (E. 96,6)
Stern (E) traduce il 2° gruppo *involvere* ma Brug. crede giusta traduzione in ammissibile e traduce questo gruppo *colare, filtrare, passare attraverso un setaccio*. — Quanto al 1° gruppo esso appartiene alle epoche posteriori e pare a Brugsch identico o molto affine al 2°, e corrisp. a *filtrare, infiltrer, trapelare, penetrare, posare*, detto di un liquido, quasi come attraverso un setaccio — Quindi, nel b.e., si dice dell'acqua dell'inondazione: , *essa ha penetrato le due terre*. — *Copia di acqua, inondare*, ṯrd.

(D.H.T. 113)
(D.Z.T. II, 19,5)
seken, b.e., *inoliare, ungere, profumare, insinuare l'unguento o il balsamo per fregamento*; — *imbalsamare*. — *Unguento, olio, balsamo, soprattutto odoroso*. COGN (f.) COΔN, π, πι, *unguentum*; ṯṯd, ṯṯd, ṯṯd·t, *ungere*; ṯṯdd *olio, unguento*. — *Balsamico, squisito, soave*.
f. sgnn.

, seken (Inscr. Leps. I, 380), ?

, seker, nel gruppo , seker-ḥer-sā (Sarc. Se-ḥer), *specie d'insetto*.

2) — (Rit. 100,2; 142,14 e 25) e freq. altrove, var. di skr.

, seker (Dict. géog. XIX, 3), Var. delle b.e. di e sqr.

, seker (dal demot., Z. 1876, 69 e leg.; 1879, 130), Var. di .

, seker (D.H.T. II, 35, b, α, 19), Var. del più antico sqr.

, (Rit. 15, 44; 17, 33) soker, sokeri, *nome di un dio, forma di Ptah e di Osiride*. Onde i nomi: Ptah-Sokar (Z. 1883, 92), Soker-Osiride.

(Rit. 145, 45)
(Rav. Stat.)
(Lep. Ausw. 12, 1.)
(D'Orb. 15, ult.)
(ib. 12, 4)
(Rav. Staf.)
seksek, *forma radd. di* sk (f.), *cogli stessi significati: togliere, levar via dal suo luogo; scuotere, disfare togliendo; aprire, sventrare*; — *distruggere, rovinare, annientare, annichilare*.

o, seksek (D.Z.T. 118, 10, a),

equiv. a sk, all. t.

, sek-t (Calend. di Med. Abu) sost. equiv. a sk.

(Rit. 151, d) l'orizzonte.

, sek-t (R. 1865, 89) ; , sek-ti (Rit. 15, 26) — sost. di sk (V.); distruzione, rovina, annichilamento, ecc.

(Rec. IV, 35) ; (Rit. 15, 2 e freq.; Harr. I, 12) ; (Rit. 130, 25; 15, 20) ; (ib. 130, 2; 119, 8) ; (Stel. Piankhi, verso, 28; Rit. 102, 4; 145, 7; 141, 12) ; (P. Rhind; Rit. 153, 9) ; (Leid. 4, 9) — sek-t, sek-ti, sek-tt, derivato dal verbo sk, designa la sacra barca del sole del mattino, ossia la barca di Rā, come ād-tt è la barca del sole della sera. 2) — Nave, barca in generale, ma più propr.: nave da traino, da rimorchio, rimorchiatore (Harr. I, l. c.). 3) — Equiv. al predetto verbo sk.

, sekti-u (Rit. 149, 52), v. , sk-u.

, sek-tt (B. A. T. 76, 18), (Brug.) il mugnaio, deriv. da sk.

, sekek (Nav. M. d'Ab. VII, 3), forma caus. di kk (V.).

, seḳ (Champ. Mon. 378), nome d'un animale favoloso e fantastico.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 3-8) ; (Inscr. Hamm. 192) — seḳ, lavare, bagnare, inaffiare.

, seḳa, flotta, marina, o simile; Conf. sak. Il titolare della Stela C, 208 del Louvre ha il titolo , Capitano di nave della flotta del Faraone.

, seḳa (Rit. 17, 95), Equiv. a sk nel senso di annichilare, distruggere. La stessa interpretazione danno Birch, De Rougé e Pierret.

— Brugsch (Dict.) e Chab (Hey. 210) considerano questo gruppo come variante di saḳa. — Ma Chabas trad.: camminare, andare; e Brugsch: errare, correr quà e là a caso, andar vagando od errando,

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andar per una via storta, perversa (cos, coΔ, stultus), falsa; e quindi: smarrirsi, sviarsi, perdersi. Comp. שגה, תעה, שגג, errare, fallare, שקק correr quà e là, vagare, scorrere; תהו andar vagando.

, sga (An. III, 1, 2), ? sordo? esser sordo? sordità?

, sgairo (Dict. geog. 976; An. V, 19, 7e6), v. sgr.

, sgauu (An. I, 17, 1), forma plur. di sga.

, sgabu (Sall. II, 3, 3; IV, 3, 1), forma caus. di agb; gemere, lamentarsi, strillare; – doglianza, lamento, querimonia.
(Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 32) les cris plaintifs.

, sgabu (Denkm. III, 193, a), in connes. col prec.; il nemico (prigioniero) che geme, che si lamenta e strilla.

, s-gabu, forma caus. di gab (v.); indebolire, fiaccare, sposare, domare.

– Affievolirsi, rilassarsi.

, sgar, v. sgr.

, sgasi (Rit. 146, 39) nella espressione , soprannome della dea Agerit, forse amante della menzogna?.

(Stat. d'Horo, Torino) (Stel. Mettern.) sgab, v. sgabu.

, sgap (P. Vienna 482, p. 1, l. 2), affine od equiv. al prec.; doglianza, lamento, querimonia per un morto, esclamazione o grido di lamento.
– Verosimilmente in affinità con gps (v.).

(An. IV, 15, 4) (Bul. Bol. 946) sgenen, v. skn; (Sall. I, 4, 10; 5, 3) (Tomba di Ti) olio, unguento, balsamo; ungere, imbalsamare.
– Preparar l'unguento, preparazione dell'unguento.

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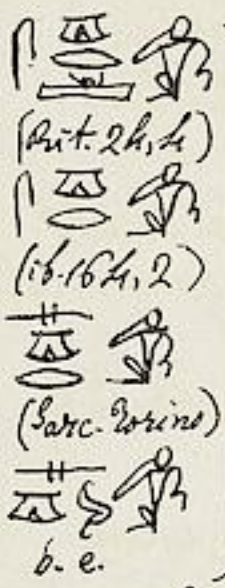
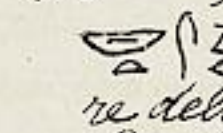
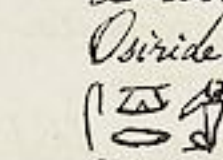
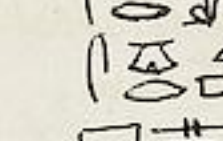
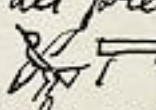

(Rit. 24, 4)

(ib. 164, 2)

(Sarc. Torino)

b. e.

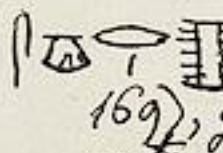
s-ger (V. anche Pierr. J. A. II, 256, 5 inf.; Chab. Mél. II, 176), caus. di ger (V.); ridurre al silenzio, imporre silenzio, far tacere; rendere muto, ammutolito. — Ammutolimento, silenzio, il silenzio imposto, prescritto.

 (Dict. géo. 758) signore dell'ammutolimento, titolo di Osiride re del mondo sotterraneo.

 (ib. 757), la regione, il luogo, la dimora dell'ammutolimento. nome del Serapeum del predetto Osiride in Busiris.

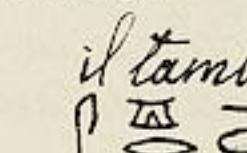
 , la regione che ama (opp. di colui che ama) l'ammutolimento (D. d. T. II, 40, 8), denominazione del regno dei morti, del mondo sotterraneo.

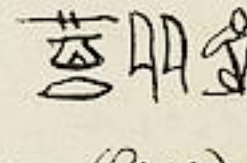
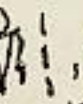
, seger (dal demot., Z. 1876, 68). V. sgr.

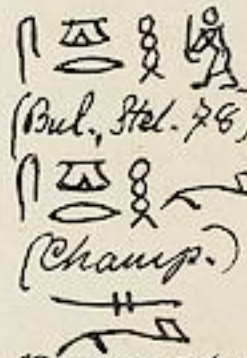
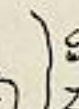
 , seger (Géogr. II, N. 169), y. m., luogo chiuso, fortificato e serrato; chiuso, recinto, castello, fortezza, cittadella, forte (che chiude il passaggio dei confini; Chab. Rech. 122).
Confr. סגר, siriac. skar, chiudere, serrare, sbarrare, onde סגרא chiostro, carcere, tana, gabbia. — סכר turare, stoppare, serrare, chiudere, rin-

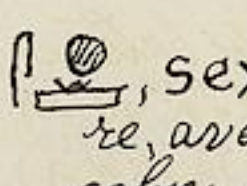
chiudere (per es. la bocca).
2) — Nome di una città fortificata, fra il Delta, la Palestina ed il Sinai.

(Roset. 11) seger, V. sgr. ; suonare il tamburo, il tamburello.

 , presentare un'offerta, un'oblazione.

 , segerī-u (Rit. 154, 6). muti, plur. di  sgr. — (Pierr.) proclament.

 (Bul., Stel. 76) (Champ.) (D. d. T. I, 95, 16) s-gerḫ, forme caus. di  gerḫ (V.); acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, mettere in pace, ricondurre nello stato di quiete, di tranquillità; calmar l'agitazione; render esente da perturbazione, da turbamento. c-ϭραϩτ, cϩρεϩτ (M.), quiescere, π- quies, tranquillitas, solitudo, vita ascetica.

 , sex (Denkm. III, 56), abbondare, aver abbondanza, esser pieno, colmo di ---, propr. forma caus.

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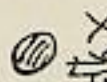
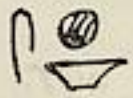
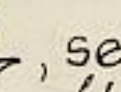
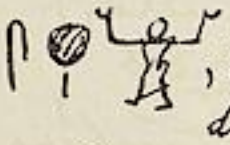
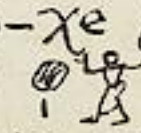
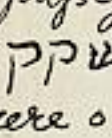
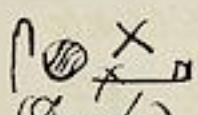
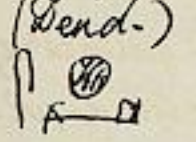
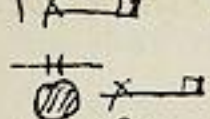
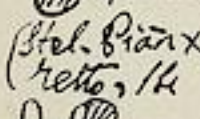
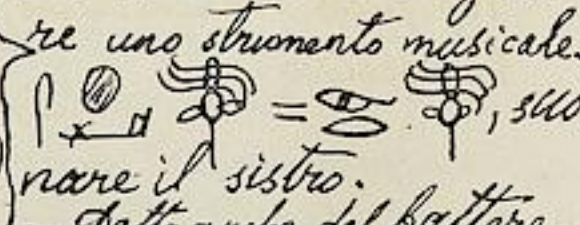
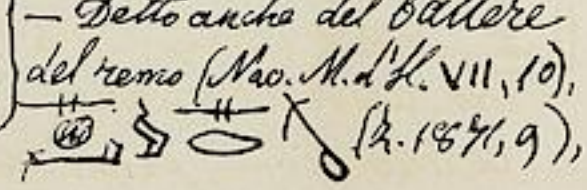
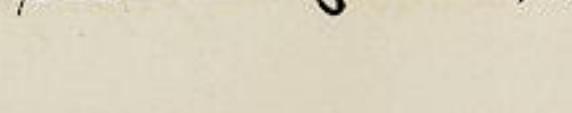
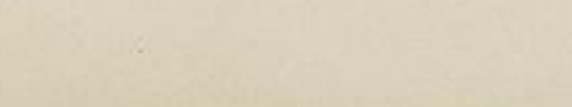
di  X.
אגיש, abbondare, aumentare, crescere, ingrandire.

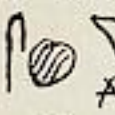
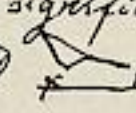
 , sex (Denkm. II, 7), larghezza, V.  usx.

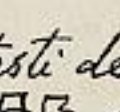
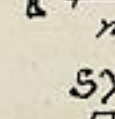
 , s-xe (B.K.T. 6,5), caus. di  X (Y.); far alto, innalzare, alzare, rialzare, ingrandire, accrescere, aumentare, allargare, ampliare, amplificare ugiaï, ugiH (M.), produci, protendi; crescere. — אגא, שגא, שגה, divenir grande, aumentare, crescere, amplificare; דשגיא, ingrandire, magnificare, abbondare, שגיא ampio, grande.

(Chab.) sex, camminare (Chab.). שכה, שוה, passeggiare, girare attorno; שקק correr quà e là, correre o trasmigrare, migrare.
2) — Caus. di  , V. sotto sx2x.

 (Dend.)  sex, battere, dar colpi, percuotere, specialm. nel senso di suonare o agitare uno strumento musicale.  (Stel. Piankhi, retto, 14)  (Bibl. gèn. 743)  , suonare il sistro. — Detto anche del battere del remo (Nav. M. d'H. VII, 10),  (P. 1671, 9)), il colpo di remo, la remata;  (Edfu) battere i remi.

 (Br. 3 Kal. Tesc. T. X, col. 15) battere, collocar la gomena, altra manovra dei marinai.
2) — Percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare.
cdw, cw, cew, chwe (P.); wdw, wdwi, wdwwy (M.), wew (B.), ictus, percussio, vulnus, ulcus; percutere, verberare, + wdw plagam, ictum dare, inferre; percutere. — שתת, תשתת, atterrare, deprimere, abbattere; דכא abbattere, atterrare, fiaccare, calpestare, opprimere, abbassare, umiliare.
—  (P. Berl. P. 55, cap. 1), letter.: battere il fuoco, nel senso di far luce, illuminare (O. Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 9).

(Philae)  (Bul. 58) (Rit. 149, 5) sex, tagliare, recidere, troncare, separare, staccare, smembrare. שחש scannare; שתת staccare, rimuovere.
— Nel Rit. l.c. significa mietere.
Confr.  asx.

, sex, non raro nei testi delle migliori epoche, ident. a  sxm (Y.).
 (Stela Amada) forte di

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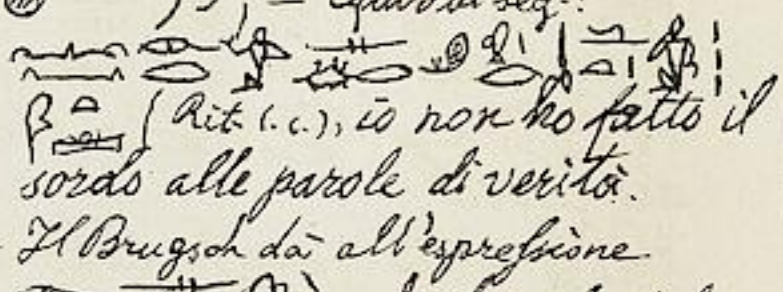
Braccio.

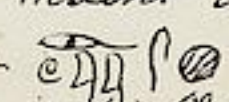
sex, affine con sx, all. 2, atterrare, deprimere, ⲡⲧⲧⲱ, ⲡⲧⲱⲱ, ⲡⲧⲱ, ϩⲗⲱ, andar a fondo, abbassarsi, calare. — Ed affine con sxr; abbassarsi, prostrarsi, piegarsi, curvarsi, ecc. per nascondersi, per non veder una cosa; onde 2) — Distornare, volger altrove lo sguardo, il volto (ⲡⲉ) per non udire qualche cosa. — e quindi 3) — Equival. seq.:

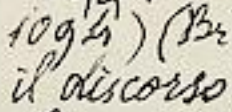


Rit. (l. c.), io non ho fatto il sordo alle parole di verità.

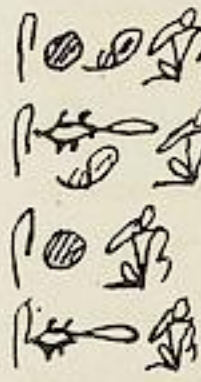
— Il Brugsch dà all'espressione

anche il significato di distornar il viso (da...., a....), v. all. prec., e perciò egli interpreta nei seguenti due modi la precedente frase del Rit.: Nicht habe ich den Ohren gespielt vor den Worten der Wahrheit; — Nicht habe ich eine Abwendung des Gesichtes gemacht von den Worten ecc.

—  (P. d. Bologna. 1094) (Br.) interrompere, troncar il discorso. V. sotto .

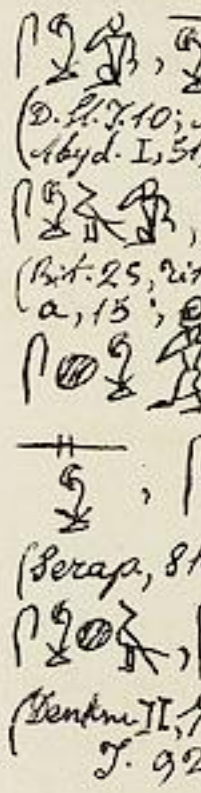
— 4) — Il gruppo pare equival. a  sxsx, correre, nella espres. sex-ast (P. Harr.

500, verso, 1), che Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1883, 20) trad.: se presser d'accourir.



sex, (Chab. Mél., Ser. III, V. I, 226, 2 lett.), esser sordo, esser sordo a.... (ⲛ....), sordo. — Fare il sordo, disubbidire.

ccoq (ⲥ.) surdus, surditas.



sexa, pensare, intendere, immaginare, immaginarsi, figurarsi, rappresentarsi; esaminare, studiare, portar l'attenzione su; — ricordarsi, rammentarsi. 2) — Rammemorare, ricordare, rappeler à.., richiamare alla memoria; ordinare a (Abyd. l. c., Masp.) — Far menzione, menzionare; raccomandare, influenzare. 3) — Ricordanza, rimembranza, ricordo, memoria. 4) — Memoriale, memoria; tutto ciò che richiama la memoria di una persona o di un avvenimento, cioè: scritto, lettera, trattato, dissertazione per iscritto, iscrizione, cronaca, sommario, nota.

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cαϩ, cϩε, cϩαι, cϩн, cϩι (K.), cαq, ceq, cнq, cqει, cqαει (?), scrivere, pingere; scriba, doctor, magister, litera, epistola, scriptum, scriptura, inscriptiones. — ϣⲁⲓ pittura, disegno. ⲥⲁⲥ ricordarsi, ⲥⲁⲥⲓ far ricordare, richiamar alla memoria, rammemorare, far menzione di; ⲍⲓⲕⲁⲣⲟⲛ, memoria, ricordanza, rimembranza, commemorazione; assir. iskuru si ricordarono.

— (P. Harr 501, verso) (Masp., Gen. c/p. 40) ricordarsi di...

, sexa, scriba? (Rit. 85, 3). Forse è un affisso pronominale pleonastico, e la frase del l. c. si deve tradurre io mi ricordo.

, sexa, equiv. a sxa, all. 4; scritto, scrittura, pittura, libro, registro, copia, descrizione, lista, indice, catalogo, elenco, specificazione, genealogia, stato. — Al plur: le Sante scritture, la scienza delle sacre scritture (Canop. 32 - grec. 64). — 4. anche al fonetico ān. — Scrivere, dipingere. — Scriba , scritti degli antichi, libri che formavano uno dei codici della tradizione sacra, insieme ai ba-u-rā ed ai zed-āp-u.

(plur.) (Canop. 18, 32, 34-94. 36, 64, 74), la scrittura geroglifica; al plur.: la scienza delle sacre scritture, le sacre scritture.

, } regio scriba, basilicogrammate, scriba del re.

, scriba del tesoro.

} scriba della tavola.

, scriba del modellamento.

, scriba dei libri divini, scriba sacro, jerogrammate.

, scribi conoscenti le cose, cioè i magi.

, scribi del ricolto.

} scriba della contabilità.

(fr.) (Turin. Sepi I, 345) } sexa, scriba, 4. il grec.

(Stela G, 65, Louvre) (Louvre, l. c.) } equiv. a basilicogrammate.

, sexa-u, plur. di sxaī; scritture, scritti, pitture, libri, ecc.; — le divine scritture. 4. sxa, all. 4.

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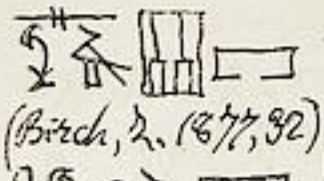
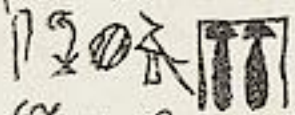
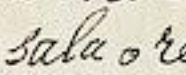
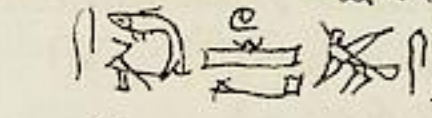
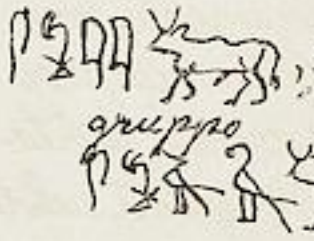

(Birch, Z. 1877, 32)

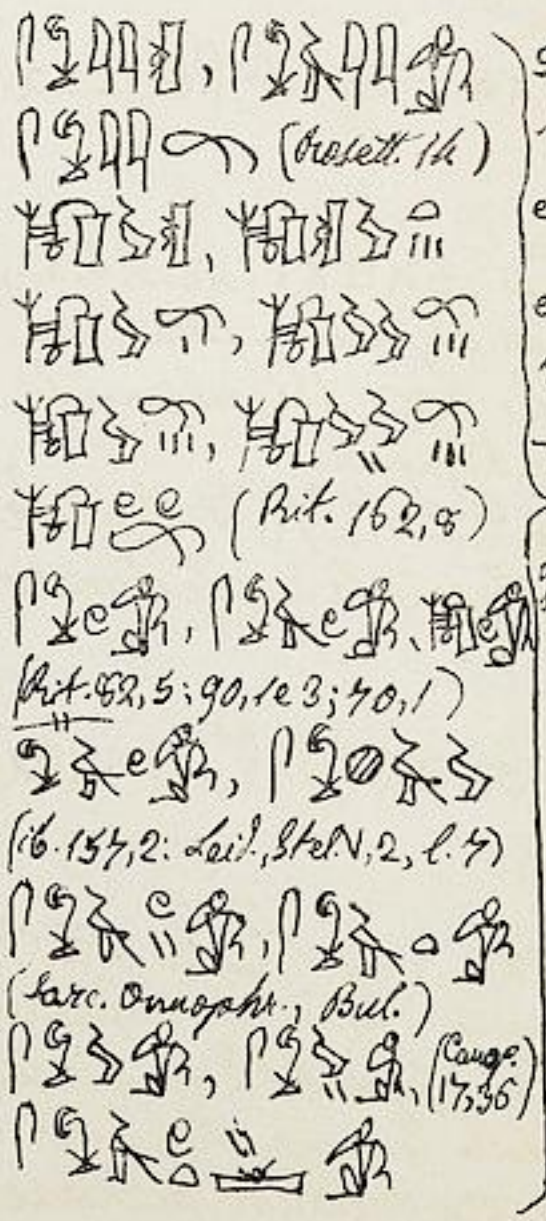

(Amer. Bepi I, 351)

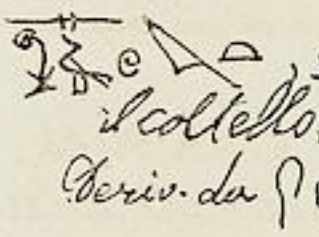
sexa, (Birch) portico, atrio, colonnato, portico a colonne; — specie di sala o reliquiario. — Sethe però, rivedendo l'iscrizione originale che contiene il 1° gruppo, ha constatato che non fa parte del vocabolo, che si deve perciò ridurre al gruppo  xa (Y.). — E Maspero pure (Rec. de trav. VII, 157) legge il 2° gruppo s-xa e lo traduce livrer l'accès.

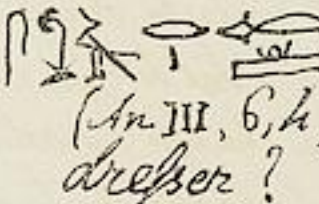
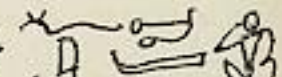
, s-xau, forma caus. di xau (Y.).

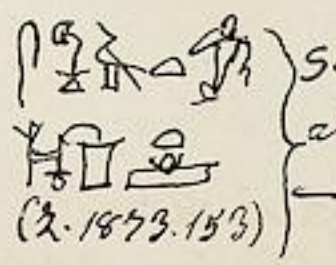

(P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 24) broyer l'ordre, rupture d'ordre, analog. à rompre le ban, rupture de ban. — Onde m-sxau-p-shm-t, en rupture d'ordre, en rupture de ban, cioè: senza autorizzazione o permesso speciale.


, sexaī (Rit. 142, 9), nel gruppo sexaī, equiv. a sxa-hr (Y.).


sexaī, sexau, v. sxa e sxa ed ai loro plurali. — Naville (Z. 1873, 27) dà gli ultimi 10 gruppi (eccetto) come varianti di sxu (Y.).


, sexau-t (D. A. Z. II, 55, 1), il coltello, סַכִּין, rabb. סַכִּין, deriv. da sx, tagliare.


, sexaroāa (An. III, 6, 4), (Masp., gen. épist. 42) dreßer?
(Brugsch) sinonimo di  fàt, stimar per nulla, disprezzare, sdegnare, ributtare, rifiutare, rigettare, esecrare, maledire (cap. 8p) — Ed i passivi.


(Z. 1873, 153)
sexa-t, v. sxa, all. 4, e sxa, all. 1. — V. anche il 2° sotto ān-t.

sexa-hor (Rev. ég. 1880, 38 e

seq.; Dict. géo., 515 e seg.), la vacca che dà latte, vacca da latte vacca lattaiuola. — Confronta anche hor-sexaī (Rit. 142, 9).

s-xak, s-xaku (P. Ebers 19, 19; 50, 6 e 13; 1[1]/5), caus. di xak (V.), ppr, colare, stillare, passar per lo staccio, filtrare, far passare attraverso uno staccio (ḫbs) una massa in polliglia, composta di più ingredienti.

pes sxak sūrà, (a) cuocere, colare (e) bere.

— Ebers (Z. 1882, 50) contesta che il determinativo del 2° e del 4° gruppo sia , ma ritiene che esso sia solamente , e che l'oggetto che tiene in mano il 3° geroglifico è una pezza di panno o di tela torta, compressa. Perciò l'Ebers traduce questo vocabolo allacciare (con stoffa, !), confr. ḫwk cingere; — torcere i panni; — affine a sxnku.

, sxaxi (An. I, 6, 3), pare equiv. al prec. e forma caus. dello stesso xax (V.) nel senso di spargere, dissipare.
(l. a), lasciarsi distrarre la quiete d'animo.

, sxaxu, V. sxax.

, sxaqaui (Rit. 111, 3) aver lo sguardo fisso (su....), rivolgere gli occhi (verso...); sinonimo di sdqa che è nel passo identico di Rit. 108, 4.

sxax, sxaxa
V. ,

sxa.

(Serap.; Dend. Mat.)
(Z. H. 7. 92; Denkm. II, 79)
(Leid. Stel. V, 2, l. 1)

, s-xax (Cairo 24), causat. di xax (V.); muovere, agitare, dimenare frettolosamente, premurosamente.

(Ebers, l. 48 ἐξ-ελ(φρης) prestamente, presto frettolosamente, premurosamente, subito, — improvvisamente, repentinamente, subitaneamente. uscire (?) repente, subito, confestim.

2) — sexa, Variante di sx.

s-xā, caus. di xā (V.), designa l'azione di mostrare le immagini delle divinità fuori delle loro cappelle, letter.: facere exodum, portare

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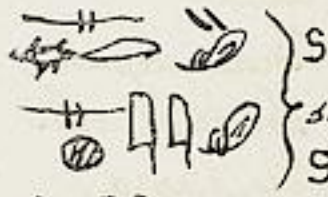
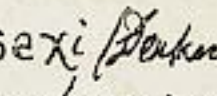
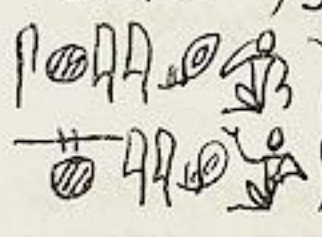
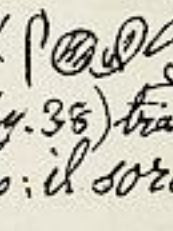
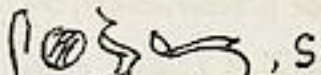
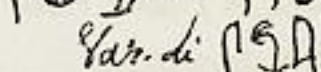
fuori le immagini delle divinità, fare una processione di statue di divinità.
2) — Fregiare del diadema di re, incoronare re, costrutto con [image] (Harr. I, 57,5; Stela del sogno, Bul.).

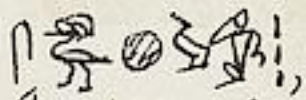
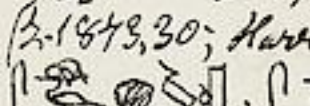
(Wilkins II, 137)

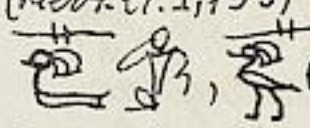
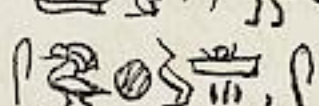
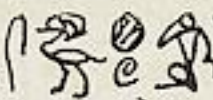
(Champ. Mon. 388)
sexā, formare, figurare, modellare, detto del lavoro di un artefice.

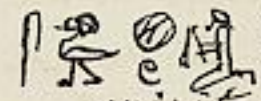

sexi (Denkm. III, 13), sexī, sost. corrisp. a  sx (K.).

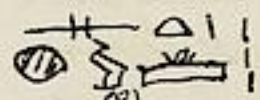

sexī, K.  sx. Chab. (Voy. 38) traduce il 2° gruppo: il sordo.

 , sexu (Stel. 137, Bul.), var. di  sxaī, sxau (K.), ϩήρισρα, decretum, decreti.


(Z. 1873, 30; Harr. I, 3, 2)


(Pierret Ét. I, 153)

(Mil.)

plur. (Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 11)
s-χu, caus. di  χu e varr. (K.); propr.: far buono, eccellente; perfezionare; — far del bene, dilettare, abbellire, beneficare. — Render favorevole, salutare, piacevole, buono, illustre, risplendente, luminoso. — Illustrare, illuminare, distinguere, far degno; glorificare, magnificare, onorare, render onore a...
2) — Sost.: glorificazione; e spec. glorificazione letteraria, cioè poema laudatorio, inno, ecc., che è rivolto ad un Dio o ad una persona eminente (Harr. I, l.c.).
3) — Al plur.: incantesimi, formole magiche, formole, incantesimi favorevoli. — Ciò che produce un'azione magica, ciò che è di una speciale azione; — il risultato ottenuto dagli incantesimi (per es. di Iside e Nephti, Harr. l.c.).
4) — (Masp., Atti del IV Congresso degli Orientalisti, 39) i riti che si compivano in onore di un morto e di un dio, e per consacrare un oggetto; consacrare secondo i riti.
5) — (Naville, Z. 1873, 30) azione o prodotto dell'intelligenza, concezione, pensiero.
עֵצָה, עֵיצָה, meditazione, occupazione, pensiero; עֵיקָר immagine, intelletto, mente.

 , sexu, deriv. dal prec.; spirito splendente.


(?) , sexu (Rit. 125, 48), campagne, campi; (Rec.) prati;

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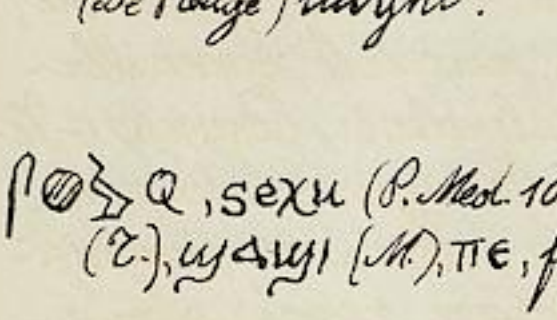
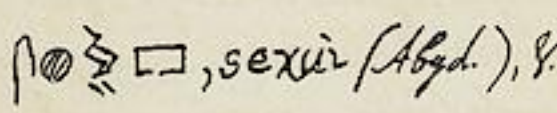
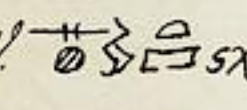
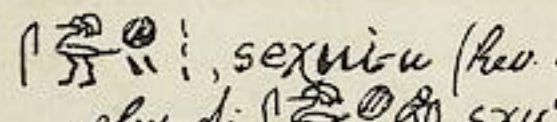
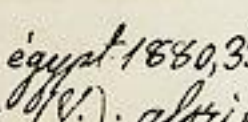
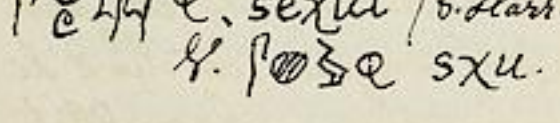
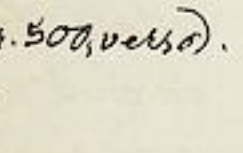
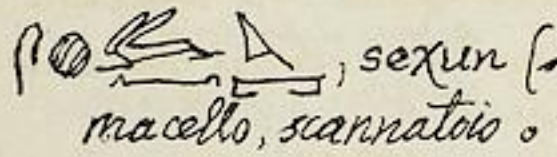
(De Rougé) luoghi.

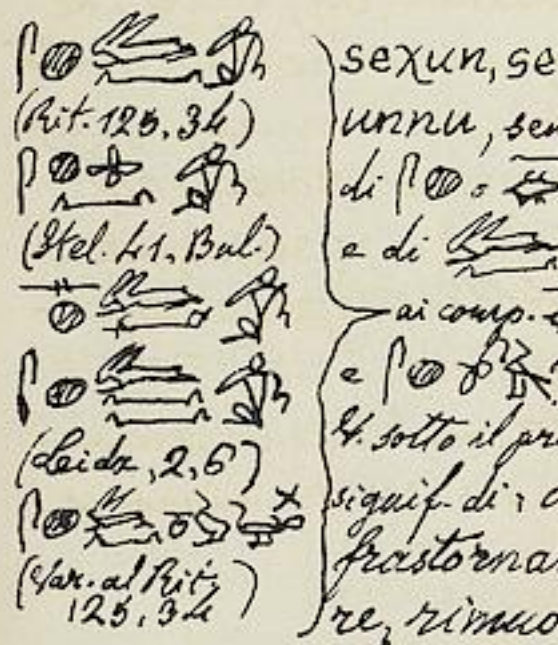
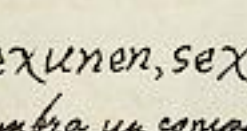
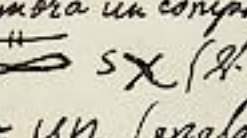
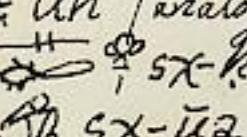
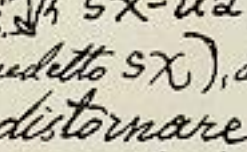

, sexu (P. Med. 10, 6-12), cuoce (C.), ⲥⲱⲕⲉ (M.), πε, fel, bilis.


, sexū (Abyd.), v. 
sxut.


, sexu-u (Rev. égypt. 1880, 33), plur. di 
sxu (v.); glorificazioni.

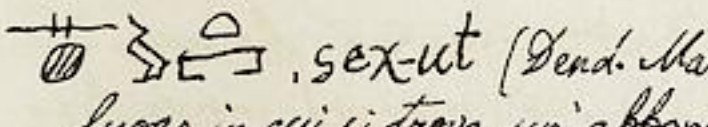

, sexū (P. Harr. 500, verso). v. 
sxu.

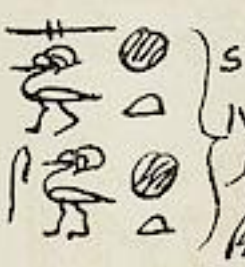

, sexun (Harr. I, 46), macello, scannatoio o simile.

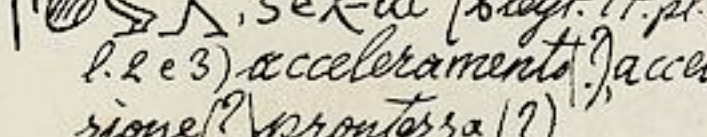

sexun, sexunen, sexunnu, sembra un composto di 
sx (v.) e di 
un (analogo ai comp. 
sx-kr e 
sx-ūa, v. sotto il predetto sx), col signif. di: distornare, frastornare, allontanare, rimuovere, ributtare, rimandare, rigettare, ricusare, rifiutare; — e simile. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: rifiuto, protesta (Pit. della scriba Raines, Torin.).

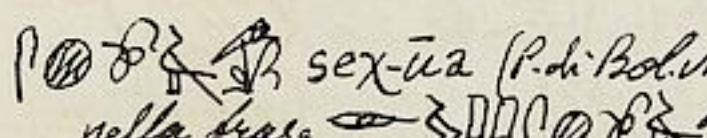
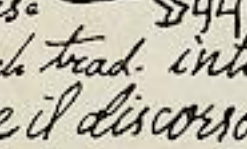
2) — Esser furioso, pronto all'ira, accendersi d'ira o di furore, mettersi in collera, adirarsi, irritarsi (Pierr. al Rit. l.c.).

Brugsch confr. con ⲩⲱⲥⲙ irasci, ira ardescere, ⲥⲱⲩⲛ animo despondere. Confr. anche שְׂעִירָה frenesia, pazzia, insania, smania, furia, זָעַם adirarsi, sdegnarsi, זַעַם furore, ira, sdegno, זָעוּם furioso.


, sex-ut (Dend. Mar.), un luogo, in cui si trova un'abbondanza (v.
sx) di persone, di animali o di cose; quindi: magazzino, deposito, arsenale; stalla; abitazione, dimora, soggiorno, casa.
סֻכָּה, סֻכָּת, tugurio, tenda, capanna, tabernacolo; שְׁכֵן domicilio, abitazione; שׁוּק borgo, foro, piazza.


sexu-t (Rit. 145, 81; Atti del IV Congresso degli Orientalisti, 39), v.
sxu; nell'ult. cit. Rit. signif. consacrare.


, sex-ut (Pleyt. Pt. pl. V, 2, l. 2 e 3) acceleramento (?), accelerazione (?), prontezza (?).
v.
sx.


sex-ūa (P. di Bol. N. 10 gh), nella frase
che Brugsch trad. interrompere o troncare il discorso (v. sotto
sx); e Chabas (Mél. III, 226, 24 b) fa var. di 
sx e trad. fare il sordo,

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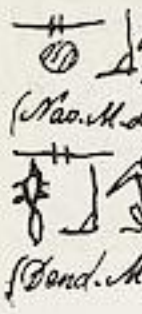
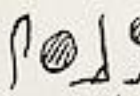
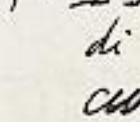
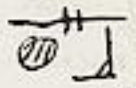
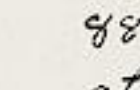
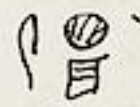
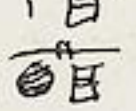

(Mar. M. d'A. VI; Rec. IV, 44, 15)

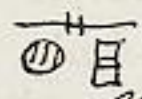
(Bond. Mar.; E, 54, 11)

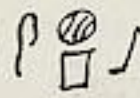
sexeb, bere, succhiare, sciare; trincare, -ubbriacarsi.


s-xebex, forma causativa di 
xab, col signif. di curvarsi, piegarsi per trovare un'entrata, entrare, insinuarsi, introdursi, strisciare (ΣΠΟ); – immergersi.

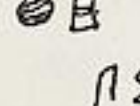

s-xebxeb (Rit. 17, 88), caus. di 
xbxb; atterrare, abbattere. (Birch) to avoid; (De Roug.) repousser; (Rerr.) renverser.



s-xep (D. ll. T. II, 52, 2, 11; Rit. 149, 26), Caus. di
xp e di
xpr, evariante di
s-xpr.


, sxep (J. de Roug. Edf. 64, XVI, c), verosimilm. sost. deriv. dal prec., col signif. di prodotto (detto dei cereali).


, s-xep (Saqqar.; Z. 1879, 2), caus. di
xp (V.); porre in moto, far avanzare, portare;
(Brug. Gräberw. 89, 98), (Cyman, Z. 1881, 55) das Herbeischaffen der Statue, il trasporto della statua.
— (Brugsch, Z. 1879, 2) trovar adito, accesso.

, sxep (Rit. 147, 6), probabilm. equiv. al prec. — Birche Bierret invece la considerano come equiv. a
=
. Quindi l'espres.:
che io tradurrei condurre in giro, è tradotta da Birch: I have succeeded in crossing; e da Bierr.: faciliter la marche.


(Lista delle off., Berl.)
sexep, (Brug.) un frutto succoso molto impiegato nelle offerte funerarie, il cetriolo, il cocomero. ⲥϫⲟⲡ (?), ⲥϫⲱⲡⲉ, ⲥϫⲱⲡⲓ (M.), ⲥϫⲟⲟⲃⲉ, ⲥϫⲱⲡⲉ, ⲡⲓ, ϭⲓⲭⲩⲟⲥ, cucumis.

, sexep (Bond. Mar.), (Brug.) deriv. dal prec.; una terra, un campo appropriato alla coltura dei cocomeri o cetrioli; cucumerarium; — sinonimo di
bandi, ⲃⲁⲛⲧⲉ, ⲃⲟⲛⲧⲉ.

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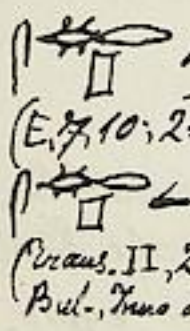
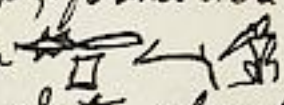
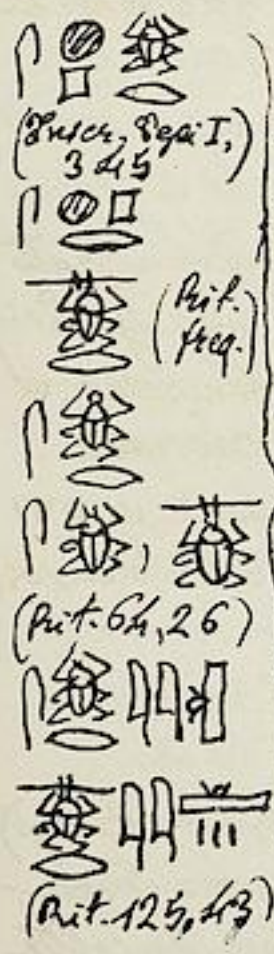
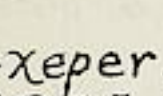
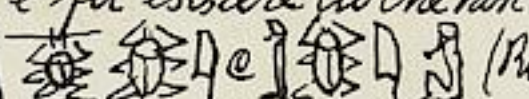
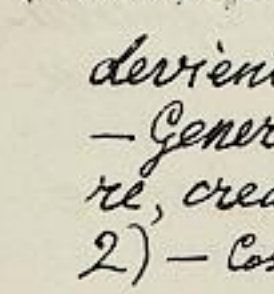
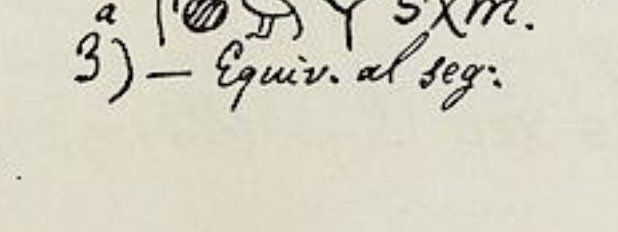
s-xep (Champ. Mon., pl. 392), forma caus. deriv. da , xp (V.); figurare, modellare, formare (detto per es. del vasaio). Affine con sxp.


s-xep, forma derivata da  , xp, palato, ed anche ad esso equiv. — Ma più comunemente come verbo: gustare, assaggiare, assaporare; mangiare, prendere come cibo od alimento.


s-xeper, s-xeperī, caus. di  , xpr (V.); far diventare, far essere, fare esistere; creare, fare, produrre, generare, procreare, formare. (Rep. I, l. c.) dice ciò che è e fa esistere ciò che non è.  (Rit. 140, 9 e 10) (Rā) forma le trasformazioni di Xepra; (Birch) Kheper makes his transformations; (Piehl) (Rā) devient en Khepra. — Generatore, autore, produttore, creatore.
2) — Costr. con : ridurre, mutare, cambiare, trasformare in.... (Stela di Masxita).
3) — Esser o diventare suddito, servo, schiavo (Harr. I, 59, 5; 60, 2); — servo, schiavo (ib. 5, 9); — servitù, schiavitù (ib. 4, 5; An. IV, 3, 6).
4) — (Masp., Z. 1881, 118) educare, educatore.

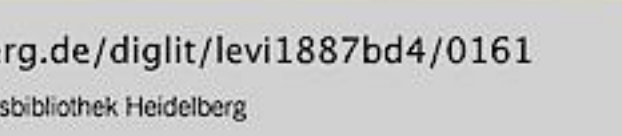
(Rit. 64, 26)


(Rit. 125, 13)


sexep-t, v. sxp

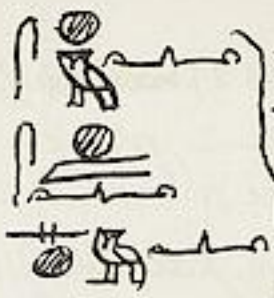
s-xep-t, v. sxp.

sexef (Brit. 148, 9), rara metatesi di sfx, il numero sette.

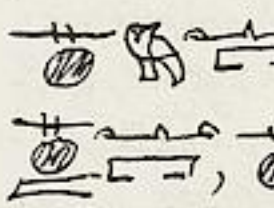

sexef, v. sfx.

sexef, inscrivere, registrare, scrivere a libro, comporre per iscritto, stendere in iscritto.

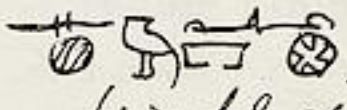
sexem, porre in moto, agitare (per es. il sistro , Dict. geog. 743), nel senso di suonare questo strumento, Confr. sx (Br.).
2) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. 28), equiv. a sxm.
3) — Equiv. al seg.:



s-xem, caus. di xm (V-); fare che non si sappia, che non si conosca; esser cagione che uno non sappia o non conosca una cosa; far ignorare, lasciar ignorare. — Non far sapere, non lasciar conoscere, non dare a conoscere.



sexem, deriv. dal prec.; la località che non è conosciuta e che non deve essere conosciuta, il luogo chiuso, il santuario, il Sancta-sanctorum. — L'Adytum, non conosciuto dai profani, nei templi dell'antico Egitto.

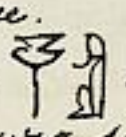
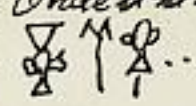


sexem (Rit. I, 7, 8), deriv. dal prec.; designa la metropoli del 2° Nôme del Basso Egitto, la Latopoli dell'epoca greca. Confr. l'ebr. שְׁכֶם.

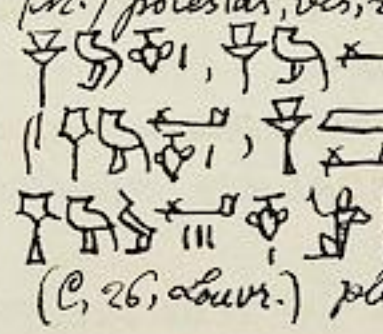
sexem (Dend.; Denkm IV, 62, e; Géogr. I, p. 204; Liste dei Nômi, e freq. altrove), il sistro. V. al fonetico SSS.

suonare, agitare il sistro.

2) — Una specie di specchio nella forma del predetto sistro; — e quindi lo specchio in genere.

3) — Equiv. a  sxm, nel senso di forma, figura, simulacro, ecc. (Pander. Mar.; Canop. 31; Edfu, Lista dei Nômi); Onde il titolo di certe sacerdotesse  .... (Edfu, l. c.)

sexem, impadronirsi, appropriarsi; aver potere, potenza, potestà, autorità su.... — Potere, aver la facoltà di, esser padrone di; — Possedere, tenere, avere; aver il possesso di, essere in completo possesso di (,). — Dominare, signoreggiare, padroneggiare. — Sost.: potere, potestà, potenza, autorità, forza, padronanza, possesso. — Colui che ha il potere, l'autorità, ecc., cioè: padrone, possessore (V. sotto xrp). Som, usom (?), Som, usom (M.) potestas, vis, robur, fortitudo.



di forte cuore, coraggioso, animoso, ardito. — Arrogante, inso-

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lente, abbagioso, prepotente, protervo (Inno ad Ammone, Bul.).
2) — I gruppi e segni privi del determinativo + II, designano un bastone od una mazza, simile ad uno scettro, od uno scettro speciale (V. le figure qui accanto)

, sexem (Inscr. Pepi I, 112, 113) Var. del prec.
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 175) forma (V. sxm).

, sexem (ib. 209), (Masp.) javeline. -g.m.

(Bit. freq.; Mar. Ab. I, 30) (Mar. Abyd. p. 38) (Mar. Dend.; Dim. Edfu)
sexem, forma, immagine, effigie, figura, simulacro, ritratto.
— Grébaut (Hymne à Amon Rā, 112, 113, 114) traduce l'espressione (germe (degli dei), germe divino; la facoltà misteriosa di generarsi e di rinnovarsi, il principio vitale che noi concepiamo essere contenuto nel germe; — embrione di un dio, uscito da un altro dio, e quindi il suo seme. — Titolo del sole rinascente; — e quindi del defunto che risuscita.
2) — (Bit. freq.) padrone, capo, V. sotto xrp.

, sexem (Rit. 155, 2) nell'espressione , profferendo le sue parole (?); (Pierr.) pétrisseur de ses paroles (V. il seg.); (Birch) turning a deaf ear (confr. sx) in the words.

(Denkm. III, 13, e) (Edf.) (Rec. I, 15, 13) (Tombe a Gizeh)
sexem, sexemu, prob. caus. di xm (V.) rompere, ecc.; signif.: spingere, cacciar via, battere, colpire; trebbiare (il grano), estrarre i grani battendo le biade, pestare, schiacciare.
сафемевол (M.) extrahere, ecсафем, хехоуµєѵоs, contusus.

, sexem-reser-t (Kevi', Casa funer. di Brera), nome della 8ª ora della notte.

, Alcuni leggono questi segni sexmer, altri semer; noi leggiamo semer (V. 16).
— Per gli ultimi due V. anche al fonetico ȧbmr. — Quindi e varianti, V. sotto smr.
e varianti, V. sotto smr.
, e varianti, V. sotto ȧbmr.

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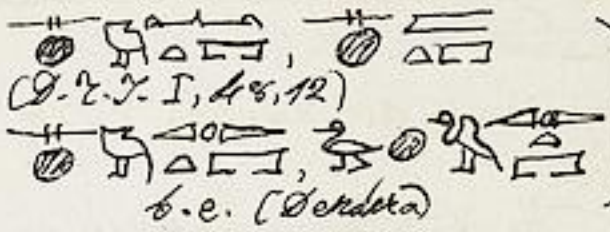
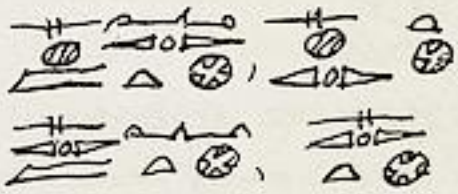
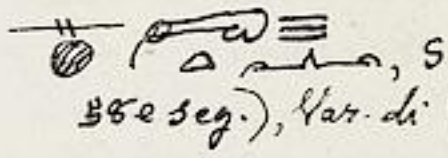
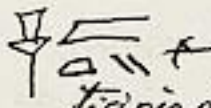
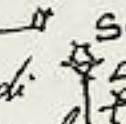
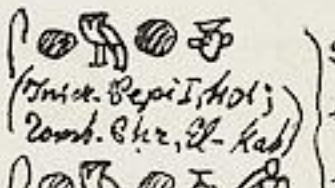
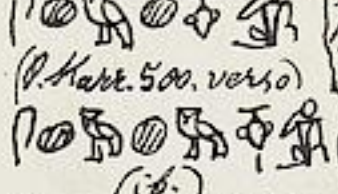
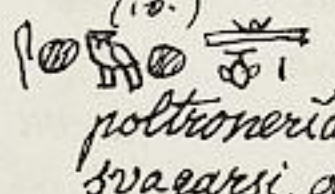
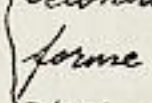
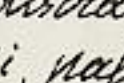
} e varianti, v. sotto smr-nsr.

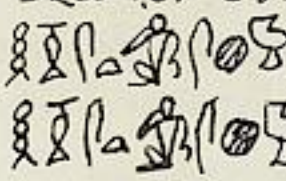
 (P. t. L. I, 48, 12) b. e. (Berlino) } sexem-t, v.

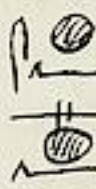
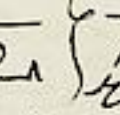
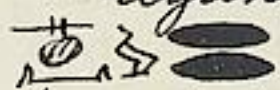
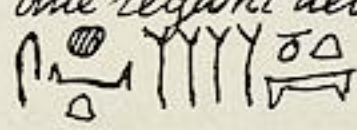
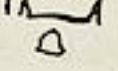
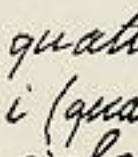
 } sexem-t, v. sxm.

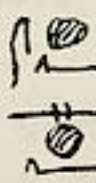
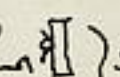
 sexemet (Z. 1866, 38 e seg.), var. di sxm.

 sexem-ti (Chab.), partic. di  sxm; dominante, dominatore, ecc..

 (Inscr. Bepi I, 101; Lomb. Chr., Il-kab)  (P. Harr. 500, verso)  (ib.) } sexemex, sxemxem, secondo Brugsch, proper. forme caus. di  xm, col signif. fond. di: esser senza lavoro, esser nello stato di ozio, di scioperatezza, di poltroneria; far nulla; — quindi: svagarsi, distrarsi, divertirsi, sollazzarsi, passare il tempo. — (Masp.) ricreare, svagare. — Divertimento, sollazzo, piacere, distrazione, passatempo, ricreazione, spasso. (V. De Horrack, Z. 1868, 3 e seg.). — Spesso in parallelismo con  ,

sza-hr e varr. (V.).  (P. Harris 500, verso), (Masp.) chansons récréatives. — In ebr. abbiamo שׂמח esser lieto, rallegrarsi, esilarare, sollazzare, rallegrare; שִׂמְחָה letizia, gaudio, allegria, allegrezza, gioia, ilarità.

 sexen. 1) in connessione con  sxn, significa regione (del cielo); onde  (Inscr. Bepi I, 4, 18) le due regioni dell'orizzonte.  (Abyd. Mar. I, 50, 14) (Brugsch) le quattro regioni del cielo; (Masp.) i (quattro) punti cardinali del cielo. — Propr.: i quattro puntelli (v. sxn) del cielo. 2) — Equiv. a  sxn nel nome  sexen-ur (Rit. 145, 39; 146, 4) letteralm.: grande accerchiatore: (Birch) Great-Clasper; (Pierr.) le grand qui enferme; — nome del guardiano della 10ª Sebayt (torre o pilone) della campagna di Aanru. 3) — Equiv. a sxn.

 sexen, uyine, uyini, condizione, status. — Nel Libro del Duat (I, 1) pare sia adoperato come var. di  sxn, stare, riposare, fermarsi, stazionare.

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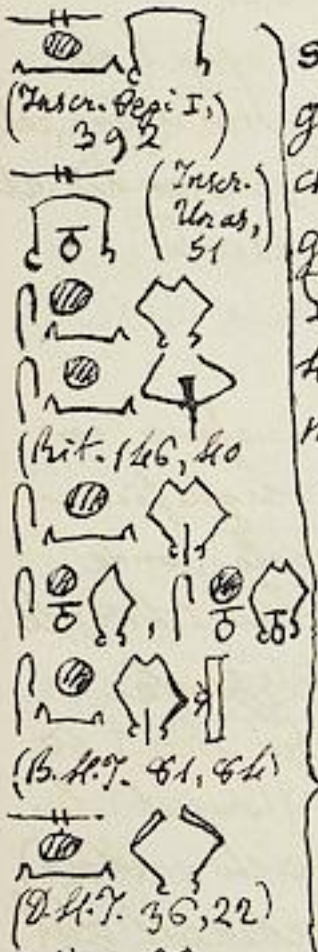
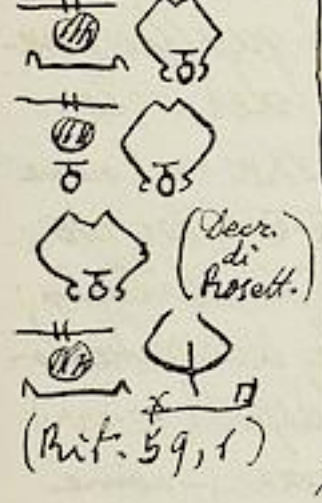
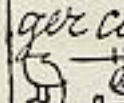
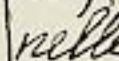
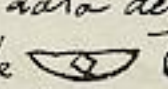
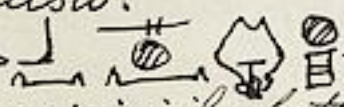
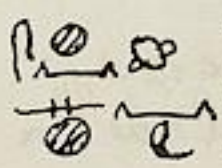
, sexen (Descr. V, 40), ?
Mettere insieme? piegare insieme? serrare!

sexen, abbracciare, cingere, circondare, accerchiare, attorniare, stringer col braccio: onde  (Inscr. Sepi I, 459, Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) nelle braccia.
Serrare, rinchiudere (forma caus. di 
χn), abbracciare (dotto dello spazio).
ⲥⲕⲁⲣ, ⲥⲕⲁⲣ, siriac skar, serrare, chiudere, rinchiudere.
2) — Accadere, avvenire casualmente, fortuitamente, accidentalmente; — onde
3) — Accadere, cadere, venire insieme, l'uno sull'altro; incontrarsi insieme casualmente; incontrarsi, cadere, arrivare, accadere nello stesso istante, coincidere (συμβαλλω, Canopo); — specialmente in senso astronomico e calendarico: coincidere; come per es. quando una data del mese lunare coincide colla stessa data del mese dell'anno solare; onde  (Brug. 3 Festkal., Taf. IV, 23; II, 12), la festa della coincidenza, designazione appunto di questo giorno di coincidenza delle due date.
Confr. ⲩⲁⲩⲛ (M.), ἐπιτυγχάνειν, assequi, consequi, incidere in aliquem; — adv. in ⲩⲁⲛ, cum, quando, usquedum, donec; —
— Anche equiv. a ⲩⲁⲛ, καιρός, τύχη, occasio.
—  , acciocchè non arrivi il fatto.
— 4) — Intronizzazione di un re (B. H. T. 39, 10), di animali sacri in un tempio dopo la morte del loro predecessore (Stel. Mendes, l. 4).
5) — (B. H. T. l.c.) equiv. al seg..
6) — (Revill., Rev. égypt. 1883, 112 e seg.), la τραπεζα reale, l'ufficio del tesoriere: la cassa, l'esattoria.

sexen, una parte speciale delle vittime, degli olocausti, nelle offerte funerarie; forse pezzo del fianco, pezzo laterale (CHEN latus). — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 186) poitrine.
— Il 3° gruppo trovasi anche equival. al prec..



sexen, (E.) morbus quidam canis, abscessus?

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ulcera, postema, ascesso, da , , ulcerare, riscaldarsi.
— Il 2° gruppo è probab. anche equiv. al prec..

(Rec. I, 52, 10) (Edfu) sexen, puntello, appoggio, sostegno, pilastro, colonna (di legno).
, bastone, appoggio, sostegno, puntello.
. V. sotto SXN.

(Tusch. Sepai I, 430) (Rit. 147, 13) (ib.) (Rit. 110, 10) s-xen, forma causativa di , , xn (V.); far che qualchecosa resti sospesa, far fermare, far librare sulle ali, fare stazionare; — fermare, arrestare, ritenere; — far cessare o tralasciare il moto.
2) — Far cessare il proprio moto, fermarsi, arrestarsi, librarsi, far alto, stare, star ritto, pendere, librarsi sull'ali, posarsi, stazionare, far stazione. — Ritirarsi, rientrare.
3) — Sost.: stazione, stanza, fermata.
, , fermarsi, risiedere, dimorare, posarsi, stanziare, ritirarsi in casa; collocare, far stanziare; domicilio, abitazione.
4) — Caus. di xnnu.

(Dend.) (Rosett. 26) (Philae, a, 12) sexen, b.e., g.m., la doppia corona dei re d'Egitto, la corona dei re dell'Alto e Basso Egitto, ἡ κεκλουμένη βασιλεία ψχέντ (Rosetta).

, sexeni, V. SXN.

, V. sotto SXN.

(C. 1, Louvre) (Csné) (Stel. Piānxi; retto, 7) (ib. 26) (Denkm. III, 2, 31d) (Mythe d'Hor.; Edfu, N. 2) sxenen, far vacillare, crollare, traballare, barcollare, precipitare, rovinare, cadere; rovesciare, atterrare, abbattere, gettar a terra, precipitare, capovolgere.
— Distruggere, annientare, annichilare.
— I sost. corrisp.: barcollamento, crollo, vacillamento; tracollo, rovina, caduta, abbattimento, distruzione abbattere, atterrare, da chinarsi, atterrare, deprimere; affondarsi, sommergersi, esser represso.

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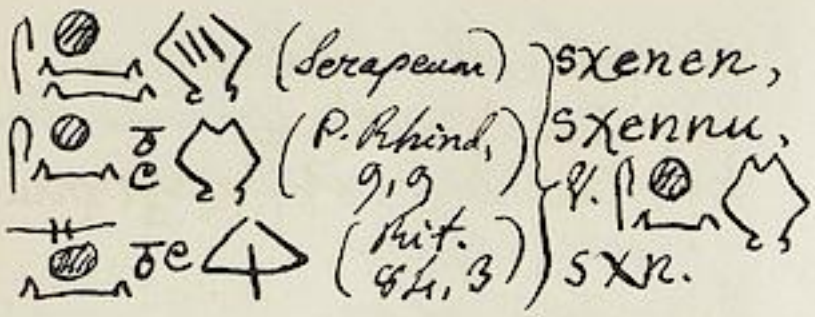
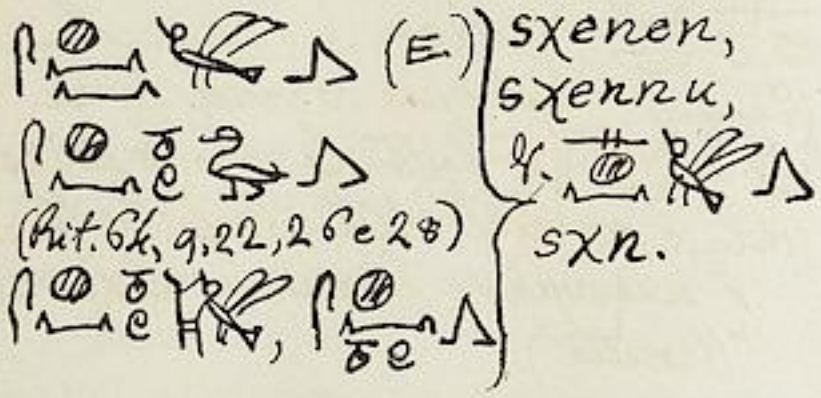
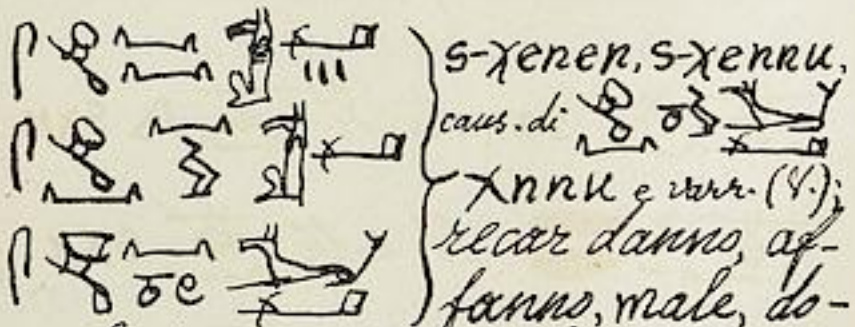
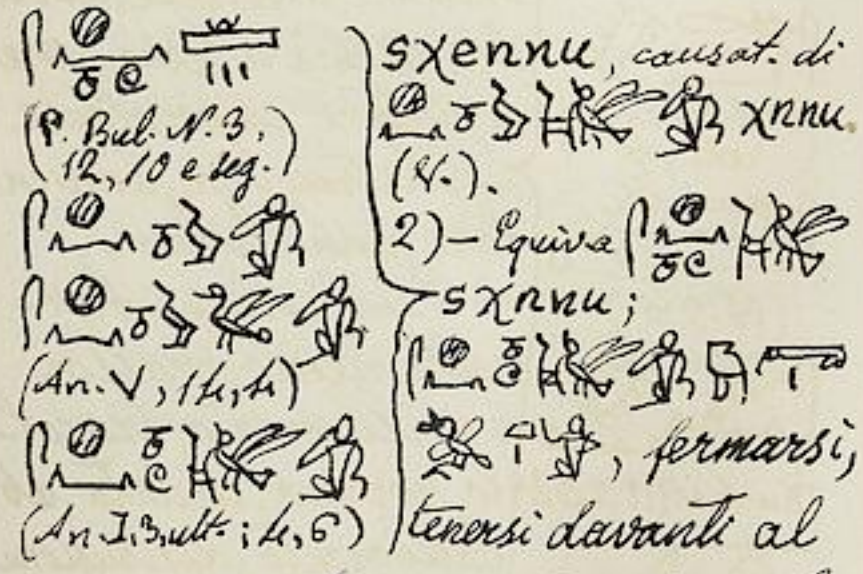

(Serapeum)
(P. Rhind, 9,9)
(Rit. 64, 3)
} sxenen, sxennu, ♀. sxn.


(E.)
(Rit. 64, 9, 22, 26 e 28)
} sxenen, sxennu, ♀. sxn.

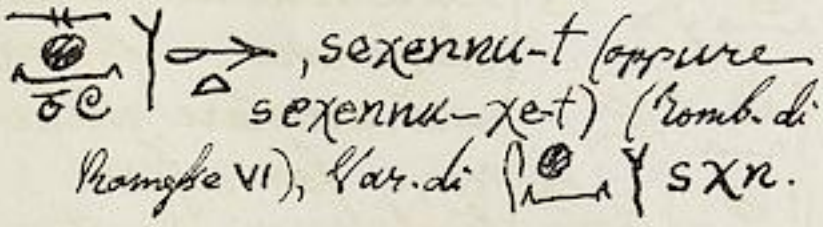

} s-xenen, s-xennu, caus. di xnnu e varr. (♀.); recar danno, affanno, male, dolore; esercitar violenze; tormentare.
Confr. malattia, infermità, languire di.

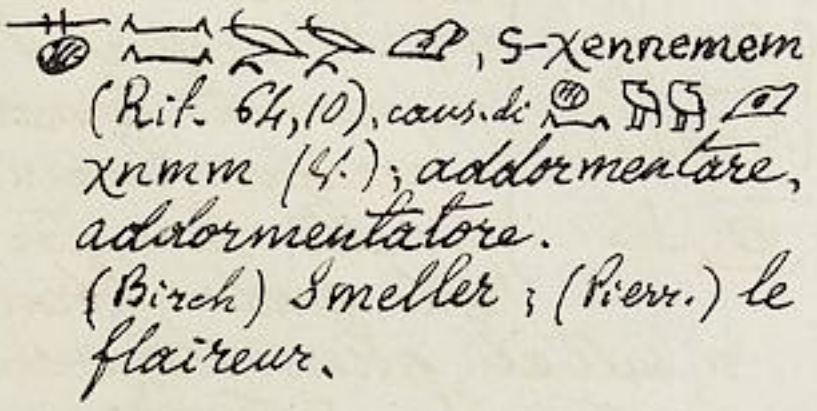

(P. Bul. N. 3, 12, 10 e seg.)
(An. V; 14, 4)
(An I, 3, ult.; 4, 6)
} sxennu, causat. di xnnu (♀.).
2) – Equivale sxnnu;
, fermarsi, tenersi davanti al magistrato, comparire davanti il giudice (o governatore).
3) – Il 1° anche eguale sxn.

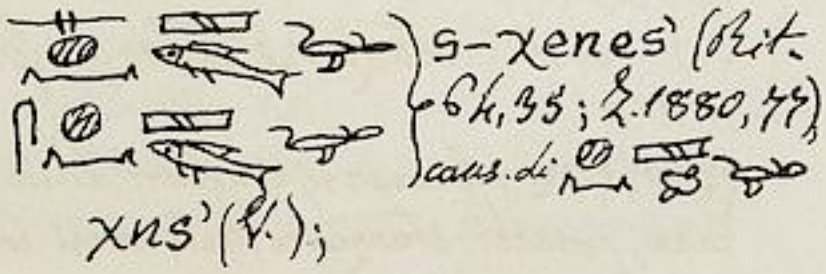
, sexennu (Pog. I, N. 236 e seg.),

♀. sxn.

secondo Brugsch
secondo Maspero
} sxennuiu (Sall. II, 7, 9), designo un artefice od artigiano di bassa qualità; Maspero traduce tintore; Ma Brugsch dice che ciò non è provato.
Nel l. c. è dichiarata l'occupazione di questo individuo, ma i due egittologi traducono diversamente questo passo: (Brugsch) seine Beschäftigung ist das Abschneiden von Asi-papyrus, (wobei) er ohne Kleider ist; – (Masp.) il passe son temps à couper des roseaux (), c'est son horreur que les vêtements.


, sexennu-t (oppure sexennu-xe-t) (Tomb. di Ramsès VI), Var. di sxn.


, s-xennemem (Rit. 64, 10), caus. di xnmm (♀.); addormentare, addormentatore.
(Birch) Smeller; (Pierr.) le flaireur.


} s-xenes' (Rit. 64, 35; P. 1880, 77), caus. di xns' (♀.);

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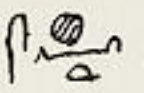
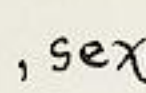
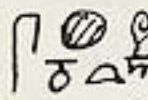
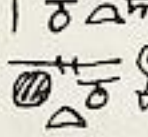
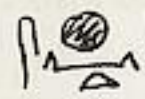
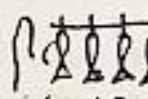
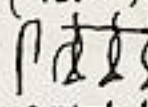
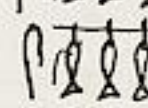
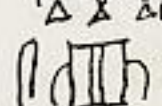
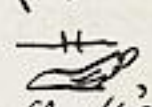
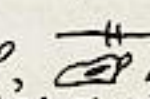
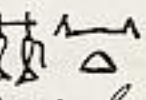
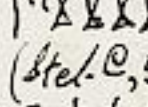
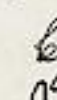
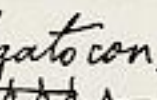
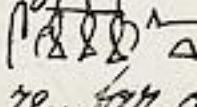
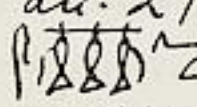
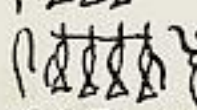
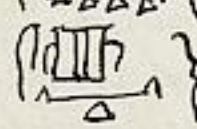
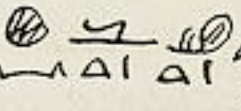
 , sexen-t, V.  sxn.

 (Edfu)
 (Champ. Gramm. 360)
} sexen-t
V.
sxn.

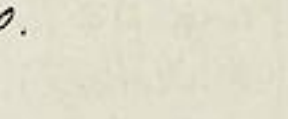
 , sexen-t (Stela 61, Bul.),
V. sxn.


(Stel. C, 55, Louvre)



 , 
(B. H. T. 6, 2)
} s-xent, caus. di  ,  e varr., xnt (V.); porre, collocare, stabilire, ecc. sulla punta, sulla cima; porre davanti, innalzare al primo posto, portare al primo posto; — far avanzare, promuovere, elevare, innalzare. — Frequent. legato con  ,  , se; onde  procurare, fornire, far occupare il primo posto, il posto più avanzato, soprastante; far occupare la prima e più importante posizione; innalzare al primo grado; — innalzamento di grado. — (Masp., Z. 1879, 51) introdurre à la place (V. all. 2).




} s-xent àu, promuovere qualcuno in ufficio, in dignità; conferire un grado più alto, più elevato; innalzamento, elevazione, aumento di grado (Stela 78, Bul.).

2) —  , , collocare, stabilire, situare, porre, mettere; — ergere, rizzare.

3) — Equiv. al seg..

, s-xent (Prisse, VIII, 5), caus. di  xnt (V.); far avanzare, far andare secondo la corrente: — Far avanzare, avanzare, promuovere, portar avanti (confr. il prec., all. 1).

 (Rit. 28, 4; 41, 3)
 (Z. 1879, 51)
} s-xenti, V. sxnt.

, s-xenti (Abyd. Mar.)
V. sxnt.

, sexen-dod (P. Mor. di Bul. 22, 10), var. capricciosa di sx; (Chab.) sordo.

, s-xendes' (D. H. T. 109), caus. di xnds; mettersi in gioia, in allegria, in lieta ed allegra disposizione di animo.

, sexen-hon (Liebl., Aeg. Denkm. 80), titolo sacerdotale, V. sotto hn-ga. Liebl. lo riferisce a sxn e traduce: sacerdote del cingimento;

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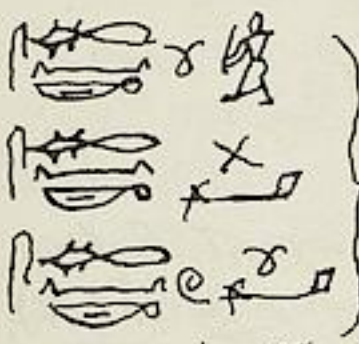
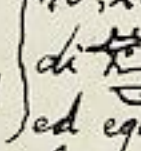
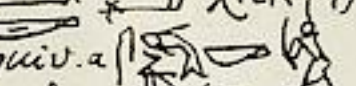
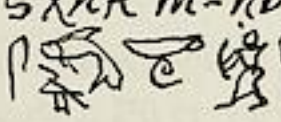
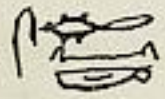
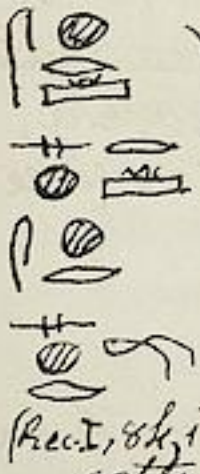
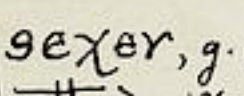
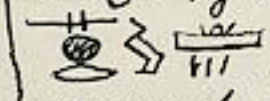
sacerdote del recinto (sacro), del santuario.


s-xenk, s-xenku (P. Med. Berl. 16,7; 18, 10; 20,4; 5 a 9), caus. di  xnk (P.) ed equiv. a  s-xak (P.); far passare attraverso lo staccio, il filtro, il crivello; passare al crivello, allo staccio; far passare per pressione; colare, filtrare, vagliare; nella formola sxnk m-ḫbs  equival. a (v. sotto sxak).

 , sxenk-t, g. f., deriv. dal prec.; staccio, vaglio, crivello, passatoio, colatoio, filtro.

2) — Vaso da attingere, ramaiuolo, romaiolo, cucchiaio, cazzuola.

ψλοΗ (qeaa) cyathi libationum.


(Rec. I, 84, 1) gexer, g. m. (plur.  ,  , , che si trovano anche frequent. coll'art. sing. pa, come per es. nel P. d'Orbiney), 1) — Un piano formato con segni di scrittura; abbozzo, schizzo, progetto, disegno. — In generale: ogni documento in iscritto, atto di scrittura, istrumento, titolo, atto, χρηματισμός.

2) — Scena, azione figurata, quadro, immagine, ritratto, עִכָּיוֹן, rappresentazione, composizione.

3) — Pensiero, idea, piano, progetto, disegno, intenzione, intento, volontà, volere, voglia, tendenza, vista, consiglio, עֵצָה; — עִיּוּן, שִׂיחַ, שִׂיחָה, meditazione, pensiero.

4) — In generale tutto ciò, la cui riuscita e il cui successo sono sottoposti alla riflessione, all'esame, che precede il fatto o l'azione.

5) — Stato, affare, maniera d'essere o di fare qualche cosa, forma, modo, maniera, proprietà, natura delle cose; amministrazione, posizione, situazione, κατάστασις.

6) — Proporzione, relazione, ragione, rapporto; ciò che si riferisce a... ; — riferirsi a —, sich beziehen, to relate to, to refer, to concern.

7) — Fatto, storia, avventura, avvenimento, azione, circostanza.

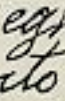
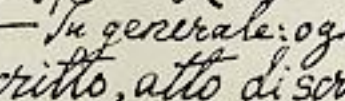
8) — Uso, abitudine, consuetudine, usanza, costume, occupazione.

9) — Dogma, mito, fatto mitologico, folklore.

10) — Destino, fato.

11) — Manovra, esercizio.

12) — Potere, potenza, direzione, governo.

13) — Anche forma caus. di  , χr; onde nel senso di aver cura di...; attenzione, sollecitudine, cura; sinon. di  , mȧχr (P.); e quindi la frase:

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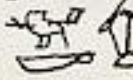
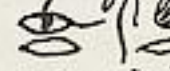
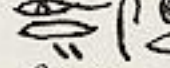
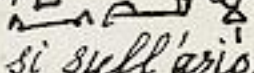
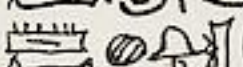
, freq. nel senso di: aver attenzione, sollecitudine; esser sollecito, curante, attento; affannarsi intorno a qualche cosa, darsi pena per qualche cosa (Mar. Kara. pl. 41). Perciò questo sexer è in opposizione a  , ciò che si neglige e trascura, su cui non si è messi in pena (P. Testo d'Abydos dato da Masp., p. 38 e 40). — Si notino ancora le seguenti frasi ed espressioni:

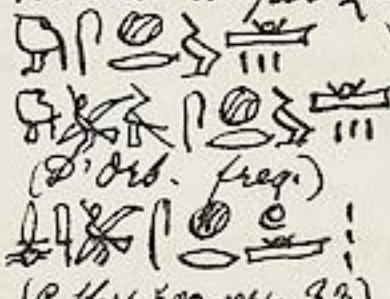
 , occuparsi, impiegarsi in (r —), metter un piano in esecuzione, eseguir un disegno. — Detto delle truppe: fare esercizi od esercitazioni o manovre, conformi ad un piano, far gli esercizi militari

 , fare i proprii affari, occuparsi dei proprii interessi.

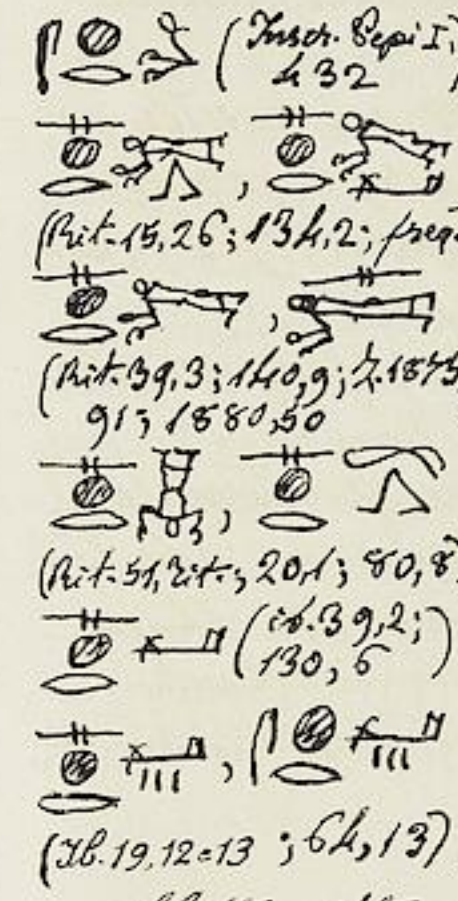
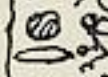
 , appoggiarsi sull'azione, sul volere, sull'intervento.

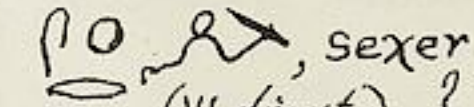
, terrace di proposito.

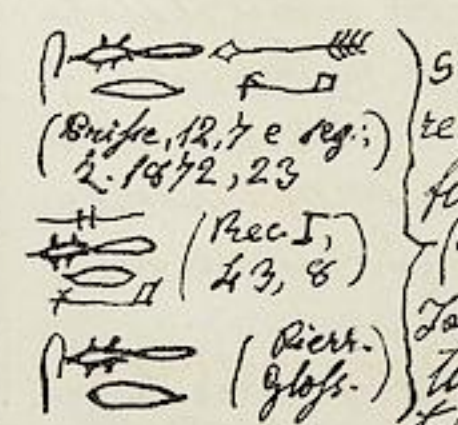
 , di intenzioni o di disposizioni benefiche.


(P. d'Orb. freq.)
(P. Harr. 500, verso, 3,3)
secondo la forma e la maniera, come, nel modo, a guisa, a foggia; secondo il costume, l'abitudine, ecc.

, sexer, Var. delle b.e. del prec. Si trova questo gruppo anche nell'iscrizione funeraria di Ramesse V, ed in questo luogo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 140) lo fa equiv. a SSXR.


(Insc. Sepi I, 4 32)
(Rit. 15,26; 134,2; freq.)
(Rit. 39,3; 140,9; Z. 1875, 91; 1880,50)
(Rit. 51, 21+; 201; 80,8)
(ib. 39,2; 130,6)
(Yb. 19,12-13; 64,13)
S-xer, caus. di  , xr (K.); abbattere, atterrare, precipitare, far cadere, gettar a terra; battere, sottomettere. — Ed i passivi. ⲩⲁⲣ, ⲩⲁⲁⲣⲉ, ⲩⲟⲟⲣ (S.), ⲩⲁⲣⲓ (M.), percuotere. ⲥⲣⲟ lapidare; ⲥⲩⲥⲧⲟⲩ, ⲧⲉⲩⲥⲩⲥⲧⲟⲩ, abbattere, atterrare; ⲧⲉⲩⲥⲩⲗⲓ precipitare, gettare a basso, gettare. — (Naville. Z. 1875, 91) coltivar la terra, lavorar la terra (colla zappa e colla vanga).

 , sexer (Z. 1881, Tav. IV, 2), (VI dinast.), ?


(Brugsch, 12,7 e reg.; Z. 1872, 23)
(Rec. I, 43, 8)
(Pierr. Gloss.)
(Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 124)
sexer, tirare, trarre, estrarre, tirar fuori, cavare. tirare la pezza di tela, sia per stirarla prima di piegarla, sia per stenderla.

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Da questo signif. fondamentale sono derivati i seguenti:
2) — Estrarre il latte, tirare il latte dalla poppa della vacca, mungere (Rec. l.c.).
3) — coprire, armare, rivestire; tempestare di —, spargere, cospergere, (Goodw. R. l.c.) to overlaid, , coprire di oro. (E, 97, 17).
4) — Smelmare, sfangare, nettare (Rit. 125, 67, Brug.).
5) — Distrarre, frastornare, allontanare, rimuovere (Pierr. l.c.).
6) — L'ultimo gruppo si trova sul sarcof. Entef come variante di SSr (K. Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 217).

, sexer (Nov. M. d'Ab. VII, 3), specie di albero od arbusto.

, sexerī (Derd.), le mandibole, le mascelle.

, sexerī (Rit. 125, 24), nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride, letter. dio dell'ipogeo; (Pierr.) dieu de la demeure de l'immolation; (Birch) Palace (Overthrower).

(Ä. 1868, 3) (An. I, 4, ult.) } Ä. SXr.
, frequenti

, sexeru (D. R. J. 101), Ä. SXr, all. 2.

(Stel. Ptol. Bul.) (Rit. 125, 24) } sexer-t, sexerī, ipogeo; (Birch) palace; (Pierr.) lieu de l'immolation. — (Stel. at., Brug.). Ä. SrX.

, sexer-t (Ä. 1868, Tav. IV, b, 19; VI lin.), Ä. SXr.

, SXrd (C, 213, Louvre, epoca di Seti I), non si è trovato altrove; Brugsch trad. ipotet. camerata: ributtare, respingere, rimandare.

, S-Xrod (Kara.), caus. di Xrd (Ä.); ringiovanire, rinnovarsi, rinnovellarsi, ritornar giovane.

, S-Xrdod (An. I, 8, ult.; Chab. Voy. 38), causativo di Xr-dd.

, S-Xerheb (Ä. 1872, 5), forma caus. di Xrḥb (Ä.); recitare cantando le sacre scritture; e in generale: cantare, canto.

(Denkm. II, 138, a) (Ä. Z. 74; El-Kab) } S-Xes, forma caus. di Xs,

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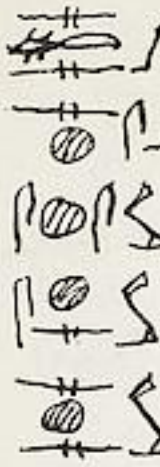
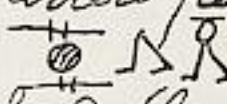

(D.K.T. 107) (Stel. Mellerm.) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (An. IV, 11, 6; D.2.7.1, 4 4, 12) (Tomb. Rangfe III)

ed. di xas, ed impers. di SX (?); significa: correre, correre precipitosamente, con impeto; camminar rapidamente;

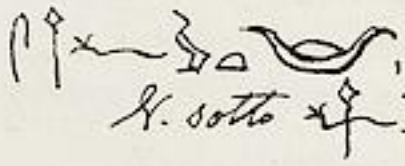
— (Naville, Trans. VIII, 415) festinare, esser pronto, spedito, sollecito.

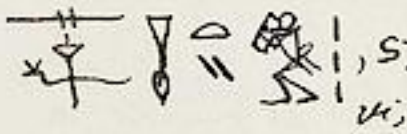
2) — Avverbio: rapidamente, precipitosamente, frettolosamente, speditamente, ecc.

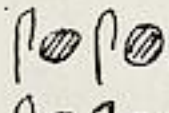
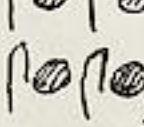
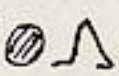
— שקק correre, scorrere, הִשְׁתַּקְשֵׁק correre frettolosamente.

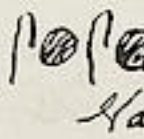
 (Denkm. l. c.) (Brug.) frettolosamente portante il desiderato, titolo.

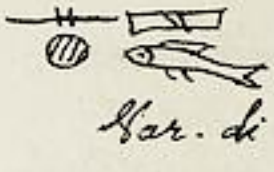
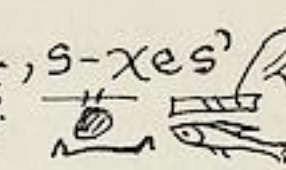
3) — (Brug.) rovesciare.

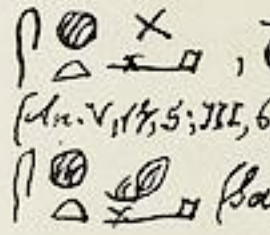

s-xesef-ut. V. sotto xsf.


sxesef-xerti-u (Levi, Casa funer. di Brera), nome dell'11ª ora della notte lett.: respingitrice dei malvagi.

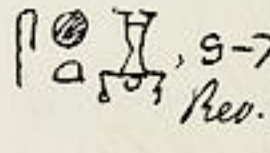
 (An. I, 28, 4)  (Z. 1868, 4) } sexsex, forma radd. di  SX ed equival. a SXS.

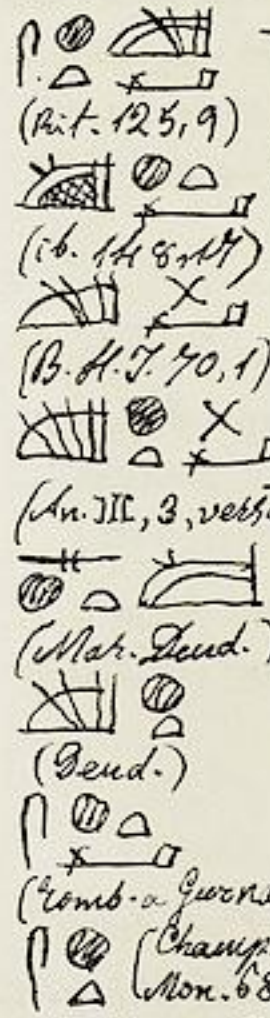

sexsex (An. I, 26, 3), (Brug.) Var. di SXMX.


s-xes (Z. 1870, 77). Var. di  SXNS.

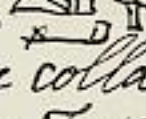

(An. V, 17, 5; III, 6, 10; Bul. 38) (Ball. I, 7, 12) } sexet, V. SX.

sext, V. SX.


s-xet (Stel. Mellerm.; Z. 1864, 46; Rec. ég. I, 26: Dend.), V. SXD.


(Rit. 125, 9) (ib. 148, 14) (B. H. T. 70, 1) (An. III, 3, verso) (Mar. Dend.) (Dend.) (Tomb. a Gurneh) (Champ. Mon. 68, 3)

sexet, signif. fond.: stendere il congegno o l'apparecchio occorrente per la posa di una rete, di una pania, di un laccio. — onde 1) — prendere nella rete animali (spec. uccelli), stendere o tirare la rete; cacciare, uccellare colla rete, gettare la rete.


, cacciar colla rete gli uccelli.

2) — In senso metaforico: tender agguati (P. Mr. di Bul.?).

3) — Rete, laccio, pania, trappola, מִכְמֹרֶת.

4) — Intrecciare, tessere; tessitore (V. il seg.).

5) — Formare, plasmare, lavorar collo stampo, modellare; formare o spianar mattoni (An. III, 3, verso).

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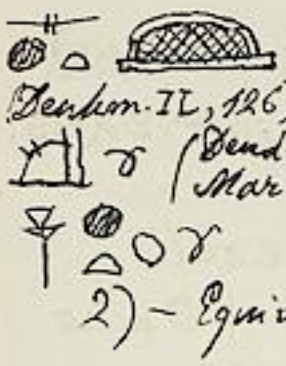
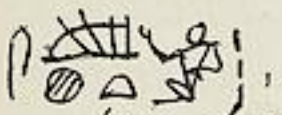
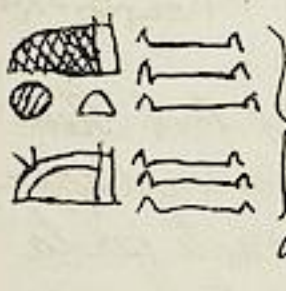
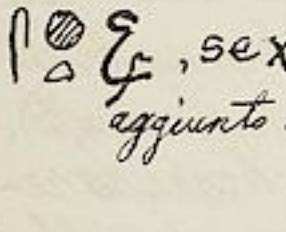
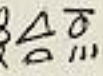
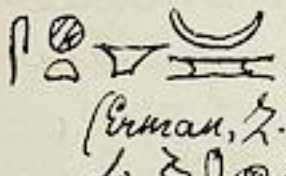
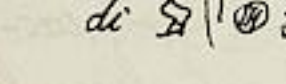
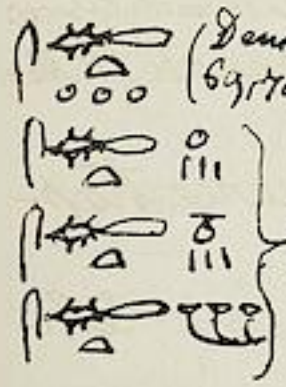

(Denkm. II, 126) sexet, intrecciare, tessere; il tessuto. (Denk. Mar.) cwḫ (M.), cwqe (S.), tessere, tessitura.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 3.

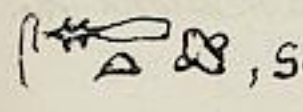

, sexet-u (Pierr. D. d. L. I, 53), deriv. dai prec.: cacciatori o tessitori.

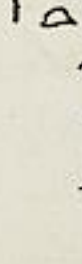

sexet (Liste del Nilo), una delle tante denominazioni dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.


, sexet (E. 24, 12), ? — Epiteto aggiunto dopo  ḥqt, birra.


, sexet (Inscr. Uras, 43), (Erman, Z. 1881, 42) nave, variante di  usx.


(Denkm. II, 69, 70; 92, 1) sexet, un frutto commestibile, di cui in Denkm. l.c. sono menzionate due specie: sexet bianco, sexet verde.


, sexet, (E.) cavo, piaga, vulnus, ulcus.
2) — (Brugsch, Rec. I, 89, 8) bottino, preda; Var. di sx (N.). ṯṯw, ḏḏw, šwšṯ, ṯšww, saccheggiare, predare, rapire, rubare.


sexet (Z. 1866, 103), forme antiquate invece di sxnt.

sexet, nome di una dea, chiamata anche sexet, amatissima di Ptaḥ. Dea leontocefala.

(Z. 1876, 89) sexet, propr.: l'umida pianura coperta di piante acquatiche e propria alla caccia degli uccelli (N. sxt). — Ma in generale: campagna, campo, campi; orto, prateria. cwqe (P., T.) ager, campus. (Z. l.c.) far la sua dimora all'aperta campagna.
2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 161, 162), regione, paese.
3) — Brugsch (Z. l.c.) traduce i primi tre gruppi: propr. essere in

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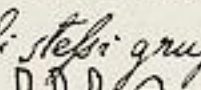
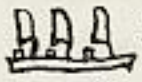
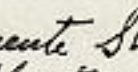
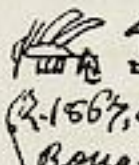
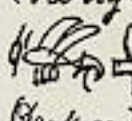
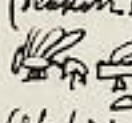
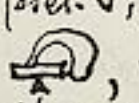
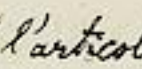
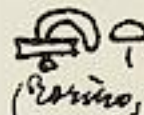
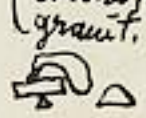
campagna, sul campo; passare il tempo in aperta campagna; — e quindi: cacciare; caccia.
4) — Gli stessi gruppi sono anche equiv. a  sxti (o meglio sxt-ti, Y.).

 , sexet (Inscr. Pepi I, 411), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) erbe.

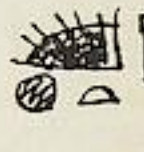
sexet, 1) — caḳHT (M.), caḳHT (Y.), Aegyptus inferior, septentrionalis, il Basso Egitto.
2) — (Rec. I, 52, 6) il re del Basso Egitto; ed anche re in generale.
— L'espressione così frequente sopra i cartelli reali,  , significa propriamente Sud e Nord, Mezzodì e Settentrione; — e quindi: re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, re che regna su tutto l'Egitto, re del Sud e del Nord.

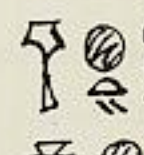
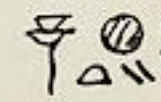
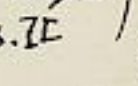
, sexet, equiv. al prec., all 2.

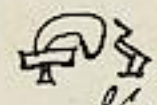
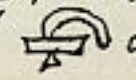
 (Z. 1867, 96; Denkm. III, 3. a) Roug. Rech. p. 38)
 (Denkm. III, 7 b. a: Stel. Kahapi, Berl.)
 (Stel. V, 3, Leid. Mangl. a. pl. 7,)
 (Z. 1874, 114; 1880, 42)
sexet (?), tesoriere, cancelliere o ciambellano (del re). caḳot, caḳ=wt (M.), NI, gazophilacia. — Sulle varie interpretazioni di questi gruppi V. l'articolo  aũa.
2) — Le Page Renouf (Z. 1867, 96) fa i primi gruppi anche equiv. al prec.
3) — Pel segno V. sotto aũa ed il seg.

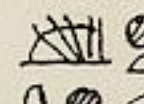
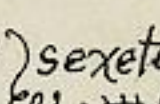
 (Torino, altare granit. C, 12)
 (Denkm. II, 22, a)
sexet (opp. aũa, Y.), cose, ricchezze, tesori.

, sexet (Renouf. Z. 1867, 96), caqte (Y.), caq+ (M.), ignem alere, accendere, comburere, combustio, flamma, ardor ignis.
Comp. פֶּחָם, תַּפּוּחַ, favilla, scintilla, saetta, dardo che abbrucia; rabbinico תַּפּוּחַ accendimento.
— Revillout (Z. 1880, 73) nega l'esistenza di questo vocabolo, e ritiene il gruppo erroneamente trascritto.

 , sexeti (Rit. 112, 1), nome di un genio, letter.: cacciatore.

 (Abyd. Tempio di Ramses II)
 (Dend. Mar.)
sexti, V.  sxt.

 , sexetu (op. aũau?) (Z. 1874, 114) V.  al fonet. aũa (op. sxt).

 , sost
sexetui, sexet-t. V.  sxt.

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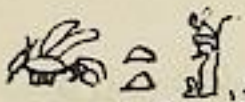
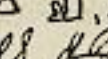
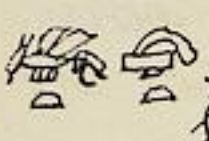
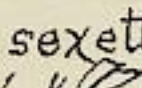
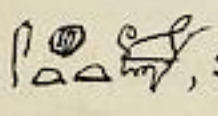
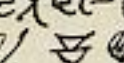
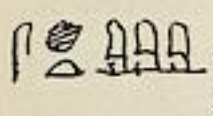
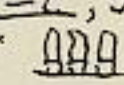
 , sexett (Masp. Gram. p. 40, 41), v.  sxt, all. 2.

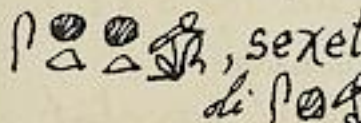
 , sexett (Rec. II, 65, 7), v.  sxt.

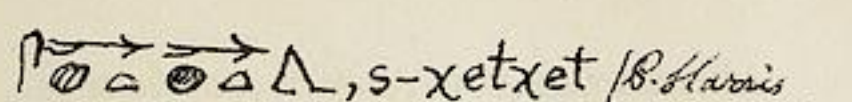
 , sexet-t (Ch. 1868, 103), v.  sxt.

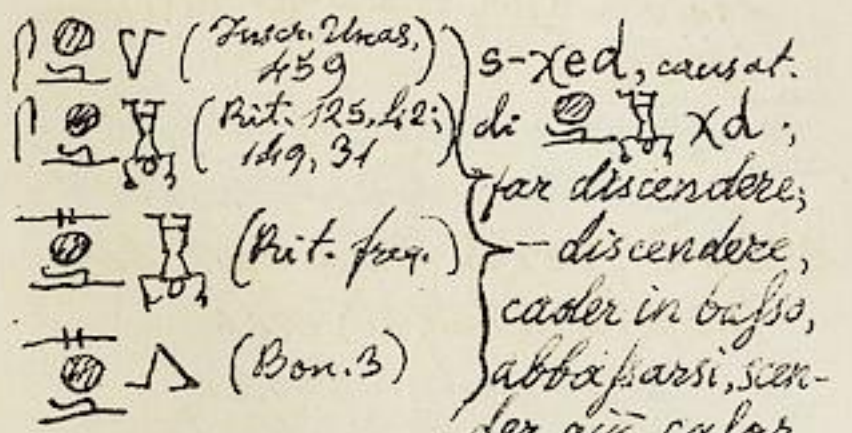
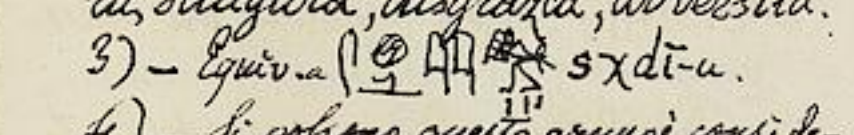
 , sexet-t (Descr. V, 40), v.  sxt.

, (An. IV, 3, 9) (B.H.T. vest, p. 54) (Edfu) (Nav. M. d'Ab. I, 7) } sexet-ti, agricola, agricoltore, campagnuolo, contadino, ortolano, campaio, lavoratore campestre; boscaiuolo, forestier. — Propr. uno che si aggira, che si muove per l'aperta campagna (v. sxt e confr. le espressioni ebraiche עוֹבֵד אִישׁ הָאֲדָמָה, אִישׁ שָׂדֶה אֲדָמָה, uomo o lavoratore della terra, della campagna, agricoltore, ec.). — E quindi anche cacciatore. 2) — (Brug., Z. 1876, 94) guerriero o lanciere.

, , , , plur. } sexet-ti, v. sxt, all. 2.

 , sexetxet, (Chab.) frequentativo di sx (v.); sordità; — i sordi in generale.

 , s-xetxet (B. Harris 500, verso), caus. di xtxt (v.). — (Masp.) chasser, scacciare.

 (Inscr. Unas, 459) (Rit. 125, 42; 149, 31) (Rit. frag.) (Bon. 3) } s-xed, caus. di xd; far discendere; — discendere, cader in basso, abbassarsi, scender giù, calar giù, lasciarsi cader in basso. — Precipitare, atterrare, affondare, renverser, bouleverser, to turn over, to overthrow. — Ed i passivi. — Abbassamento, affondamento, prosternazione. — Tramontare, coricarsi, detto degli astri (Sala di Dend.). — In agyos. a ḫā, ad ubn, ad ānx ed a fa-ḫr, (v.) (Rev. eg. I, 26). — 2) — Infortunio, malanno, caso infelice, disastro, sinistro, sventura, sciagura, disgrazia, avversità. 3) — Equiv. a  sxdī-u. 4) — Si possono questi gruppi considerare come metatesi di s-dxī caus. di dx, cogli stessi significati (Inscr. Unas, l. c.). 5) — Lo scorrere, il far scorrere del tempo (Rit. 42, 14; [Brugsch] evolution). 6) — Lo scorrere in giù dei fiumi. — Quanto al 1° all., confr. יָרַד, יֵרֵד,

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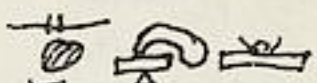
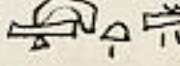
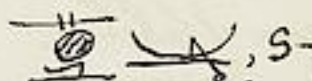
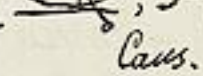
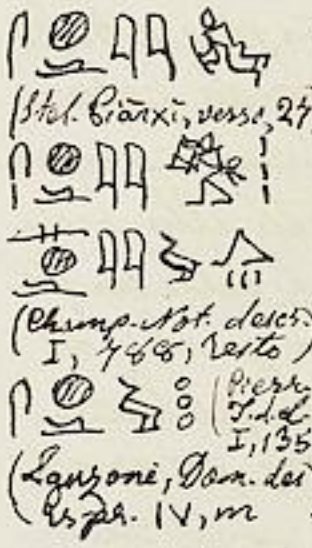
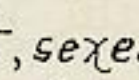
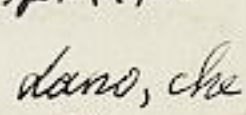
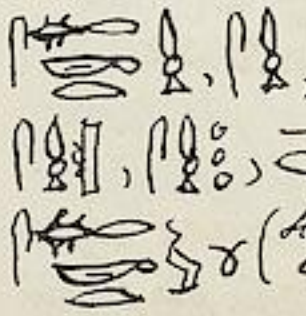
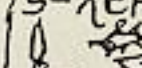
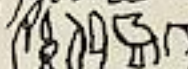
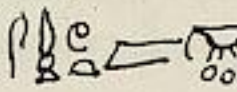
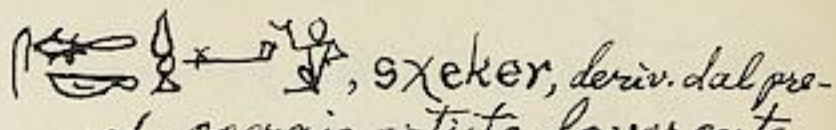
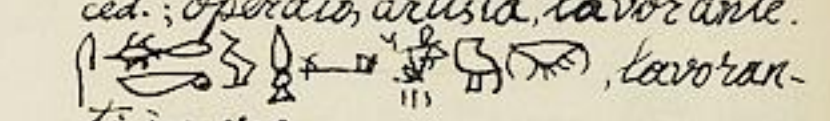
atterrare, deprimere, abbassare, declinare, incurvare; abbassarsi, chinarsi, piegarsi; umiliarsi, esser depresso; onde [illegible] fossa, perdizione, tomba.

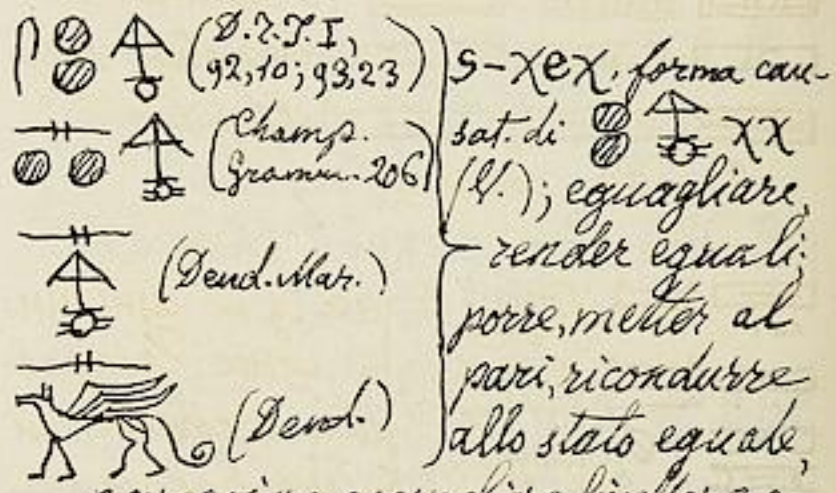
 , sexed (Z. 1866, 86), ?
Prosas. Var. di  sxt (V.).

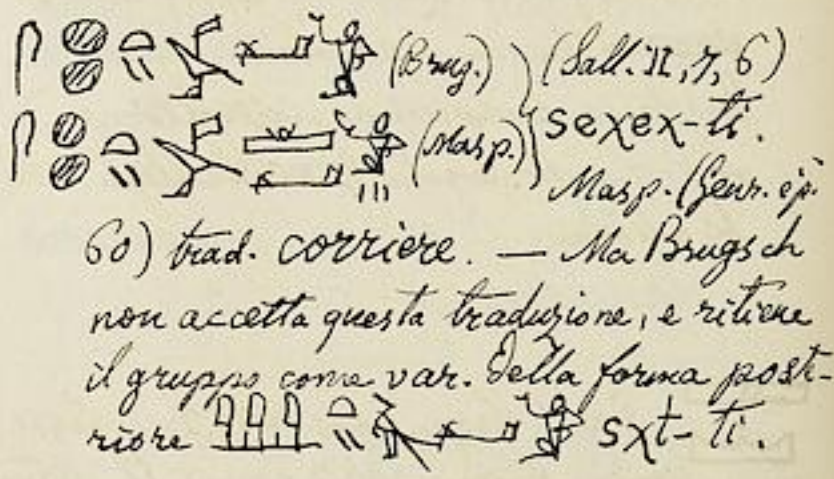
 , s-xed (Rit. 35, 2),
Caus. di  xd.


(Stel. Bianxi, verso, 27)
(Champ. Not. descr. I, 7468, resto)
(Pierret, V. d. I, 135)
(Lanzone, Dom. dei Ipsp. IV, m)
} sexedi, sexedi-u, sexed-u, deriv. da  sxd (V.). Il 1° gruppo è equiv. a questo sxd, all. 2 e 4. — Gli altri sono plurali e si possono tradurre: i precipitati giù, gli affondati, che profondano, che affondano giù. Nel regno dei morti vi era una regione chiamata  , la valle dirupata dei sexdu, nella quale questi dovevano stare eternamente (Champ., Lanz. e Pierr. ll. cc.).


} s-xeker, caus. di  xkr (V.); ornare, pregiare — ed i passiv.  , oppure  , ornato di oro.

 , sxeker, deriv. dal preced.; operaio, artista, lavorante.
 , lavoranti in oro.


(D. 2. T. I, 92, 10; 93, 23)
(Champ. Gramm. 206)
(Dend. Mar.)
(Dend.)
} s-xex, forma caus. sat. di xx (V.); eguagliare, render eguali, porre, mettere al pari, ricondurre allo stato eguale, pareggiare, agguagliare, livellare, equilibrare. — Eguaglianza, parità, conformità, somiglianza, equilibrio. — Gli aggettivi corrisp.
2) — Distendere, stendere, allargare; — esser largo. — Larghezza, estensione; — largo (D. 2. T. l. c.)
3) — (Z. 1870, 160) misurare; misura di lunghezza o di larghezza.


(Brug.)
(Masp.)
} (Sall. II, 7, 6) sexex-ti. Masp. (Gen. ép. 60) trad. corriere. — Ma Brugsch non accetta questa traduzione, e ritiene il gruppo come var. della forma posteriore sxt-ti.

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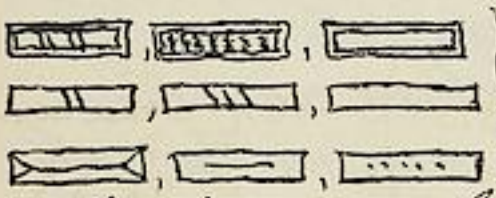
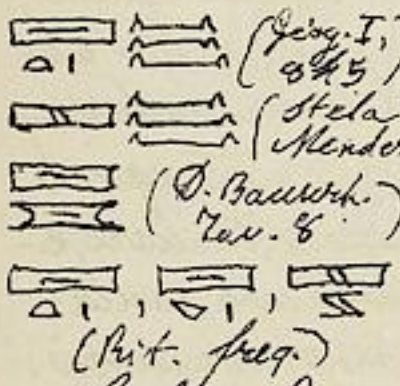
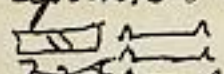

s', varianti di uno stesso segno alfabetico.

2) — s'e, equiv. al seg.


(Peog. I, 345) (Stela Mendes) (O. Bauerk. Tav. 8) (Brit. preg.)

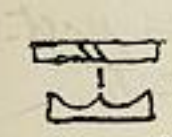
s'e, g. m., WHI, WH=EI, WHIE, lacus, cisterna, canalis, puteus; bacino, serbatoio, lago, pozzo, cisterna; fluvius. — È in generale qualunque recipiente o serbatoio d'acqua.


s'e-ur (Stela di Mendes), il grande serbatoio, designazione del Nilo, verosimilmente nella sua piena.

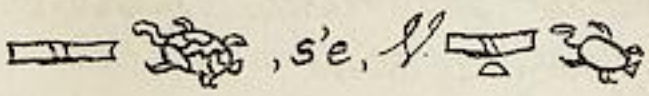
2) — I tre ultimi gruppi significano anche: ogni spazio o superficie chiusa circoscritta; — ed anche

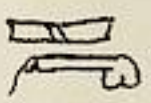
3) — g. f., termine, confine.

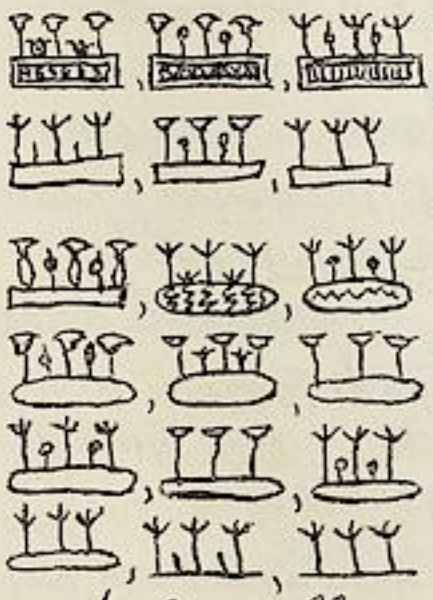
4) — (Masp.) l'Ouadi degli arabi odierni.


, s'e (Masp., Trans. 1880,26), forse equiv. al prec., alt. 2, e quindi: il tratto di terreno immediatamente circostante ad un pozzo, cioè un Wadi; — pozzo funerario.

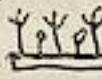
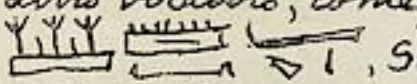
(Brit. 99,21), invece di s'ta (B.).

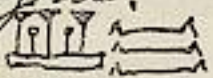

, s'e,
st

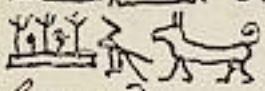

, s'e (D. Z. T. II, 41, 6), il phallus?

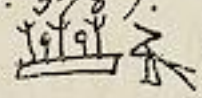

s'a (b. e. s'e), varianti di uno stesso segno alfabetico.

2) — Terra inondata; terreno o paese basso, umido, paludoso acconcio soprattutto alla caccia degli uccelli, a cagione delle sue folte macchie di canne, di giunchi, di alghe, ecc.; — e quindi palude, padule, maremma, marais, pantano, stagno; — vivaio di papiri.

3) — Equiv. a 
s'a (B. A. T. 60,1), specialmente in legame con un altro vocabolo, come 
s'a-menh (Deud. Mar.) la vigna.

4) — Equiv. a 
s'a.

5) — Equiv. a 
s'a (Champoll. Mon. pl. 378).

6) — Equiv. a 
s'a.

s'a, vigneto, vigna, vigneto, l'Weinberg, per lo più posto in alto e difeso da siepi

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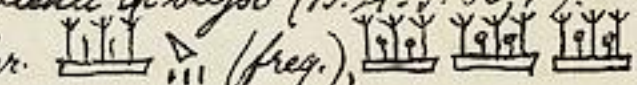
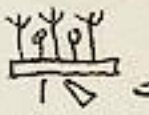
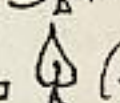
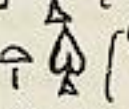
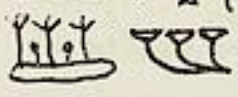
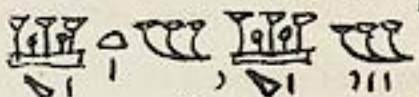
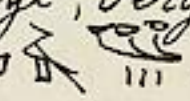
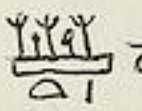
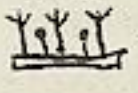
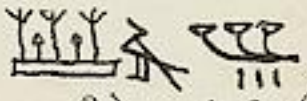
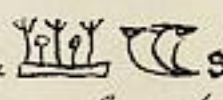
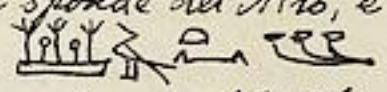
e da mare i più spesso provviste di torri. Freq. usato in opposiz. a laghi, stagni, giacenti in basso (B. H. 7. 60, 1) plur.  (freq.), (Tomba a Gurnah).

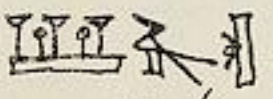
  (Dend.)  (B. H. 7. 103)  (Pring. 2. Scioff. 83)  (Journ. As. 1883, 12 e 15) s'a, in connes. col preced.; vite, ceppo di vite; — pampino, sermento o pianta di vite. — Grappoli d'uva, uva. — (Masp. Journ. As. l. c.) feuillage, verger.

2) — V.  s'a, al. 2.

 o, , (Edfu)  (Dend. Mar.) s'a, deriv. dal prec.; il vino.

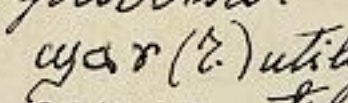
 s'a, equiv. a  s'a.

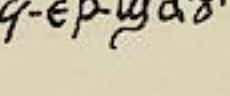
2) — (E.) herba olens. — Secondo Brugsch, piuttosto nome di una pianta crescente sulle sponde del Nilo, e forse identica con  s'atn, una specie di pianticella od erba.

 s'a. Il significato proprio di questo verbo non fu ancora determinato esattamente. Comunemente signif.: provvedere, disporre, ordinare, far disporre, assegnare, stabilire; — provvedimento, disposizione.

2) — (V. Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 240; 1878, 336 e seg.) prevedere, predisporre, prestabilire, prefissare, predestinare, destinare; fissare od attribuire un destino.

3) — Il sost. corrisp.: destino, sorte, fato, provvidenza, predestinazione.

 (Stel. C, 55. Louvre, 13 e 14) destinar destini, sortir le sorti.

— Anche equiv. a  s'aï.

4) — In connes. coll'all. prec.; ciò che fatalmente arriva ad ognuno al termine della sua esistenza, cioè: la morte. — E quindi (Chab.) morire, sparire, perdersi, essere immolato (V. s'aï).

5) — Il buon successo, risultato; utilità, utile, profitto, vantaggio, guadagno; fertilità, fecondità. — La speranza colmata e compita, ciò che corrisponde alla provvidenza. — Usufrutto, interesse.

— I verbi corrisp.; guadagnare, arricchirsi; ecc.

— Gli aggett. corrisp.: fertile, fecondo, fruttifero, utile, profittevole, giovevole, buono, opportuno, conveniente, ordinato; provvisto.

ꜣyꜣr (T.) utilitas; p-ꜣyꜣr (M.), ꜥp-ꜣyꜣr, utile, fertile esse; decere, decens esse; ꜥq-ꜥp-ꜣyꜣr (T. M.)

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χαλὸς, pulcher, honestus; — πιw' esser utile, giovevole, portare il frutto; πiiw giovevole.

(P. di Bol. I, l. 51 e 121; Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, p. 75 e 112) letter. che amano i guadagni su me, cioè: che pretendono, che vorrebbero arricchirsi a mie spese.

(dr. IV, 9, 1; 16, 2; 17, 6; Sall. III, 5, 11) ad usum, in usum, a profitto di, per uso di, per..

6) — (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 150) aver l'abitudine di..., far sempre, frequentemente od assiduamente l'azione indicata da un verbo seguente; — e quindi ausiliare di questo verbo e formativo di un tempo corrispondente al tempo copto in uso.

(P. di Bol. I, l. 156 e seg.) io mi rifugio sempre (ib. 126), forse che Tahuti dimenticherà qualcuno che egli ha favorito fino adesso?

(P. Rhind. l. 5) (Beni-Hasn.) s'a, Brugsch lo fa equivol. al prec. all. 5. — (Chab., Z. 1873, 136) generazione maschile, creatura maschile; in opposiz. a rnn. V. però su questa opposiz. all'art. s'ā. — Il 2° gruppo trovasi anche come equiv. a s'a.

(Z. 1866, 21) s'a, la stagione dell'inondazione, la stagione in cui il Nilo suole ingrossare ed inondare la contrada, il periodo dell'inondazione, la prima tetramenia dell'anno. Si potrebbe anche riferire a s'a, e tradurre la stagione della vendemmia o della vite. Questa stagione corrispondeva, nell'anno normale sotiaco, all'intervallo dal 20 Luglio al 16 Novembre. — V. sotto ab i nomi dei quattro mesi di questa stagione.

e, sa, (E.) pellis? — Nel l. c. si parla del s'a di un cane.

s'a (Z. 1875, 12), artiglio, unghia o zampa di uccello.

2) — Palmo, spanna (forse in affinità con πτiw, ḥbw, distendere, stendere, allungare, dilatare, allargare), parte del braccio o cubito egizio: si distingueva in grande spanna e piccola spanna (V. sotto mḥ).

3) — I due ultimi sono anche equiv. al seg.

, s'a (Z. 1875, 12), propr. una terra distesa, πτiw pianura, campagna piana, rasa; campo

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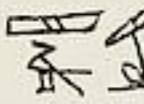
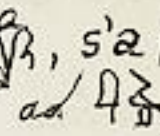
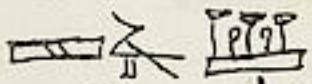
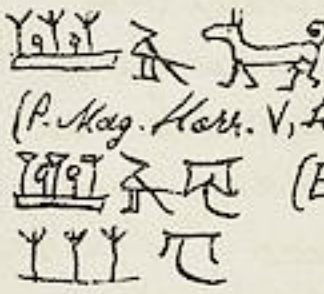
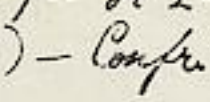
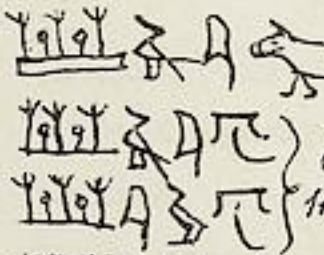
(dal prec. ⲧⲥⲓⲱ); — designazione comune della grande pianura della Mesopotamia.

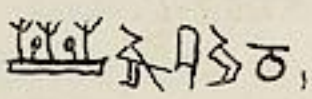
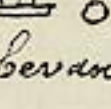
 , s'a (D. H. J. 19, 30), identico ad  àas', chiamare, invocare, invitare a, ecc.

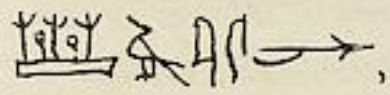
 , s'a (Inscr. Beni H. 4, 40) Var. ant. di s'a, all. 2, stagno.

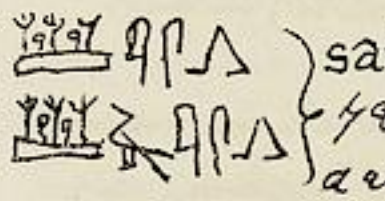
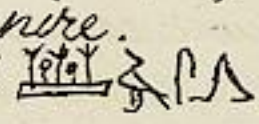
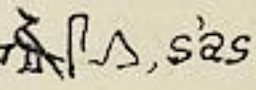

(P. Mag. Harr. V, 4) (E.)
s'a, una specie particolare di cane, opp. un animale simile al cane.
In Champ. Not. Descr. 428, N. 20 ha questo nome la figura qui disegnata.

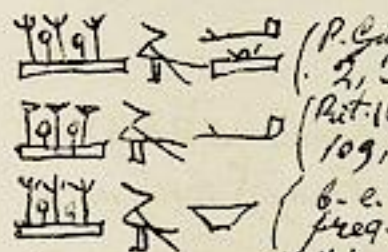
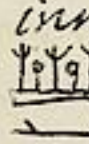
2) — Il 2° ed il 3° anche equiv. al seg.
3) — Confr.  as'.


(Champ. Dict.) (Sall. II, 5, 7)
s'aà, s'aàu, porco, maiale. Rit. 112, 5
ⲉⲩⲱ (S. A., T) sus, scrofa; ⲉⲩⲁϩ (ϥⲛ) porci.
— Leuth è di opinione che questo vocabolo potrebbe esser affine con fallo, menzogna, falsità, empietà, a cagione dell'impurità dell'animale dal vocabolo egizio designato.

 , s'aàu (P. Med. 4, 3), una bevanda, la cui natura non è ancora determinata. — Forse identico od affine a  s'a, vino. Confr. ⲥⲏⲧ, bevanda, vino.

 , s'aàs (Rit. 125, 57), g. m., una parte speciale della porta egizia: la toppa? (Birch) the Lock, (Pierr.) la clé. — Confr. ⲥⲧⲓⲥⲧⲣ stipite.


saàs (Rit. 32, 4; 46, 1; 48, 30, ecc.), affrettarsi a venire, venire in fretta, correre; percorrere, attraversare, passar oltre, passare, varcare, seguire; avanzarsi; venire.
V.  e  , s'as.


(P. Guâd. 2, 3) (Rit. 164, 7; 109, 9) (6. e. freq.) (Rit. 17, 1 e 2; 126, f; 63, 6)
s'aā, cominciare, principiare, intraprendere, cominciare con (ⲇ). — Principio. — Primo. — Da prima, prima, innanzitutto.
 , Σαχπηρις, il primo generato.
, far da prima, fare prima.
Confr. ⲩⲥ nei composti ⲡⲩⲁⲥⲱⲛⲧ prima creatio, ⲡⲩⲁⲙⲓⲥⲉ primogenitus.

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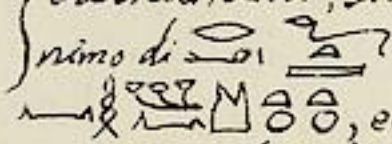
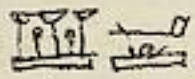
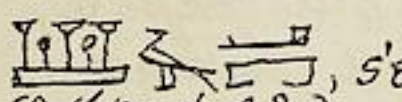
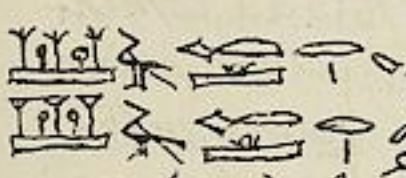
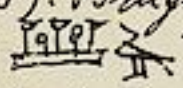
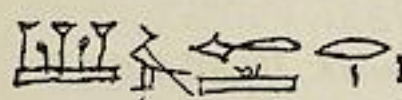
2)— usa, usque, usque ad, ad; sino a, nelle freq. formole sino all'eternità, eternamente; sino a nomo di  , ecc. —  .... (Chab.) depuis ...; da, dacchè, dopochè, da quando.
3) — Equiv. al seg.

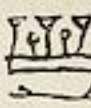
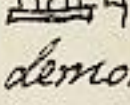
, s'aā (Z. 1664, 39), ugc, centum, il numero cento, 100; — onde

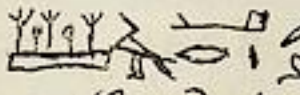
, s'aā, stoffa il cui filo era composto di cento fili torti insieme.

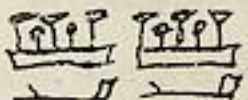
 (P. Matem. di Londra), s'aā, g.m. (Z. 1874, 148), volume, capacità. — (Pisenk., Z. 1875, 28) spazio; — casa, granaio, magazzino di frutti.

 (Chab) } s'aāar (P. Bologna N. 1094, 2, 5). Brugsch lo ritiene un a var di  s'āar (V.). — (Chab., P. Mag., p. 126) mascella. Ambedue le interpretazioni hanno ancor bisogno di più valide conferme. Confr. tuttavia demot. s'āl, copto ugaλer, ebr. שֵׁן, dente.

 , s'aār (P. Amherst, IV, 3), ident. a שַׁעַר, entrata, porta (del campo, della città, della fortezza, del tempio); — e nello stesso tempo, secondo le idee degli Orientali, tribunale, palazzo di giustizia, sala d'udienza del tribunale.
— Chab. tradisce prigione. Confr. בֵּית הַסֹּהַר, אֲסִיר, סֹהַר, carcere, prigione, torrione.

 s'āāī (Champ. Not. descr. 688), (Brug.) colui che accorda benedizioni, prosperità e un avvenire pieno di speranze (confr.  s'āī), quasi l'Agathodemon. — Quindi frequente designazione (specialmente nelle invocazioni) di un dio o re benefico. — Onde è che nel P. Rhind è tradotto per hon-f, Sua Maestà.

 , s'aār (D. H. T. 4, 42), (Brug.) promessa, impegno. Confr. ugapw, ugapo (M.), praecepit, vovit, promisit.
— (De Roug., Athanase etc. 10) sortilegio.

 , s'aās'aā (A. Baillet. Rec. de trav. III, 39), passeggio, bastione, boulevard, stradone; — terrazzo, spianato.
— V. s'as'a-t.

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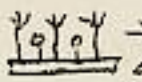
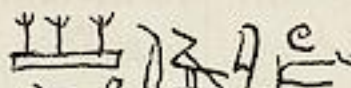
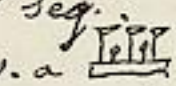
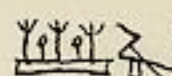
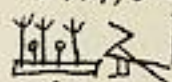
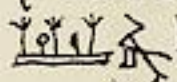
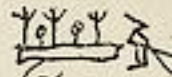
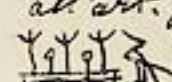
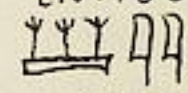
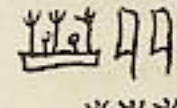
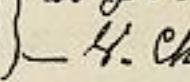
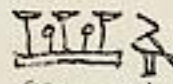
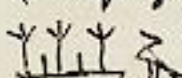
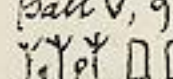
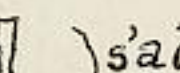
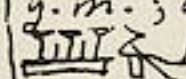
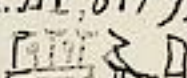
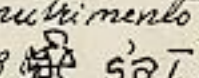
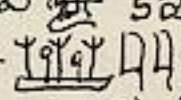
 , s'āā-t (Stel. C, 103, Louvre), Pierr. trad. citta, צִדָּה.

 , s'āātaāu (Chab. P. Mag. 121), una parte determinata di una nave, che Chab. trad. finestra, dal copto ⲩⲁⲧⲥ.
— Lauth penserebbe a שׁוּת, שִׁית, spino, vepre, siepe di spine; — oppure a שִׁיט, pianticino, pianticella, verga, bacchetta, זָיִת idem, ramicello.

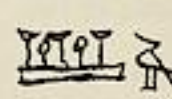
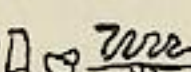
, s'aī (An. III, 6, ult.; 8, 6), equiv. al seg.
2) — Equiv. a  s'aī
3) — (Champ. Not. descr. 428, N. 20) equiv. a s'a.

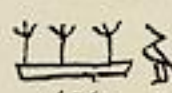
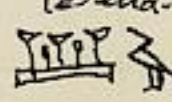
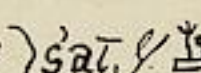



s'aī, sost., g.m., equiv. al prec. (Masp. Journ. As. 6ª 7, 246; 1878, 336 e seg.), sorte, destino, ecc.; specialm. cattivo destino, funesta sorte; — e quindi: morte, sparizione, perdita, immolazione; — (Chabas) anche verbo: morire, sparire, perdersi, essere immolato.
— (Masp.) achèvement de son sort.





s'aī, deriv. dai prec.; il Destino, il Fato, divinità frequentemente associata alla dea  , la Fortuna. — V. Chab. all'art.




s'aī, equivalente a  s'a in tutti i suoi significati; ma più freq. come sost., g.m.; onde il plur.  (Ebers I, 12, a, 1; b, 9), ed anche  (P. d'I. II, 42, col. 10), utile, profitto, usufrutto, interessi, provviste; — forse anche per la produzione e pel nutrimento di altri (confr.  s'aī).
— Caus.  s-s'aī (Brug. Mon. IV, 1, a, 6), (Grèb., Mél. l.c.) fare un destino.

, s'aī (Journ. As. 1880, 399), equiv. al prec..
— (Bergm., Buch v. Dendera d. Ew., p. 46) equiv. al seg.

 , s'aī (Bergm. l.c. prec., p. 25), in connes. coi prec., e var. di  saāī.



s'aī, v.  s'a; dl 1° relativamente alla produzione,

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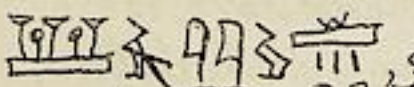
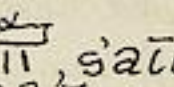
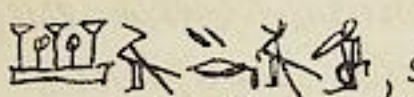
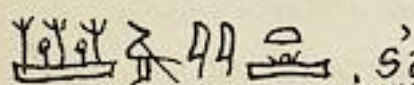
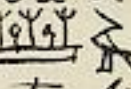
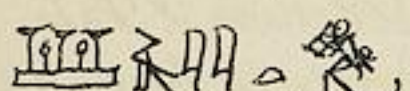
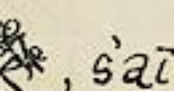
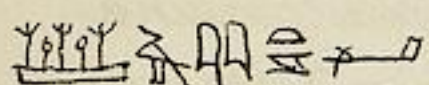
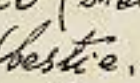
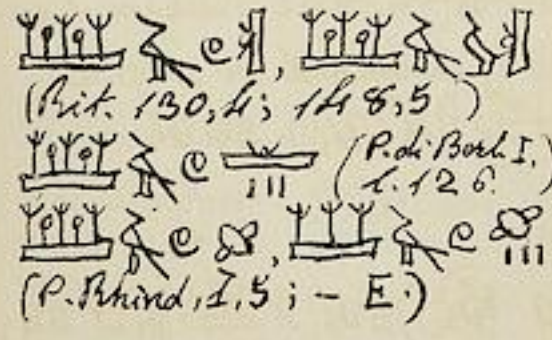
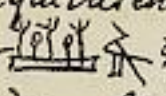
 , s'aīu, forma plur. di  s'aī (V.).

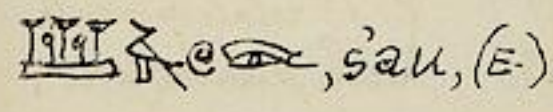
 , s'airti (Chab. P. Mag. 6,1) far voti.

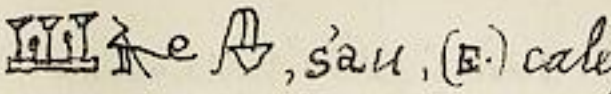
 , s'a-īt (An. V, 14,2), sostant. equiv. a  s'a (V.); provvedimento, disposizione, predestinazione, ecc.

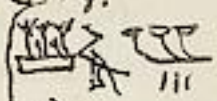
 , s'aīt, g.m. (Rec. I, 28, 10); V.  s'aī. 2) — Equiv. al seg.

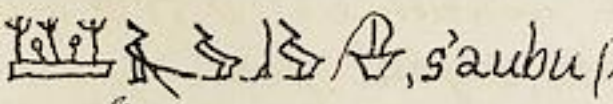
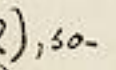
 , s'aīt (Stela Apis N. 459), abbattere (bestie, uomini, ed anche alberi), uccidere, ammazzare, accoppare. 2) — Forse var. del prec.. 3) — od anche equiv. a  . — Confr. ממי ammaccare; שמי, שמיה, devastazione, distruzione, rovina.

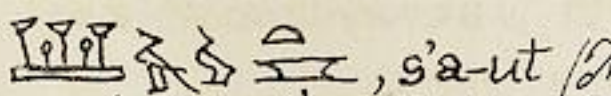
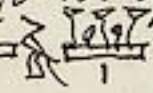

s'au, sost. equivalente a  s'a, all. 5.
(P. Rhind, I, 5; — E.)

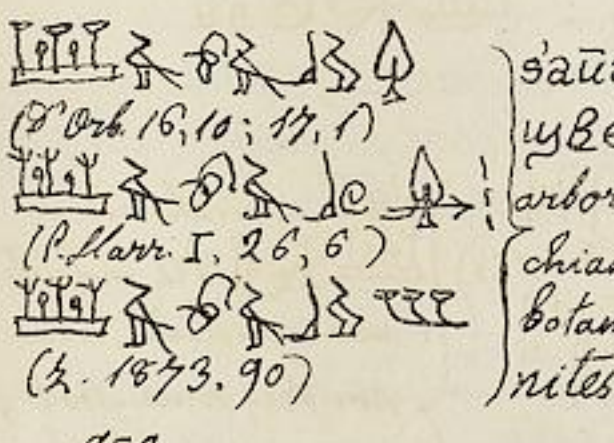
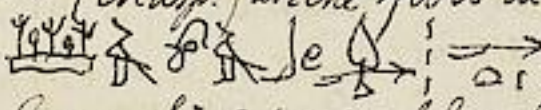
 , s'au, (E.) morbus oculorum.

 , s'au, (E.) calefacere.

(An. IV, 8, 11; Sall. II, 5, 7)
(J. de Rouge', Edf. 49, V)
s'au, s'aù, s'au-īt-u, V.  s'a.

 , s'aubu (Rit. 147, 15), fiamma, vampa, Confr. עבב, arabo  , avvampare, ardere, accendere; עֲבָבִית fiamma, vampa, scintilla.

 , s'a-ut (Inscr. Sepi I, 454), stagno? V.  s'a.


(S'Orb. 16, 10; 17, 1)
(P. Harr. I, 26, 6)
(L. 1873, 90)
s'aūabu, ugoe, ugbe, persea arbor, l'albero chiamato dai botanici Balanites aegyptiaca.
— (Masp.) anche fiori di persea.
 (Harris a), legno di persea, del qual legno si eseguivano statue.

, s'aūab-t (L. 1862, 90, Birch), il fico del persea, il frutto dell'albero prec..

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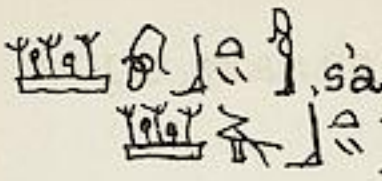
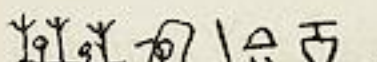
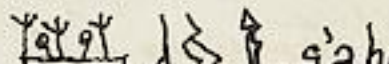
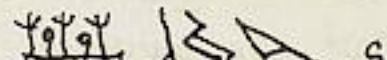

, s'aūabti, *variante di* s'abti.

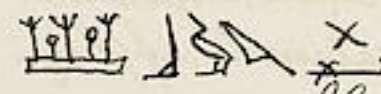

, s'aūab-ti (*Inv. stat.*), *anfora, brocca, vaso;* קַנְקַן, *coppa, bacino, vaso, nappo;* צַלּוֹחִית, *orciuolo, ampolla, fiasco, fiala.*

s'ab, s'abu, *pl.* s'b.

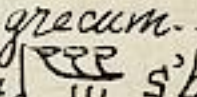

, s'abu, *pl.* s'abti.

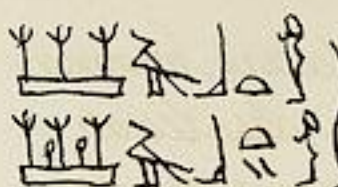
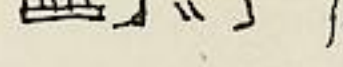
, s'abu, *pl.*

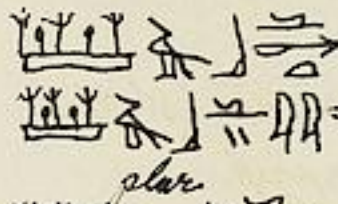

, s'abu, *Var. di* s'b *e di* xb.


, s'abu, *deriv. dal prec.; un blocco di pietra da sgrossare, da squadrare.*

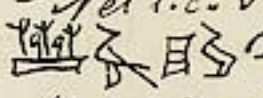
(*Z.* 1873, 90) (E.) (*Inscr. Leta*, 3) (*Inscr. Bepi I*, 367) (*ib.* 373)
s'abu, s'ab-t, *Naville (l. l. c.) considera il 1° gruppo come una variante di* s'aūabu.

— Il 2° gruppo è da Stern (E) identificato con ⲩⲥⲱⲃⲉ *foenum graecum. — Brugsch lo fa ident. a*  s'b. *— Masp. traduce i tre ultimi: fiori di persea.*

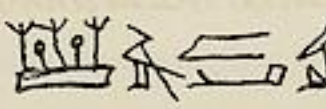

s'ab-t, s'ab-ti (*Z.* 1864, 28), *statuetta, figurina funeraria.* *V.*  us'bti.


s'abd-t, *canna, bastone, mazza, bacchetta, verga. Era l'arma e l'insegna degli uomini di scorta, degli uscieri e dei cursori del fisco dell'antico Egitto.*
ⲯⲃⲱⲧ (*M. B.*, 111) *bacchus;* שַׁבֶּט, *bastone, verga, scettro, bacchetta; penna, stilo dello scriba.*

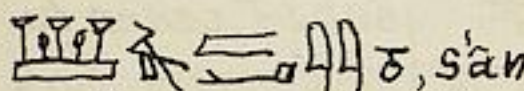
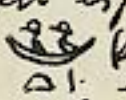
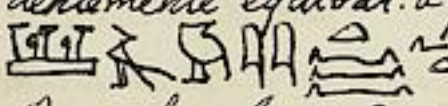
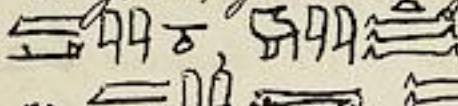
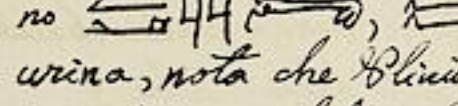
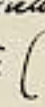
, s'apu (*An.* IV, 12, 3), (*Brugsch*) *inclinarsi, inchinarsi, abbassarsi. Confr.* שָׁפַל *esser depresso, abbattuto; abbassarsi, umiliarsi; umile, basso.*

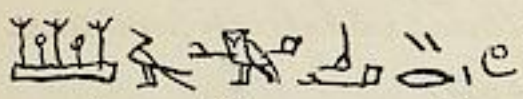
— Nel l. c. v'ha la frase  *che Masp. (Gear. e'p. 33) trad.: dodeliner du cou; (Goodw., Cambr. Essay, 1858, 253) to play (?) and to be behind hand (?).*

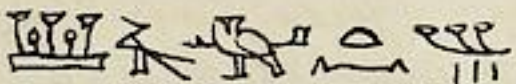
— Lauth confr. s'apu con ⲯⲃⲱ, ⲯⲫⲱ, *fabula, facetia, come più conveniente interpretazione del passo citato, e indinerebbe a riferire lo stesso s'apu all'ebr.* שָׁפַף *involgere, sorprendere.*

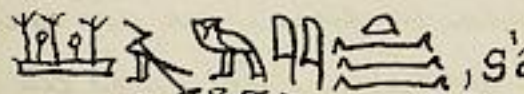
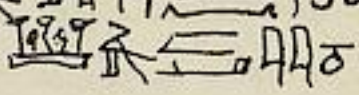

, s'amā (*An.* IV, 11, 8;

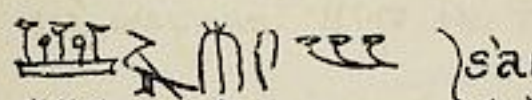
v.6,1), ugeml, desiderare, bramare, volere, disiare, desiderar vivamente, agognare; aver desiderio, bramor.

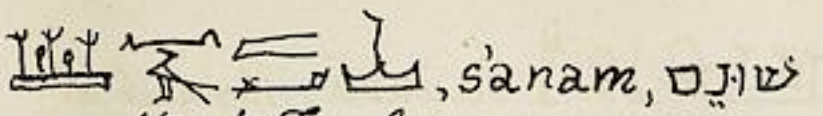
 , s'amāī (P. Med. Berl. 15,9,10) nell'espref. s'amāī  che è evidentemente equival. a quest'altra (E.)  .
— Brugsch, osservando i gruppi  , che rammentano  , nota che Plinio narra che i gualcherai o folloni ( e varr) si servivano di una miscela di acqua e urina per fregare e strofinare e lavare i panni portati.

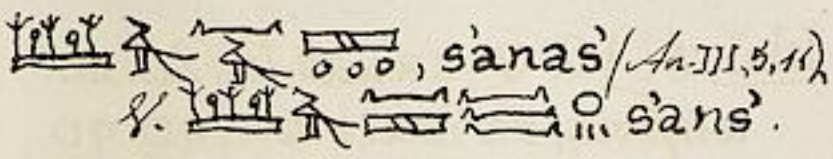
 , s'amābā-iru (L. 1879,29), nome proprio di uomo. Erman lo assimila a שמ-בעל od a שמואל.

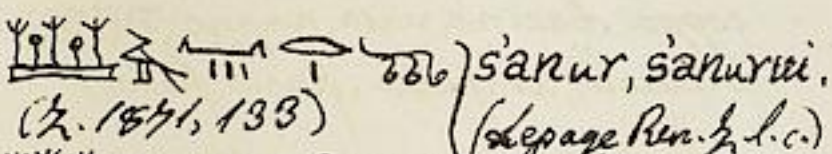
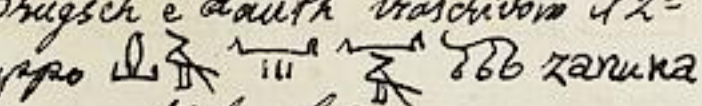
 , s'amāten (P. Harr. I, 19,12), specie di frutto.

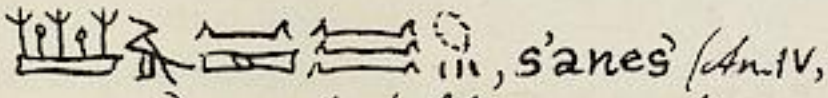
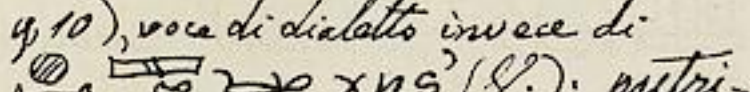
 , s'am-it (E.). v.  s'amāī.

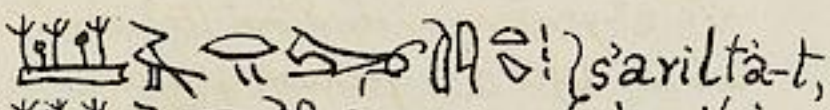
 s'ames, s'amestu (E), nome di una pianta medicinale.

 , s'anam, שונם città d'Issachar.

 , s'anas' (An. III, 5,11) v. s'ans'.

 s'anur, s'anurui. (Lepage Ren. 2, l.c.) Bristle, setola, pelo.
— (Chab., Voy.) hérissé.
Confr. ebr. שְׂעָר, cald. שְׂעַר, pelo, capelli, chioma.
— Brugsch e Lauth trascrivono il 2° gruppo  zanura (v. a questo fonetico).
Confr שָׂעַר aver orrore, שְׂעָר orribile, orrendo, שָׂרַר esser avverso, contrario, nemico. צוּר, צָרַר, metter in distretta, esser nemico, angustiare, opprimere; צָר calamità, afflizione, angoscia.

 , s'anes' (An. IV, 9,10), voce di dialetto invece di  xns' (v.); putridume, fetore, sozzura, ecc. — infetto,
ugnow, צוֹאָה puzza, fetore, infezione.

 s'arilta-t, s'arità.
Così legge Lauth i gruppi che Chab. legge s'atilta e s'atità (v.).

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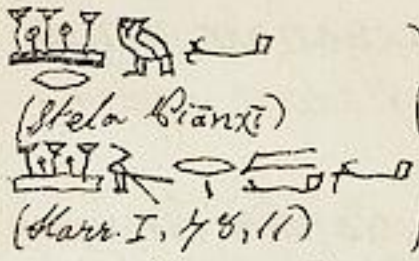
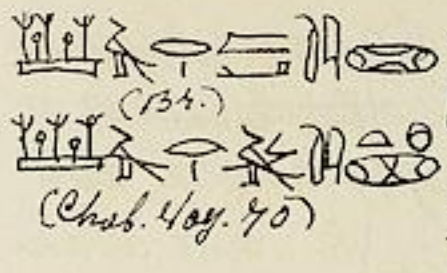

(Stela Bianchi)
(Karn. I, 78, 1)

s'arem, s'armā, ugελεμ, ϩלשׁ, evaginare; tirare, cavar fuori, sguainare, estrarre, fare uscire, torre, levare, sfoderare.
2) — V. il seg.

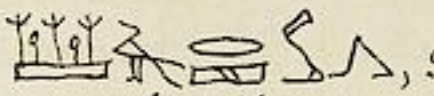
, s'armā (Chab. Rochem. 72) riposare, mettersi in riposo. — Posare, riposare intatto, illeso.
□שׁלי aver pace, rappacificarsi; □שׁלו pace; □שׁלי compiuto, perfetto, intiero, sano e salvo.

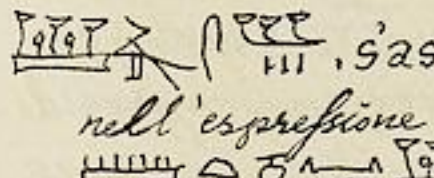
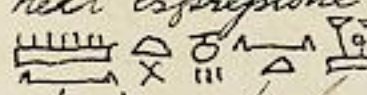
(Chab. Ant. hist. 241)
(B. A. T. 14)
(Karn. I, 42, 4)
(Med. Abu)
(Peš. II. N. 174)

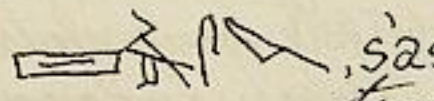
s'armā, identico all'ebr. □שׁלי, assiro salmu, s'alom (Sef.), arab. سلم, salutare, augurare salute e felicità, fare auguri di felicità. — Ringraziare, render grazie, esprimere il ringraziamento con un segno esterno, presentare umilmente i suoi ringraziamenti, i suoi rispetti. Attestare la sua sottomessione ringraziando, prestare omaggio a... — Saluto, rispetto, omaggio, inchino, riverenza, ringraziamento.


(134.)
(Chab. Voy. 70)

s'armātà oppure s'armatà-t (An. I. 17, 5), designa i viveri che si davano come imposte di contribuzione o di multe, o come retribuzione. Le contribuzioni in natura le quali, sebbene imposte, avevano tuttavia il nome di offerte, doni.
Confr. il prec. e l'ebr. שׁלם, שׁלמה, שׁלמים, costr. שׁלמי, retribuzione, ricompensa; contribuzione, multa, punizione.


, s'ares' (An. I, 15, 5), affrettarsi, aver fretta; rifugiarsi, affrettarsi a, correre a, recarsi in fretta a. — Rapido, svelto, lesto, spedito, frettoloso, premuroso.
Secondo Brugsch, derivato da un radicale s'ar o s'er, che si è conservato nel copto ϣερ (εβολ) effugere.


, s'as (P. Med. Berl. 9, 8), nell'espressione

mnt-s'as, che forse forma un solo vocabolo per designare una pianta speciale.


, s'as (E), fendere? tagliare?

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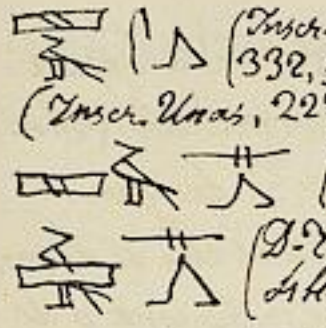
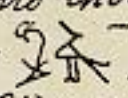
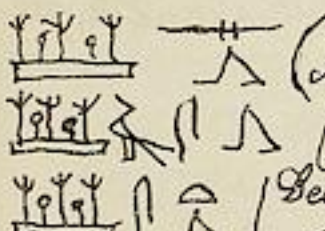

(Inscr. Sepi I, 332, 5/6) (Inscr. Unas, 223) (Brug.) (D.-R. I. 44, 14)

s'as, voce del dialetto invece di  (K.), ⲥⲁⲥⲉ, avanzarsi, avvicinarsi in fretta, rapidamente, velocemente; accorrere; affrettarsi ad avvicinarsi, a venire.
2)— (Inscr. Sepi I, 332) percorrere.
V. il seg.


(Stel. Metter.) (Chab.) (Benfan. II, 142, c)

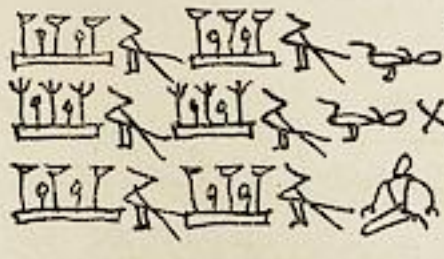
s'as, forse equival. al prec.; viaggiare, correre, camminare, percorrere, attraversare, passare, passare davanti.
— Sinon. di sūa.
— (Chab.) far avanzare, spingere avanti.
— Equiv. al seg.?

(P. 1871, 65) (Dūm., Edfu) (Harr. I, 79, 3)

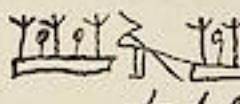
s'as', s'as'a, ⲩⲥⲁⲩ, ⲩⲥⲟⲩ, dispergere, dissipare, aspergere, ⲧⲥⲓⲧ; — coprir di... — (Z. l. c.) seguire. — Forse equiv. al prec.?

(Bend. Mar.) (P. 2. T. II, 2, 11) (ib. 13, 7)

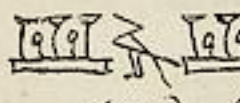
s'as, s'as'a, ⲱⲱⲥ, ⲥⲁ, fondare, gettare le fondamenta, stabilire il fondamento, fabbricare, edificare, costruire, innalzare, erigere; — fortificare, afsodare, affermare, rafforzare.
2)— Far giusto, diritto; ⲩⲥⲁⲩ, ⲩⲥⲟⲩ, aequare, parem reddere; ⲩⲥⲏⲩ, aequale, rectum, par esse.

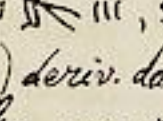


s'as'a (Chab. Mél. III, 188), g. m., ⲩⲥⲟⲩ, ignominia, abjectio, turpitudo; ⲩⲥⲁⲩⲓ (M.) amaritudo.
2)— Equiv. al seg..



s'as'a (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; scellerato, infame.



s'as'a (P. Med. 9, 10; 10, 2), (E) deriv. dal seg.; focacce di uva passa compressa.
— Nel P. Harr. I, 44, a, 15, si trova il gruppo  s'as'a, che Brug. trad.: palle di cristallo o di vetro.
— Forse è equiv. al seg., o frutto della pianta seg..

plur.

s'as'a (P. Med. Eb. 9, 12; 10, 2), uva passa? zibibbo?
— oppure ident. a ⲩⲥⲁⲩⲓ (M., Π), myrtus?

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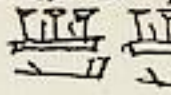
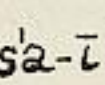
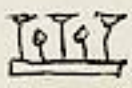
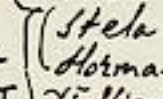
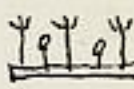
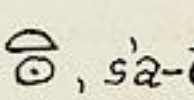
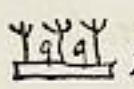
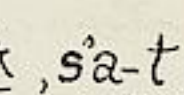
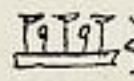
, s'as'ā (Del demot.), f.  s'āās'āā.

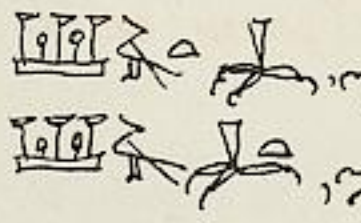
, s'as'a-īt, (E) guttur?
— (Brug.) secondo ogni apparenza, var. di dialetto invece di  e XX. ḫa ḫ, collum, cervix.

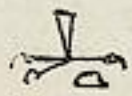
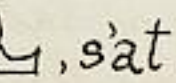
 , s'as'a-t (P. Bul. 1:3, 6, 5) s'as'a-ti, b. e. (Stela Hormaxi, Vien.) nicchia, nicchia di finestra; Varr. invece di  evarr. ss'd.
— f. anche s'āās'āā.

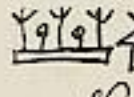
 , s'a-t, f.  s'a.

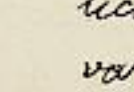
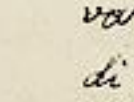
 , s'a-t (Stel. Metter.), cagna, femm. di  s'a (V.).

 , s'at, (E) intestinum quoddam, praecordia?
— Confr. ⲧⲱ̈, ⲧⲱ, mammella.

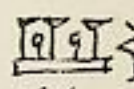
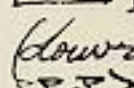
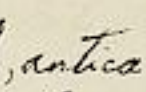
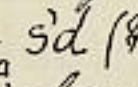
 s'a-t, f. s'a.

 , s'at, f.  s'a.

 , s'atābu (Chab., P. Mag., p. 133) museler; confr. con ⲩⲧⲟⲃ (B.), ⲩⲧⲟⲩ (M.), obturare os capistro; capistrum, camus, χηλός, ⲁⲥⲗⲟⲥ.

  s'atiltà-t, satità-t (An. I, 24, 3; 23, 3) secondo la lettura di Chabas (Lauth legge s'arilta-t e s'aritā, f.). Chab. (Voy.) trad. gouffre, précipice, abîme, barrière, gola, precipizio. Confr. ⲩⲕⲟⲗ (B., ⲡⲉ), ὀπή, foramen, hiatus, ocellus, specus, חַלּוֹן.
— Lauth riferisce anche a שְׁאֵרִית, שְׁרִית, resto, rimanente. Ma egli dà la sua lettura solamente come verosimile.

, s'a-tu (P. Med. 9, 11), ceppo di vite; f. s'a.

  s'ad, antica scrittura in vece della posteriore  s'd (f.); ⲩⲁⲧ, exscindere, secare, fendere, spaccare; — in particolare: fendere il suolo per scavare una tomba, un canale; e quindi: scavare una tomba od un canale (l. c.).
2) — Forse anche equivalente a  s'a-īt, all. 1.

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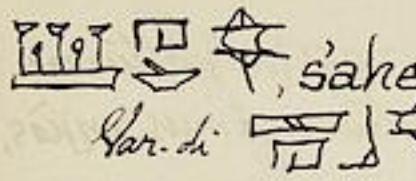
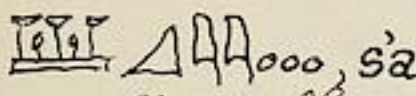
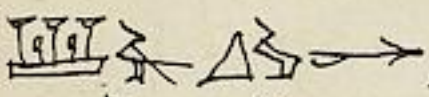
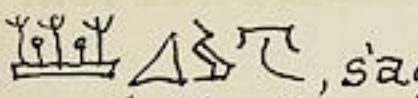
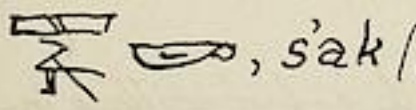
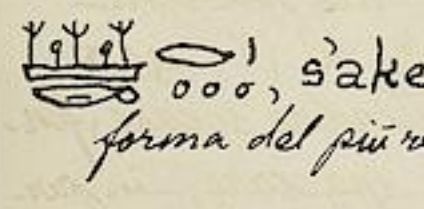
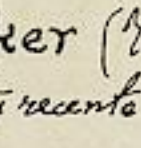
 , s'aheb (Sarc. Ramesside, Vien.), Var. di s'hb.

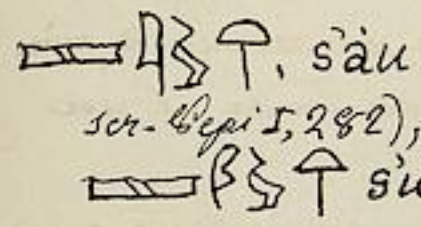
 , s'aqī (Stel. Piānkhi, verso, 36'). anello, orecchino, pendente; GAΣE, ἐνώτια, inaures; ΠΠ anello, orecchino, fibbia.

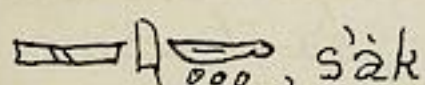
 , s'aqu (Harr. I, 13, 8), sembra un ornamento a forma di scanalature nelle colonne, che, come risulta dal l.c., poteva esser fatto di oro e di pietre preziose; — scanalatura in generale.

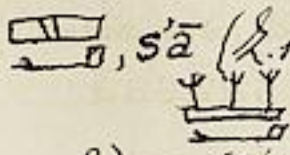
 , s'aqu (Rav. Stat.), ? Lauth riferisce a שׁוק, שׁקק, correre, scorrere qua e là, od a שׁוק gamba, coscia.

 , s'ak (Inscr. Sepi I, 369) ?.

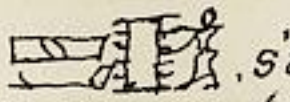
 , s'aker (Rav. Stat.), antica forma del più recente  sqr.

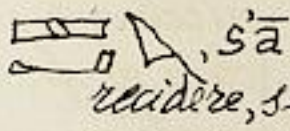
 , s'au (Inscr. Unas, 555; Inscr. Sepi I, 282), forma antiquata di s'u, ombra, ec. (V.).

 , s'ak (Inscr. Unas, 29), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. III, 183) boutons de la mamelle ou sur la mamelle.

 , s'ā (L. 1872, 9), Var. delle b. e. di s'aā.

2) — (Philae) equiv. al seg.

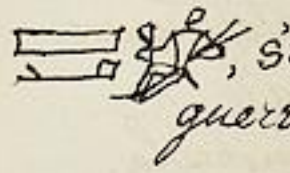
 . s'ā, costruire, fabbricare, edificare, creare, formare. — Formare per mezzo di taglio, d'intaglio, d'incisione. V. il seg.

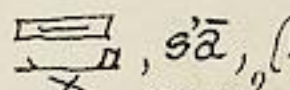
 , s'ā (D. I. I, 48, 86), tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare.

2) — sost.: taglio, fetta, ritaglio, sezione, segmento, pezzo. — Od anche: il tagliatore, il fendente, cioè il coltello, la spada.

USA, portio, fragmentum, truncus; USAUSA varia frusta, fragmenta. — (E.) sectio, ictus, plaga.

3) — (Chab.) immolare; immolazione, morte.

 , s'ā (a., Doppia Statua di Medamud), guerriero; verosim. deriv. dal prec.

 , s'ā, (E) petere? rogare? examinare?

(Rit. 63; 26,2; 28,4) (Abusimbel) (Denkm. III, 194, 11) (plur.) } s'ā, g. m., sabbia, sabbia della terra o della riva del mare, arena, USA (2. M.), USO (2.), Π; — grani di sabbia.

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2) — (Rit. 26,2; 28,4) cibi, vivande, *v.* s'ātt.

b.e. (Edfu) s'ā, g.m., equiv. al prec., all. 1. 2) — regione sabbiosa, terreno sabbioso. 3) — Suolo, pavimento, in generale.

(Rit. 23,2) (Rit. I, 22) , a. (Denkm. II, 7) s'ā, g.f. (plur. ,), trattato, libro, capitolo, lettera, scritto, scrittura, papiro. , il gran libro, il libro mastro. , scriba di lettere. (Liebl. N. 1344) particolari impiegati regi, cui era affidata (Stel. 1486; Bul.) (Liebl. N. 78) la redazione di scritture ufficiali. Essi avevano un mer, chiamato , capo o direttore degli affari regi di redazione. (Tomba delle piramidi, N. 75) capo redattore. (a.) (L. 1875, 118), biblioteca, archivio; onde , segretario d'archivio.

— *V.* anche sotto ḥtp.

, sā (Tuscr. Sepi I; 1, 25), (Mas.) perer, bucare, forare. Confr. il seg.

, s'ā, ḥtp (*v.*). s'ā opp. ḥotep? Noi li abbiamo messi al fonetico

s'āàu, s'āī, s'āi, *v.* s'ā.

(Rit. 140, 15; 142, 2h; 151, d; G, 1, var.) (Harr. I, 39, 8 eg; freq.) (E.), (Dend.) s'āī, *v.* il più freq. s'ātt. 2) — (Rit. 142, 24, 151, d) le sabbie, la sabbia, *v.* s'ā, all. 1.

, s'āī, *v.* s'ā.

, s'ā-īt (D. M. I. II, 35, b, 5). sost. corrisp. al prec.

(P. Med. Berl. 13, 12) (E.; Journ. As. 1883, 34) s'āīt, cibo, vivanda, alimento; (E.) cibus quidam seu puls; (Chab.) cibi, vivande offerte ai templi. Brugsch riferisce a ⲩⲱⲧⲉ, ⲩⲱⲧ, ⲩⲟⲧ, farinae subactae massa, e lo fa affine a s'zt, con eguale o simile significato; pasta. — Lo stesso vocabolo si trova equival. a s'āt, a bnr-t ed a dqu (τῶϑος, massa), e quindi: pane, focaccia e simile. — , (Chab.) cuocitore di vivande, cuoco.

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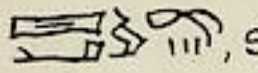
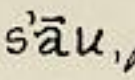
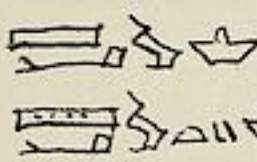
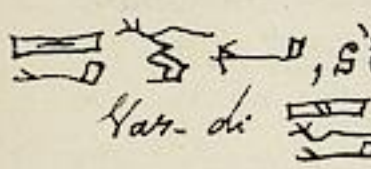
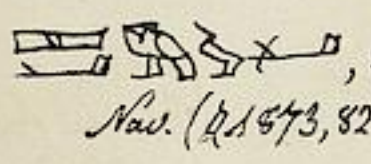
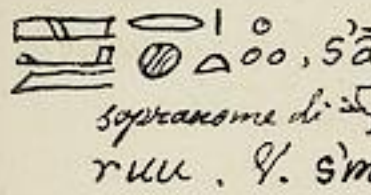
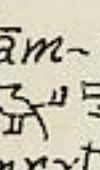
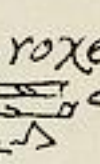
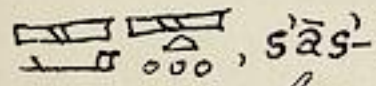
 , s'āu, plur. di  s'ā.

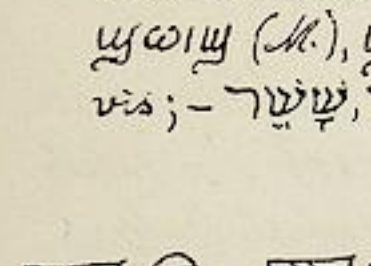
 (Denkm. II, 92) (Leyd. Mél. Rec. 10, 40) s'āu, s'āu-ti, V. s'āt.

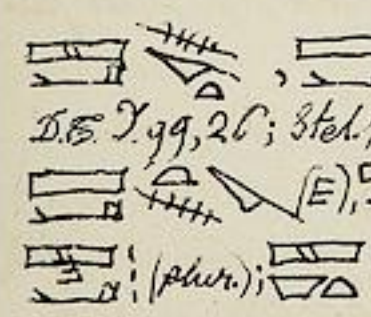
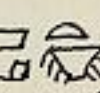
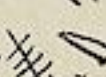
 , s'āfu (An. IV, 15, 9). (Brug.) Var. di s'fā.

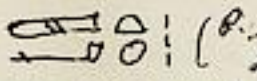
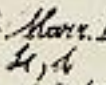
 , s'āmu (Rit. Nebseni), Nav. (Q 1573, 82) trad. ignot. ozner.

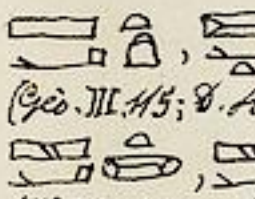
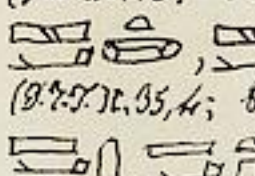
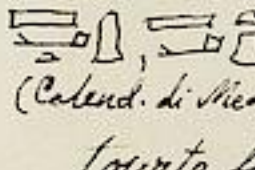
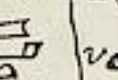
 , s'ām-roxet (Rec. IV, 87, 13), soprannome di   māsā-ruu. V. s'mrxt.

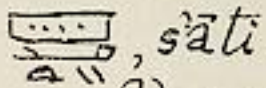
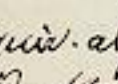
 , s'ās-t (Bün., Pl.) terra, polvere colorata, che adoperavasi come materia colorante; materia colorante in genere.
ⲥⲁⲟⲓⲥ (M.), ⲥⲁⲟⲉⲓⲥ (F.), ⲥⲁⲁⲩ, pulvis; - שָׁשֵׁר, שָׁשָׁר, minio, sinopia.

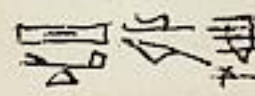
 s'ā-t (Rit. 129, 7 e varr.; Chab. Voy. 136 e seg.), V. s'ā.

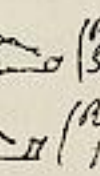
 s'ā-t, cost. di  s'ā. 2) - Verbo equiv. allo stesso s'ā, e quindi anche a  s'ād. — Chab. trad. ferite.

 (P. Mann. I. 4, 1) (E.; Stel. 39, Torino) s'ā-t, V.  s'ā. 2) - Il 2° e 3° nel ll. ca- sono equiv. al seg.

 (Cèd. III, 115; P. A. T. 35)  (P. T. T. I, 35, 4; Pianz. Vien.)  (Calend. di Med.-Ata) s'āt, una specie di focaccia o torta, che si potrebbe tradurre letter. col vocabolo tedesco equivl. Sand-Torte (confr. il prec.), che è la torte fondante dei francesi. - Torta succosa che si scioglie in bocca, una specie di sfogliata. - V.  s'āit.

 , s'āti, equiv. al prec..
2) - Nel P. Mytem. di Londra si trova questo vocabolo col significato, secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 34, nota), di spartimento, divisione, partage. V.  s'ā e s'ād.

 , s'ātd (Rit. Ab., Brit.), Var. del seg..

(Rit. frag.; Sall. II, 8, 1) (Roug. I. H. 157, 9) (Stele Metter.) s'ād, tronare, tagliare, recidere, segare, mozzare, tagliuzzare, fare a pezzi (con arma tagliente); - immolare. - Togliere, levare. (Edf.) (Rit. 71, 12) (Coffr. Clot Bey) Affine con  , , , (V.). ⲩⲉⲧ, ⲩⲁⲧ (F. M.), ⲩⲱⲧ (M.), ⲩⲉⲉⲧ,

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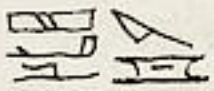
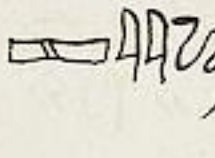
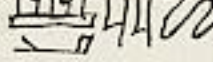
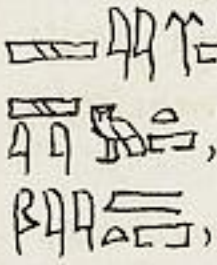
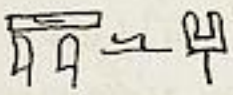
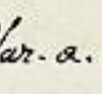
ⲥⲱⲱⲧ (P.M.), excindere, secare, amputare, concidere, abscindere; — ⲧⲓⲱ, ⲧⲧⲱ, distruggere, far strage; ⲟⲩⲓⲱ incidere, far taglio, lacerare, tagliare; ⲟⲩⲱⲱ ammaccare; ⲟⲩⲧⲱ scannare, macellare; ⲥⲟⲱ spezzare, fendere, spaccare.

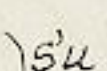
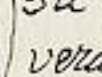
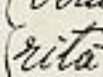
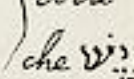
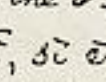
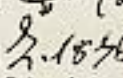
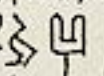
 , s'ād (Geog I, N. 739), il taglio del canale, parte del canale tagliata fuori. — ⲥⲏⲧ, canalis Nili, pars quae excinditur a Nilo.

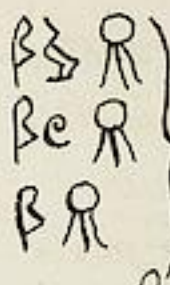
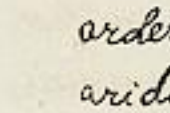
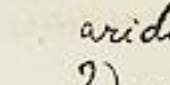
 , sī (Dict. geog. 1237), v.  , s'āī.

 , s'īm, s'īm-t. (P. 1675, 144), varr. del dialetto delle b.e. di xm-t.

 , s'īd, var. a. di  s'u.

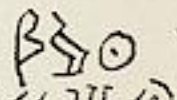
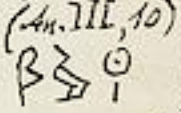
(Tusc. Pepi I, 311; ib. 306, 463; P. 1876, 77), s'u, avv.: certamente, veramente, sì, in verità; ⲱⲓ, ⲱⲓ, ed anche ⲱⲓⲓ ⲱⲓ, ⲁⲓ, è, vi è, è per verità, sì è.

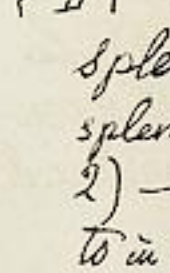
2) — Equiv. a  ,  ,  (Tusc. Pepi I, 306),  (Denkm. IV, 6, b; Sarc. Panhemis, Vienn.; P. 1876, 77; Tom. Pepi I, 311),  (P. 1876, 3), (P. 1870, 67), (Tusc. Pepi I, 463, 466),  ,  .

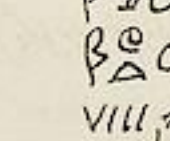
 s'u (P. 1878, 149), aver caldo, essere diseccato, seccato, inaridito, asciugato, asciutto, secco. Inoppos. a ūaz. fresco. — Seccare, torrefare, essere torrefatto; esser bruciante. — Ed i sost. corrisp.. ⲩⲟⲟⲣⲉ, ⲩⲟⲟⲟⲟⲣ (?), ⲩⲱⲱⲣⲓ, ⲩⲟⲣ=ⲱⲱⲣ (M.), arescere, aridum esse; siccus; exsiccari; ⲉⲕⲩⲟⲟⲣⲉ aridus.  esser o divenir secco, asciugarsi, seccarsi, inaridirsi; arido, secco;  ardere, esser arido, secco; ardore, arsura, aridità, siccità.

2) — Equiv. a s'u.

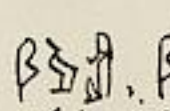
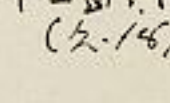
3) — Ombra, v. sotto 9b.

 (Tusc. Thras, 558),  (Rec. 2, 66) s'u, ombra. v. il prec., all. 3.

 s'u, Σῶς, il sole, il sole all'occidente, al tramonto, la luce solare. — Luce, chiarore, splendore (עזב divenir lucido, splendente; זֹהַר, splendore).

2) — aria, vento leggero e fresco; vento in generale; — e talora anche fresco, freschezza (Nav. P. 1882, 187).  (Tombe di Seti I e di Ramese III; Nav., Trans. VIII, 115) ventus ventris.

3) — Equiv. al seg..

 ,  , s'u, il dio Shu, figlio (P. 1671, 93)

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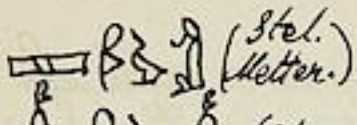
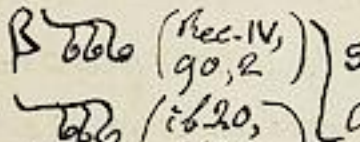
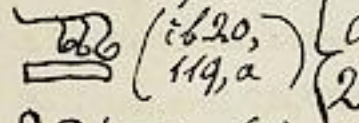
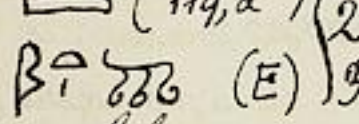

(Stel. Metter.)

(Champ.)
di Rā, il dio dell'aria: l'elemento Aria divinizzato.

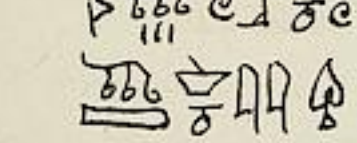
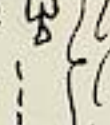
2) — Si trova anche impiegato per il prec..


(Rec. IV, 90, 2)

(i 620, 119, a)

(E)
s'u, capelli, lunghi capelli.

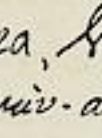
2) — peli degli animali.

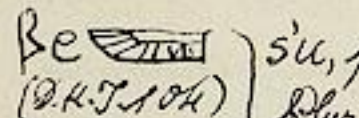
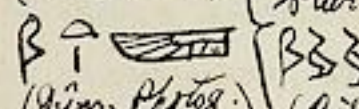
3) — lunghi filamenti, fibra.

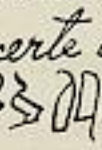
ЧНОУ (M.) comatum esse, promissos capillos habere; ЄЧЧНОУ comatus, longus comatus.


(Rec. l. c.) ЧООУ-ВЄNЄ (Z., π), filamentum seu fibra palmae; scorza, corteccia di palma, fibra di palma, Var. di  .

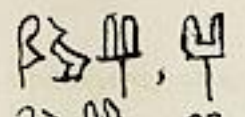
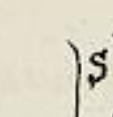
4) — Equiv. al seg..

5) — Equiv. a  s'u.

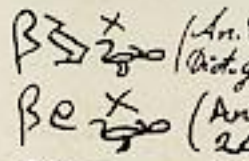
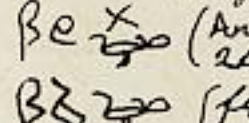
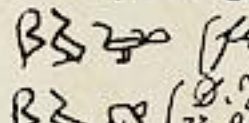
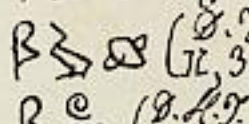
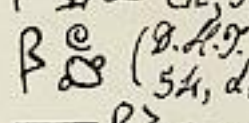
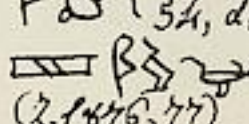
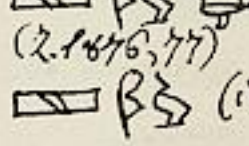
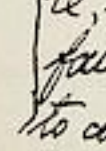

(P. L. J. 104)

(Dümm., Resultg. 26)
s'u, penna, piuma. Plur. (Z. 1870, 67) (Denkm. III, 234, a) (Birch, Dict. p. 560, 6) le penne di un uccello.

2) — Penna, piuma, ornamento sul capo di certe divinità; — per lo più al duale  (Var. al Rit. 17, 12), v. il seg..

3) — Ala, una lunga ala, pennacchio (Z. 1870, 26).

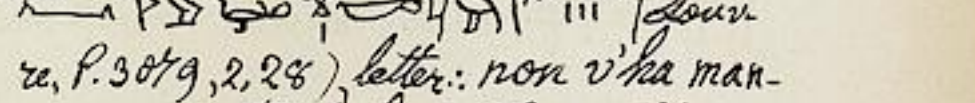

(Z. 1870, 64)
s'u, equiv. al prec. specialmente all. 2; duale  e varr., s'u-ti (P.).

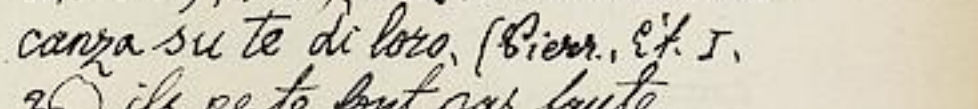
2) — Equiv. al prec., spec. all. 3.

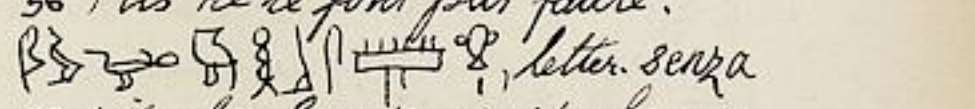

(An. IV, 11; Dict. géo. 405)

(An. V, 24, 6)

(freq.)

(P. 2. J. II, 33, 13)

(P. L. J. II, 54, d, 4)

(Z. 1876, 77)

(ib.)
s'u, vuotare; essere vuotato, privo di, vuoto di, privato di, vacuo. — Mancare, non avere, esser senza, difettare, deficere, to want, falloir, faire faute. Costruito con  () di ciò di cui si manca, si è privi, ecc.

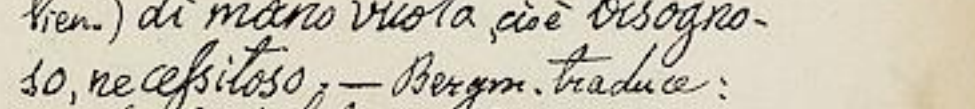
— Sost.: vuoto, mancanza, privazione, difetto; — prep. e cong.: senza, senza che.

ЧООЄ (M.), ЧООУ (Z.), evacuare, vacuum reddere; ЄТЧООУЄ (P.) inanis.


(Louvre, P. 3079, 2, 28), letter.: non v'ha mancanza su te di loro, (Pierr., E. f. I, 36) ils ne te font pas faute.

 , letter. senza coprire la faccia, signif.: franco, sincero.

 , s'u-dod (Sarc. Bankrist. Vien.) di mano vuota, cioè bisognoso, necessitoso, — Bergm. traduce: spossato, debole; ma Brugsch non ammette questa interpretazione.

 , s'u-àb (op.-hāt), v. il seguente, all. 2.

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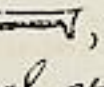
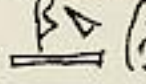
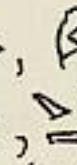
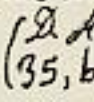
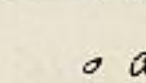
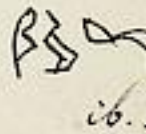
, s'u, esser paziente, aver pazienza, attendere pazientemente, sopportare, resistere, reggere a, tollerare, soffrire, ϰiv.
2) — Oppure s'u-ḥāt, mancante cuore (v. il prec.), cioè: cuore senza energia, che sopporta tutto senza opposizione; ⲥⲩⲙⲟⲩⲛϩⲏⲧ, sustinere, pati.

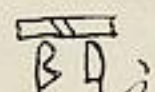
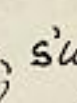
, s'u (Rec. I, 72, 3, l. 4), l'asino, il somaro: l'asinella; — asina, asina da latte.
Alcuni egittologi lo connettono al prec.; altri a , ⲥⲏⲟⲩ, comatus.

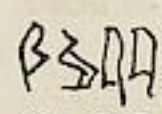
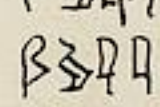
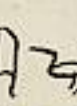
, s'u (D. E. T. I, 2, A. 3; Z. 1870, Taf. I, l. 13 e 14; Inscr. Sepi I, 463, 464), distendersi, estendersi, stendersi; allungarsi, espandersi, dilatarsi, allargarsi, crescere; — elevare, elevarsi (Sepi I, 463), sublime (ib. 464; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII). ⲩⲓⲁⲓ (M.), ⲩⲓϩ (M.), ⲩⲓⲁⲉⲓ, ⲩⲓⲉ (P.), produci, protendi, crescere; longitudo; ϥⲩⲓⲁⲓ longus. — ⲩⲱⲓ esser largo, ampio; ⲩⲁⲥ, onde ⲩⲁⲥⲧ stendere, distendere, distendersi.
2) — estensione, larghezza, altezza; riferito a certe dimensioni di costruzioni di templi.

, s'u (Harr. I, 44, 4 e 5), riferito al prec. od a  , e quindi: l'elevazione l'estensione, oppure il vano, lo spazio del cielo, il cielo, la regione dell'aria e delle nubi, il cielo delle nubi.

(D, 11, Louvre)

(D. E. T. II, 35, b, l. 15)
s'u, in connessione con  , significf.: l'espansione, lo stendimento, la grandezza, l'estensione, es. di una terra o di una regione (Z. 1876, 3).
2) — (De Roug. Chrest., p. 128), derivato da  ; lo spazio vuoto, cioè inutile, superfluo, che non si calcola nelle misurazioni di terreni.
3) — g. f. (P. l. c.), terreno o campo nudo, non coltivato, vuoto, incolto, infruttifero, il ψιλὸς τόπος o ψιλοτόπος dei papiri greci.
 luogo arido, regione arida, deserta.

 , s'u (Brit. 129, 5) [plur. ib. 100, 5], una lunga lista o striscia di bisso o di papiro, che serviva come fondo per disegnarvi e scrivervi sopra.

 , s'uà (Inscr. Sepi I, 464), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) sublime. V.  s'u.



(Kar. al Brit. 72, 1; Harr. I, 75, 4) s'uī, sostant. di  s'u; privazione,

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mancanza, carestia, ecc.
anni di carestia, anni vuoti.
— Il 1° gruppo è anche equiv. al predetto s'u, come verbo e come aggett..

, s'uī (Brit. 31,1), coccodrillo, Var. di su.

s'uī (An. IV, 8, 12; Sall. II, 1, 6; Harr. I, 40, 7), una specie di pianta, il cui frutto era buono a mangiare; verosimilm. la pianta del mellone (V. il seg.).
Plur. (Prisse I, 5) che Erman (Z. 1881, 55) trad. Kräutern?. Confr. עֵשֶׂב erba.

, s'u-īt (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 11), mellone, frutto della pianta prec..

, s'u-īt, V. e .

, s'u-īt (Prisse, Mon. pl. 17, 4) Budge (Trans. VIII, 309) trad. ombra, ritenendolo identico al prec..
— (Brugsch) ident. a s'u-īt.

s'uīt, s'uīti (Mar. Abyd.; epoca di Ramesse II), esercitar la mercatura, il commercio; far traffico, esser mercante, negoziare, trafficare, mercanteggiare.
(Z. M.) negotiari.
— Commercio, traffico, mercatura.
s'uīt (op. s'uīti), p-(Z.), mercari, mercaturae operam dare (V. Masp. Gen. ép. 54).

secondo Chab.
secondo Brug.
s'uīt, s'uī-tī (Harris I, 46, 1 e 2), deriv. dal prec.; negoziante, mercante, merciaio, bottegaio.
(Z. M.), (Z.), (M.), mercator, negotiator.

, s'uu, equiv. a , s'u, all. 2.

(Brit. 101, 8) s'uu, V. e , s'u.
— (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 14), g. f., ombra

, s'uu (Z. 1865, 11), Var. di e xu (V.), spiriti, ecc.

s'uu, Var. di s'u.

, s'uu (Prisse 1, 5), (Erman, Z. 1881, 55) plur. di s'uī (V.).

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– (Brug.) equiv. al predetto s'uī.

, s'uu (Rit. 100,5), plur. di s'u.

, s'uu (Denkm. III, 237 b, a), plur. di s'u.

(An. VIII) } s'uu, v. s'u.
! (Rit. 149,24) }

, s'uu, s'uu-t (Z. 1876, 3), v. s'u.
(P. Mor. di Bul., 7, seq)

, s'uuī (Rit. 24, 4), v. .

, s'ub (Z. 1863, 29), Var. di s'b.

} v. sotto qbuī, qbuu.

, s'u-nezem (Rec. I, 72, 1), Var. delle b. e. di s-nzm.

, s'u-t (opp. qbu-t?, v.) ombra, — v. s'u.

} s'u-t (opp. qbu-t), v. .
} s'u (Nav. Z. 1882, 187).

} s'u-t, forma femm. di s'u; l'elemento Aria, femmina. — Scrittura rara invece del predetto s'u.

, s'u-t (D. H. T. II, 55, 2), v. s'u.

, s'u-t (El Kab), g. f., v. .

} s'u-t, s'u-ti, v. s'u.
(D. H. T. II, 35, c)
duale

} s'u-ti, duale di s'u. Questo duale è freq. impiegato in relazione al cielo , le due penne del cielo, la doppia penna del cielo (Bend.; A, 66, Louvre), che designa forse una determinata regione dello spazio aereo.
(Rit. 163, 15; 80, 7)

} s'ūa, s'ūaàu, s'ūau, s'ūauu, secondo l'eccellente interpretazione di Goodw. (Z. l. c.), identico a μοοχε, vilis, futile, vano, basso, povero, debole, depresso, umile, inferiore, misero, miserabile, mendico. — Equiv. ed affine a nmnhu; e quindi: — Un uomo ordinario, mediocre, basso, povero, inferiore; uno che sta sugli ultimi ed infimi gradini della scala sociale; in opposizione ad ūr ed a būa:
(Harr. I, 75, 3)
(Z. 1872, 23)
(Harr. I, l. c.) per ambizione e per frivoli motivi.
— Confr. e tua.

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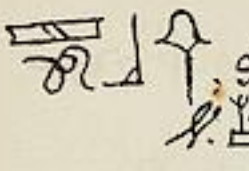
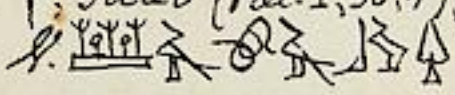
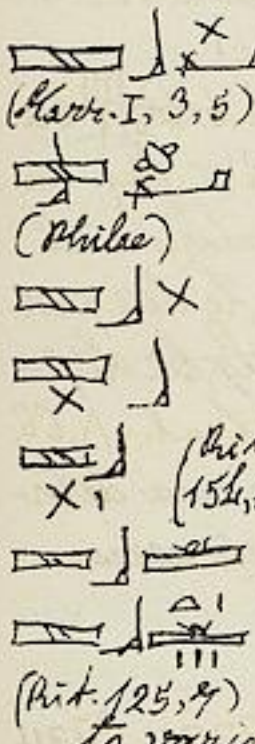
 , s'ūab (Rec. I, 36, 1),
 s'ūabu.


(Harr. I, 3, 5) (Philae) (Rit. 154, 10) (Rit. 125, 4)

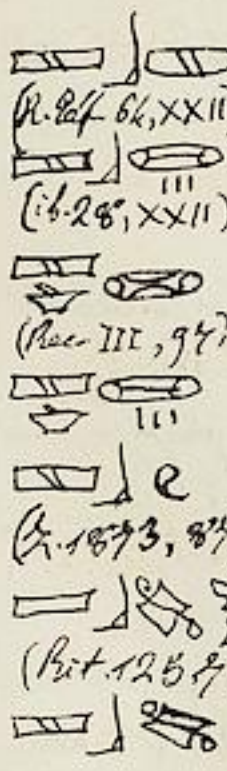
s'eb, signif. fond.: congiungersi, unirsi, mischiarsi, mescolarsi (con ---, ---, ~~---, ..., ..., od anche coll'acc.); - mescolare insieme alla rinfusa; - impacciarsi con-. 2) - Cambiare, cangiare, variare, mutare, alternare, avvicendare. 3) - Mescolato, mischiato, vario, diverso, variegato, variato, variopinto, screziato, molteplice, di diverse specie, differente, diverso. 4) - Mescolanza, miscuglio, mistura, varietà; - variazione, vicenda. 5) - Equiv. al seg.

— ע֫ב, ע֫בִי, ע֫בֶ, permutare, mutare, mutari, converti, varium esse; varietas, diversus, varius; ע֫בָר, mutare, permutare. — צָבַע tingere, colorire con vari colori, onde צָבוּעַ variegato, screziato, vaiolato, colorato; צֶבַע colore variato, diversi colori. סָבַב mutare o cambiare l'aspetto, trasformare, render differente; שָׁפַי (arabo-ebr.) esser coperto di macchie.

6) - Congiungere, raggiungere, riunire, nanciri; associare, onde 7) - famigliarità, intimità, associazione, società (Harr. l.c.); amico, socio, collega, compagno.

ספח, ספה, aggregare, associare, unire;

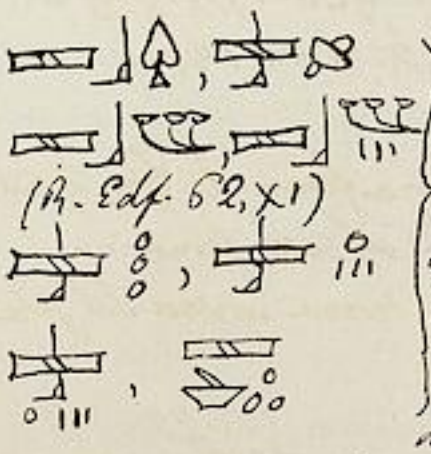
ע֫בֵר (E.), ע֫בַר, amicus, socius, sodalis.

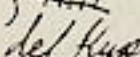
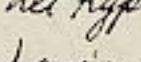

(R. Edf. 64, XXII) (i. 28, XXII) (Rec. III, 97) (Z. 1873, 87) (Rit. 125, 7)

s'eb [plur. anche Rit. 17. 2. t.], deriv. dal prec., propriam.: mescolanza, mistura, ogni sorta di prodotti; diversi o vari prodotti. 2) - Specialm. mistura composta di diverse specie di commestibili, particolarm. di parti di carne (V. gli ultimi gr.). 3) - I primi quattro significano anche pane. 4) - Tutti poi signif. in generale: alimento, nutrimento, cibo; alimentazione, nutrizione; refezione, pasto; - (Mass.) provvigioni. Confr. l'ebr. צֵדָה cibo, vettovaglia, cald. ܙܕܐ cibare.

5) - Il gruppo è tradotto da Naville carne, pezzo di carne, אֶשֶׁפֶד; - muscolo (Z. l.c.)

6) - Lo stesso gruppo, in Myth. d'Hor. 9, 11; 11, 2, è tradotto dallo stesso Naville: gola, fauci, ע֫בֶ, ר, gutter, faux. V. e s'bb.


(R. Edf. 62, XI)

s'eb, propr.: la pianta variegata, screziata, variopinta; designa una pianta chiamata anche  fd (V. liste del Kyphi, Rec. IV, 82 colls. 83, 89, 90 e 91); ed equiv. a  zā,

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ꜥH, festuca; - oppure ident. a s'bb, il cui determinativo richiama ad una specie di calamo.
Confr. ϪϢΒϵ foenum graecum, la trigonella, il Bockshorn dei tedeschi (V. Ebers, Z. 167/6, 109).
Confr. anche עֲשָׂבִים erba.
— Questa pianta era un ingrediente del Kyphi (V. s'bn).
2) — Gli ultimi quattro gruppi sono anche equiv. a s'b.

, s'eb (Karn.; Champ. Not. descr. p. 361), la clessidra, che era sovente presentata dai re agli dèi come offerta di conservazione.

, s'eb, monile, collana, vezzo da collo, ornato di pietre variegate (Confr. s'b).

, s'eb (P. 24, Leida; Var. al Rit. 125, 8), voce del dialetto delle b. e. invece di o : χb (V.), aprire, sventrare, scucire, distaccare, amputare, ecc.
distruggere, troncare; far perire, consumare; ferire, opprimere.
2) — V. s'bu.

, s'ebau (Rit. 75, 1), umore (?); (Birch) food or devices; (Pierr.) formules.

, s'ebī, s'ebīu, s'ebu, V. s'b. (Stel. C, 49, Louvre) (Z. 167 3, 5) (Harr. I, 41, a, 14)

, s'ebu, V. s'b.

, s'ebu (D. R. T. 35, col. 16 e seg.), portar via, tolte, ritirare, staccare, prendere; in oppos. a rāu, dare, ecc. . שׁוּב, שׁוֹבֵב, שׁוּבָב, ritrarre, ritirare, far retrocedere; esser rimosso; תְּשִׁיב ritrarre, ritirare, rimuovere, rigettare.
— V. s'btu.
— Toglier la vela, serrar le vele, staccare le antenne, per discendere un fiume.

, s'ebunu, Varr. di s'b e di s'bn, in tutti i loro significati; ma spec. congiungere, congiungersi, ecc. con... (in Sall. I. c. costr. coll'accus.); ed i sost. corrisp.
Confr. חבר unire, unirsi, congiungere, congiungersi, associarsi; חֶבְרָה, חֶבֶר, compagnia, società.
— Nel P. di Bul. è equiv. a s'b; (Chab.) refezione.

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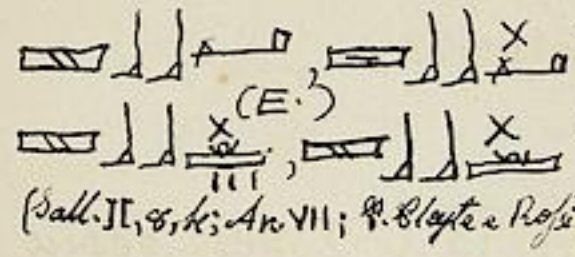
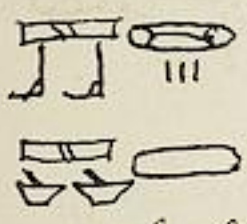
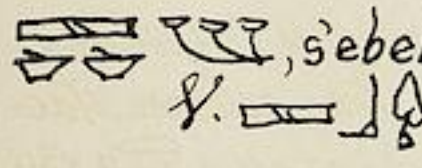

(E.)
(Sall. II, 8, 4; An. VII; P. Bleyte e Rossi)

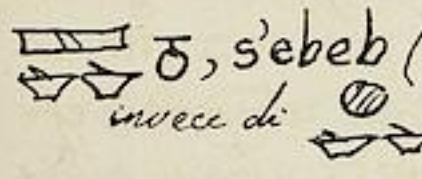
s'ebeb, equivalente a — (P. Bleyte e Rossi) equiv. al seg..



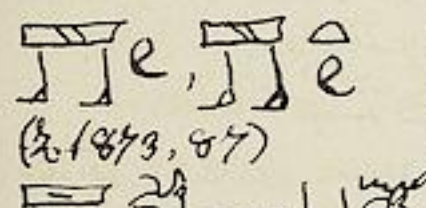
s'ebeb (Chab. Voy.), Var. di s'b.
2) — Brugsch fa il 2° equival. al seg.



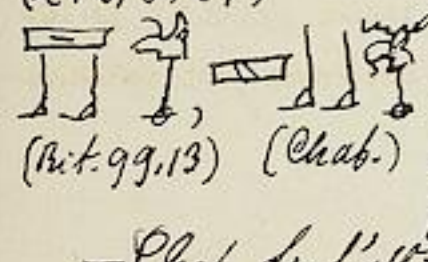
s'ebeb (Edfu, Mar.), V. s'b.



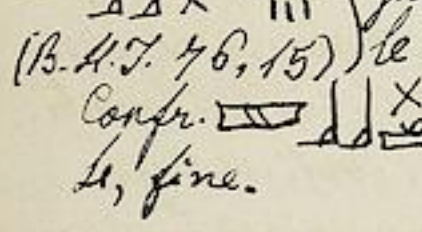
s'ebeb (D.K.I. 101), Var. dialet. invece di



s'ebeb, equivalente a s'b, all. 6, ЧВШВІ (M., †), ЧОГШВЄ (Z., T), λαρυγξ, guttur, faux.
— Chab. fa l'ultimo equiv. al seg.

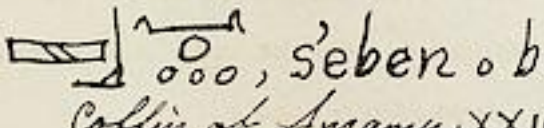


s'ebeb-t, V. .
— Il 2° nel l.c. pare significhi le variazioni, le vicende (della notte).
Confr. e all. 4, fine.

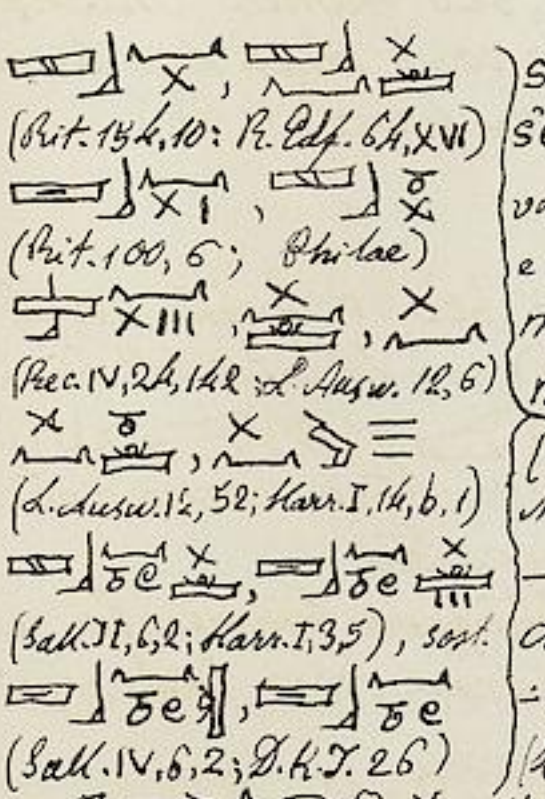


s'ebpu (Rit. 110, 3), (Brug.) vegetabilische Nahrung, il grano o le biade come mezzo di nutrimento; alimenti, cibi vegetali.
ЧВІN (M.) bacca, granum alimento serviens, praesertim ex frumenti et leguminum genere. — Cald. סְפָא cibare, onde מִסְפּוֹא biada, pascolo, foraggio. — ebr. יְבוּל cibo, vittuaglia, frumento, grano.

s'eben (Rec. IV, 82, 83, 89, 90 e 91), olezzante ingrediente che era impiegato nella preparazione dell'olio ḥḳn.
— V. s'b.

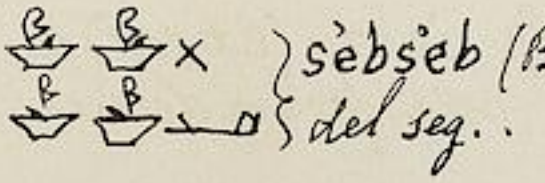


s'eben o bes'en (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 5) apparently glass, ϬΑϨΙΝΙ, ϬΑϬΗΕΙΝ.



s'eben, s'ebenu, s'ebennu, equival. a e varr., s'b (V.); mischiare, frammischiare, ecc. (Harr. I, 61, b; Masp. Gen. e/p. 66). — Insieme, compagno; misto, vario (Z. 1873, 37).

, dopo vari giorni.



s'ebs'eb (Brug.), Var. del seg..

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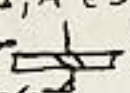
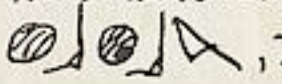
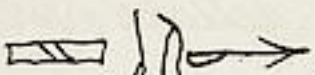
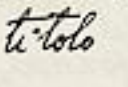
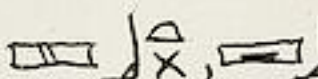
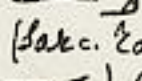
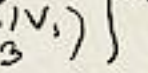
(Rec IV, 36)

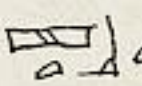
s'ebs'eb (V. Nav., M. d'H., I, 4 e 5), forma raddop. di  s'b; esser mischiato, mescolato, cioè composto, connesso.

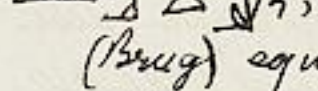
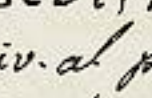
— Voci di dialet. invece di  e , xbxb (V.).

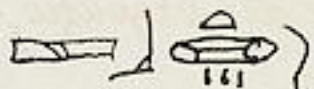
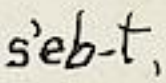
 , s'ebet (Bergm., Rec. de trav. VII, 190) ⲩⲃⲱⲧ, mazza, nel titolo  s'ebet (Stel. in Vienna).

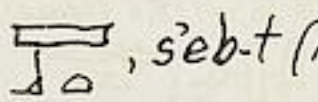
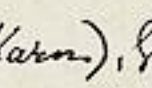

(Sarc. Raspzons, Louvre  (Sall. IV, 6, 3)

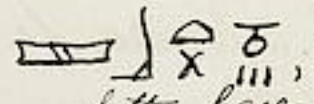
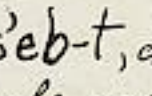
s'ebt, ⲩⲃⲧ, V.  s'b.

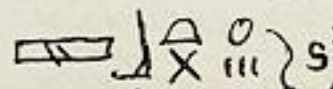
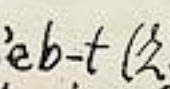
 , s'ebt (Harn), V. .

 , s'ebt, V.  .
(Brug) equiv. al prec.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

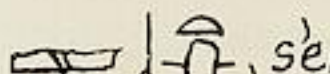
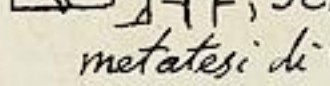
 s'eb-t, (E) cibi genus.
Equiv. a  s'b.

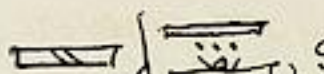
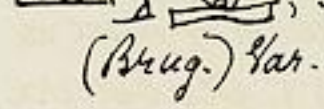
 , s'eb-t (Harn), V.  s'b.

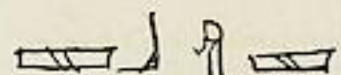
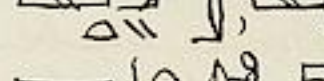
 , s'eb-t, deriv. da  ; letter. bevanda mescolata, mescolanza di diversi liquidi (come per es. di vino ed acqua); mistura medicinale.
— (E) liquor.

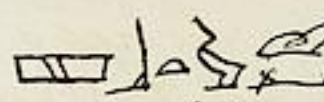
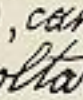
 s'eb-t (Z. 1874, 109), Vars. di  s'b.

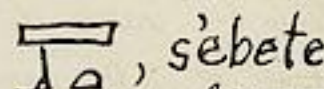
— (E) ⲩⲟⲟⲩ thus, ⲩⲟⲟⲩⲉ thus, suffimentum, ⲩⲟⲟⲩ unguentum; profumo, incenso.
— (Ebers) ⲩⲱⲃⲉ foenum graecum.

 , s'ebet (P. ier. 3226, Louvre), metatesi di  s'tb-t.

 , s'ebta (P. Rhind, 23, 56). (Brug.) Var. di  s'b.

 s'ebti, Vars. di  us'bti.

 , s'ebtu (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 1), cangiarsi, mutarsi, voltarsi, rivoltarsi; — abbandonare il partito di qualcuno, rinnegare, disertare, apostatare, allontanarsi (da.... op.  ....), ribellarsi. — Ribellione, rivolta; — ribelle. ⲩⲉⲃⲧ, ⲩⲃⲧ, ⲩⲟⲃⲧ, ⲩⲱⲃⲧ, ⲩⲓⲃⲧ, ⲩⲉⲕⲧ, mutare, permutare, transmutare, transformare; — et passiva; — differentia, discrimen, discretio. — סָבַב mutare, cambiare (l'aspetto), trasformarsi; הִסֵּב far volgere, rimuovere, rivolgere (la faccia), שׁוּבַב, שׁוּב, disertare, ribelle, da שׁוּב rivoltarsi, שׁוּבַב travviare. — V. s'bu.

 , s'ebeten (opp. s'eben-t) (Harn) V. s'b.

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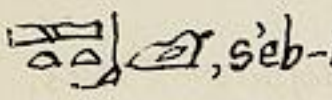
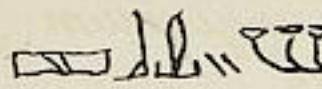
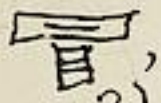
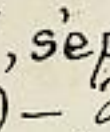
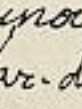
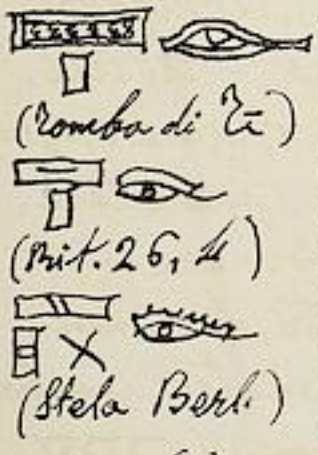
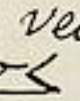
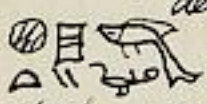
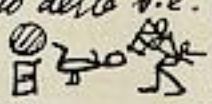
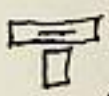
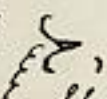
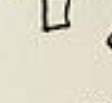
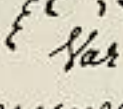
 , s'eb-tt (Kara.), V. il prec. s'btu.

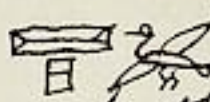
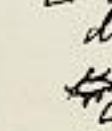
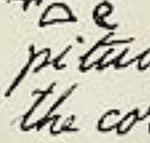
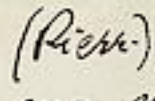
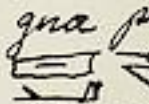
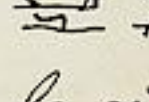
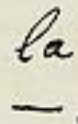
 , s'ebzai (P. Med. 11, 2), nome di una pianta medicinale.

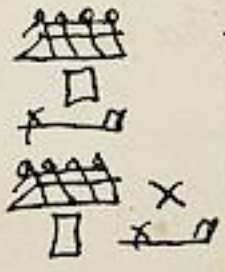
 , s'ep, 1) – Var. dialet. di  xp.
2) – Serie dei vocaboli seguenti, col signif. fondam. di ⲩⲱⲡ, amovere, ributtare, scartare; – oppure di ⲩⲓⲡⲉ, ⲩⲡⲓⲧ, ⲩⲫⲓⲧ, erubescere, detto tanto relativamente a certe macchie rosse o rossastre, erubescenze che sogliono spuntare nel volto nel sentimento della vergogna — quanto delle macchie del capo o dell'urina in certe malattie (Brug.).
2) – Var. di  s'ps, (V.), ornare, fregiare, ecc.


(Tomba di Ti)
(Brit. 26, 4)
(Stela Berl.)
s'ep, propr. spegnersi, esser spento, perduto, detto dell'occhio; non poter vedere; in opp. a  ma. Onde: esser cieco, essere accecato; cieco.
— (E) morbus oculorum, glaucoma.
— Masp. trad. il 2° gruppo: nascosto nell'Inscr. Unas, 319.

, s'ep (Stela Piānxi), voce del dialetto delle b.e. invece di  xpti,  xp, e varr., ident. a ⲩⲓⲡⲉ, ⲩⲓⲡⲓ, g.m., verecundia, pudor, turpitudo; ⲩⲡⲓⲧ, ⲩⲫⲓⲧ, pudor, opprobrium, confusio, vergogna (V. sopra, s'p).

  , s'ep (Stel. Metten.; Peyt. pl. 39), Var. dialett. di   xp (V.), rimuovere, levar di mezzo, gettar fuori, rigettare, sputare, vomitare, evacuare, vuotare; gettare o versare un liquido.
ⲩⲱⲡ amovere; ⲥⲛⲏⲩ rigettare; ⲥⲡⲉⲣ spargere, versare, effondere, gettare, ⲩⲉⲃⲉ vuotare, scaricare.

 , s'ep (Brit. 17, 15), Variante di xp e sinonimo di  xt (V.). — propr. la turpitudine, la vergogna, (Birch) the corruption, (De Roug.) la honte, (Rièv.) le mauvais principe; designa probabilm. nel l. c. il prepuzio:  e (l. c.), la recisione del prepuzio, la circoncisione.
— L'ombellico, onde l'espress.:  (P. H. T. 36, cl 18, 6) equiv. a  ,  (V. sotto  àm), le interiora, le viscere, gli intestini.


s'ep (Brugsch ha proposto la lettura ss'p; V. sotto questo fonetico le ragioni che ci hanno indotto a mantenere

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(Descr. V, 40) (Rit. III, 2) (Mast. Peta; 220) (L. Königsb. II, 120, B) (Stel. Mayf. II, 3) (1864, 43)

la nostra lettura), prendere, pigliare, cogliere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, ricevere, accogliere; prender possesso, assumere, accettare, ecc. (da ----, , , , , ----, propr. dalla mano o dalle mani di ----). — Ed i passivi.

ⲥⲱⲡ (S. M. B.), ⲥⲡ, ⲥⲟⲡ, ⲥⲉⲡ (?), ⲥⲁⲡ (B.), accipere, susipere, recipere, excipere, sumere.

(Brisse XII, 10)

s'ep-dod, ⲥⲉⲡ ⲧⲟⲧ (M.) accipere, capere manum, prender la mano di alcuno come segno di riverente saluto, di omaggio; salutare; — Ed anche ricevere il saluto; ricevere aiuto, soccorso, in opposizione a dare manum, juvare; dispensare, porger aiuto, soccorso. — Però nell'inscr. della Piram. di Pepi I, l. 472, v'ha l'espressione ----, che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad.: conduis-le par la main vers ----.

(Denkm. III, 255, i) (P. 3079 Louvre)

prendere la via (verso ---, ----) (Denkm. l. c.). — Pierret (Dict. I, 27) trad. il 2° gruppo: la sphère d'action (d'un individu).

(D'Orb. 16), ricevere concepimento, esser ingravidata, diventar incinta.

(Denk. Harr.) (Ball. II, 1; IV, 16, 2)

sumere cor, capere animum; appagarsi, contentarsi, esser contento; sentir piacere, aggradimento; aggradire, abbandonarsi alle proprie aggradevoli sensazioni. - piacere, aggradimento, contentezza (Dict. géog. 450).

, suonare, far musica (V. sotto ⲧⲭⲛ).

2) — Cominciare, incominciare, intraprendere (D'Orb. 13, 5), scritto anche

sumere caput, capere initium, incipere, cominciare, intraprendere (per es. un viaggio, una via (Brisse, Mon. XIII, XIV)).

(Denk., Petto), cominciare un (nuovo) felice anno, principio del felice anno nuovo.

, suscipere pugnam, pugnare, bellare.

3) — Raggiungere, arrivare a.

, raggiunger la vecchiaia.

4) — Il segno ha anche il valore ⲩⲟⲡ, palma, palmo, spanna, עפד, עפר. V. al fonetico kp.

ⲥ'ep (plur) (E, 70, 1; 96, 19), affine con עפה lisciare, lustrare, brunire, spianare, detto relativam. a stoffe; g. m., pezzo di stoffa lisciata, stirata.

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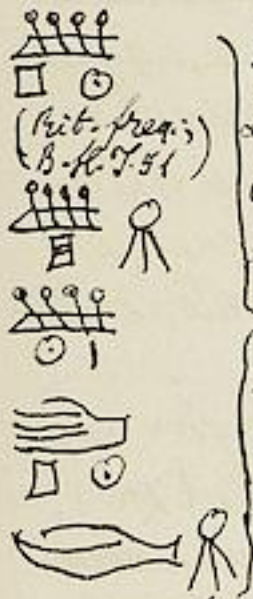
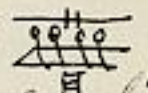
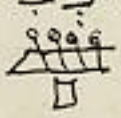
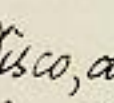
— Oppure, in connes. col seg., veste o stoffa splendida, lucente, festiva (P.L.T. I, 5, 1).


(Rit. freq.; B.-R. T. 51)

s'ep, V.  ss'p. La luce che abbaglia, che accieca, che raggia; il chiarore, lo splendore della luce. ⲩⲉⲡⲩⲥⲟⲡ illuminare. עשב, זוּעִיב, avvampare, ardere, accendere; עֻבִּיב, עֻבְיָא, fiamma, vampa, favilla, scintilla; צדב essere lucido, splendente, צבה risplendere, צֵבִי splendore.

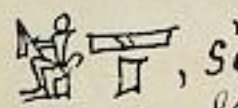
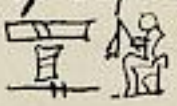
 , s'ep-hru (op. -rā) (Rit. 146, 24 e 25) il chiaror del giorno, opp. il chiarore, lo splendore del sole.

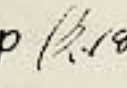
2) — Disco, disco solare, V.  .

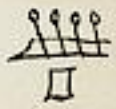
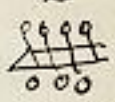
3) — (Brug.) ora, tempo.

(Dend.)

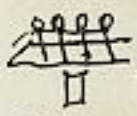
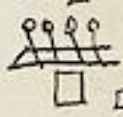
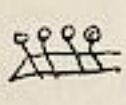
s'ep, immagine, effigie, simulacro, figura, ritratto, sembianza, statua, improntа (Stel. 101, Vienn.; Green, Jouil. 10, 5). — Sfinge. — Oppure, in connes. col prec., immagine o figura lucente, splendente.

 , s'ep (op. s'epes) (P.S.T. II, 25, 5), V.  s'ps.

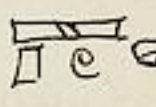
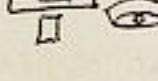
, s'ep (K. 1866, 66). V.  s'p.

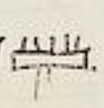
 (Edfu)
 (Rec. IV, 82, 5)
(16, 63)

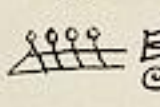
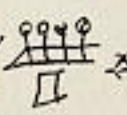
s'ep, uno degli ingredienti vegetali del kyphi. — Confr. קוּנֶה canna palustre, alga, giunco.

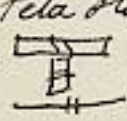
 (Tuscr. Pepi I, 361)
 , 

s'epà, s'epi, s'epu, varianti di , s'p.

 , s'epu (Sall. II, 9, 1; 4, 12), V.  s'p.

, s'epu (E.) pl. di  .

 , s'epui, V.  .

, s'epep (Stela Harr.), (Brug.) ricco, rara var. di  s'ps.

, s'epen (P. Med. 19, 5 e seg.), designa una malattia, che pare sia in correlazione coll'urina e che era guarita con clisteri. (E) ⲩⲯⲱⲛⲓ, impetigo, scabies. — (Brug.) risipola, erubescenza, confr. ⲩⲡⲓⲉ, ⲩⲡⲓⲧ, ⲩⲫⲓⲧ, erubescere.

2) — (Rifa, XIV, 6) rossore (della vergogna).

3) — Frutto della pianta seg. (E).

, s'epen, un erba o una pianta; ed il suo frutto.

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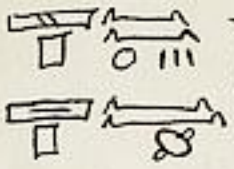
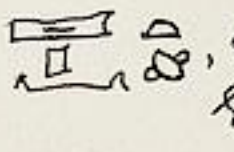
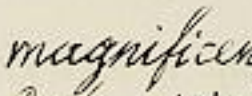
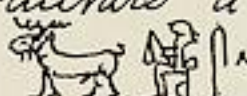

s'epenen (E), frutto della pianta prec..

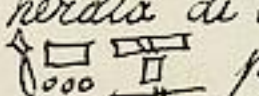
s'epenni, s'epen-t, (P.2-7.II,32,6) b.e. (Calend. Med.-Abu) (Pietra delle offert.) misura speciale per la birra. Brugsch assimila a אֶשְׂפָּר misura (da שִׁפֵּר misurare). Ma in II Sam. 6,19; I Cron. 16, 3, questo vocabolo designa una misura speciale per la carne. — Io assimilerei piuttosto con סַפַּח coppa, bacile.

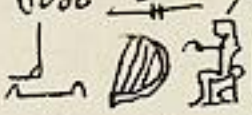

, s'epen-t, g.f.. (Prisse XIV, 6), v. s'pn, all. 2.

s'epes, far ricco, bello, prezioso; arricchire, abbellire, adornare, fregiare, ornare, acconciare. 2) — Nobilitare, illustrare; render vistoso, splendido, riguardevole, rispettabile, nobile, signore, magnifico, illustre, distinto, onorevole, venerabile, venerato. 3) — I pass. corrisp. 4) — Gli aggett. corrisp. prec. 5) — I sost. corrisp.: ricchezza, dovizie, abbondanza, bellezza, nobiltà, onore, gloria, magnificenza, distinzione, ecc. Confr. וְיָקָר nobile, prezioso.


s'epes (Mar. Abyd. I, 8, 83), arricchire il tesoro.


, l'anima venerata di Shu (v. anche D.T. gio. 795).

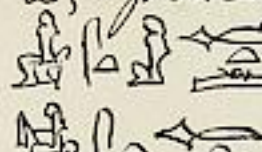
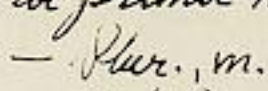
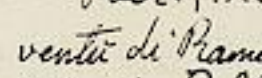

pietra preziosa.


, una magnifica arpa.

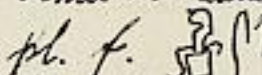
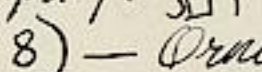
6) — Gentiluomo, cavaliere, nobile, grande, magnate, principe, favorito.

gentiluomo regio, gentiluomo del faraone, designazione o titolo di un ufficiale di corte, appartenente alla nobiltà.

7) — femm. del prec.: gentildonna, nobildonna, dama, dama d'onore, specialm. alla corte, nell'Harem del re; — principessa, favorita.


(Mar. Fouill. I. 532; Denkm. II, 114, k) grande nobildonna, grande dama, grande principessa; reale dama, designa la prima moglie del faraone. — — Plur., m.  (Abyd., gioventù di Ramesse II; Marp. gen. ep. 21); pl. f.  .

8) — Ornar di doni, fare un dono, regalare, donare; — ricco di doni. — Dono, donativo, presente, regalo (D.T. II, 25, 5).


donare, dotare;  , dono, dote.

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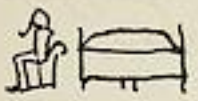
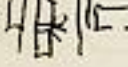
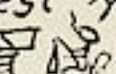
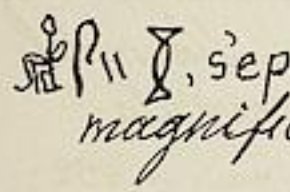
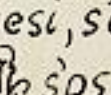
s'epes (R. Edf. 67 e 28, XXI), ricchezza, dovizia, abbondanza. — Dono, presente.
V. il prec. all. 5 e 8.

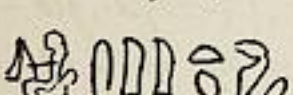
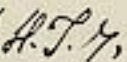

, s'epes opp. às (Stel. Firenze, 2590, XII Din.). Var. di  às.

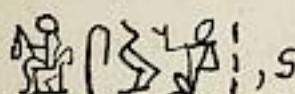
s'epes, (E) Edelkraut, pianta od erba nobile. — Ed il suo frutto.

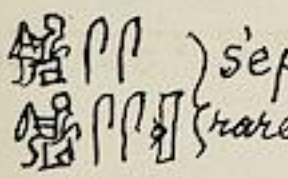
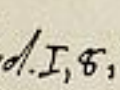
s'epesà, s'epesī, s'epesi (Lep. Aelt. Text., pl. 14, l. 42). Varr. di  s'ps. — L'ultimo (Liebl. Dict. des Noms, N. 926) vd l.c. nel senso dell'all. 6.

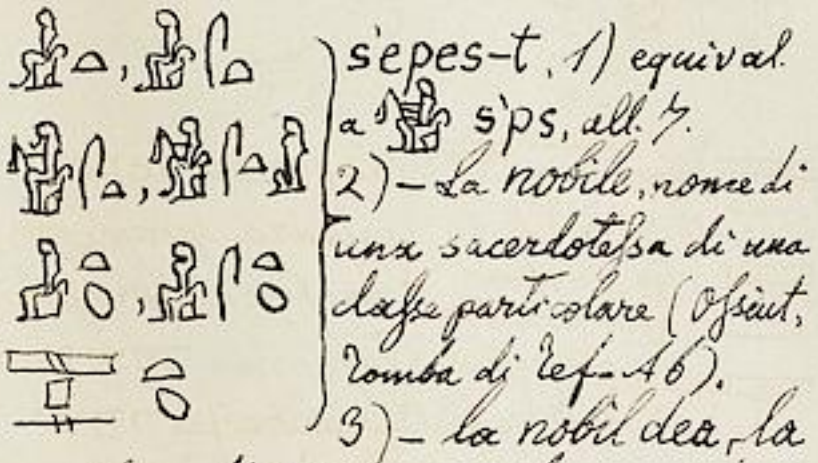

, s'epesi (C, 66, Louvre), brocca magnifica, ricco bicchiere o calice.

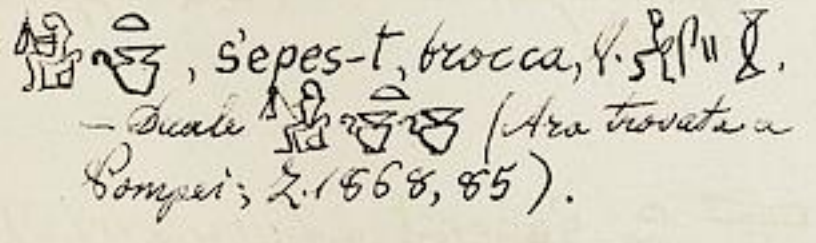
s'epesi, s'epes-īt, v.  s'ps, all. 7. — L'ultimo, nel (P. Mont, Louvre) pl. Dict. geog. 1113, e anche plur. del seg..

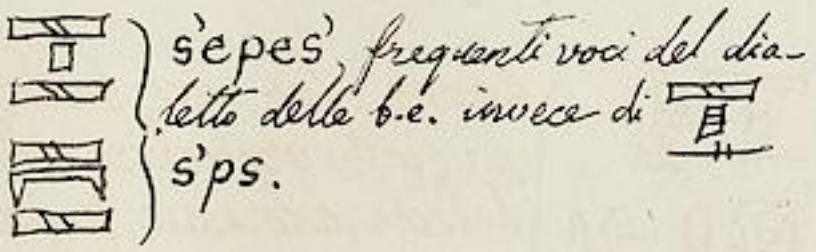

, s'epes-īt (D. d. T. 7, 4). v.  , all. 3.

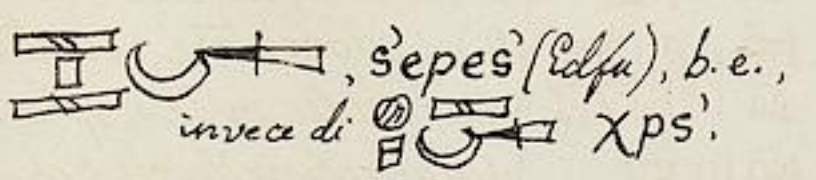

, s'epes-u, plur. di s'ps, all. 6; i magnati, i gentiluomini, ecc.

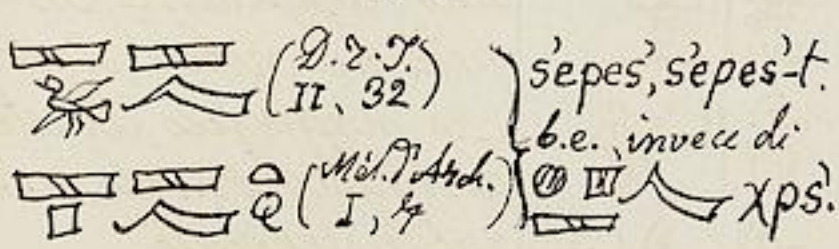

s'epeses (Mar. Abyd. I, 6, 83), rare varr. di  s'ps, in tutti i suoi significati.

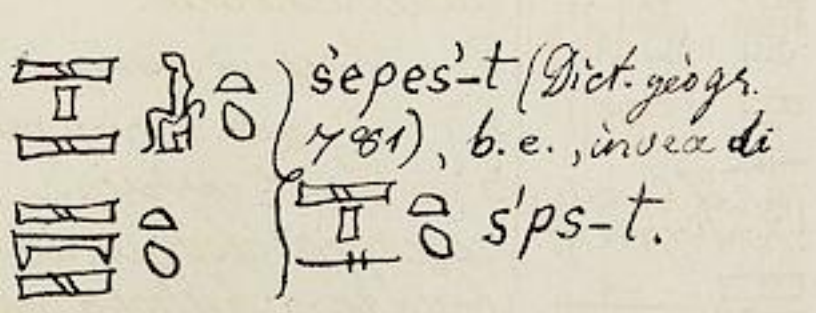

s'epes-t, 1) equival. a s'ps, all. 7. 2) — La nobile, nome di una sacerdotessa di una classe particolare (Osiut, Tomba di Sef. 46). 3) — La nobil dea, la dea di primo grado: specialm. i tre ultimi gruppi. Var. (D. d. T. 7, 7).

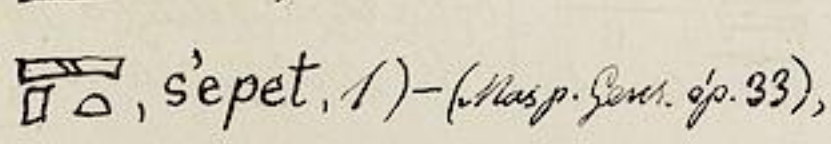

, s'epes-t, brocca, v. — Duale (Ara trovata a Pompei; Z. 1868, 85).


s'epes', pregnanti voci del dialetto delle b.e. invece di s'ps.


, s'epes' (Edfu), b.e., invece di xps'.


s'epes, s'epes'-t. b.e., invece di xps'.


s'epes'-t (Dict. geogr. 781), b.e., invece di s'ps-t.


, s'epet, 1) — (Nasp. Gen. d'p. 33),

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forma deriv. da s'p, all. 3; adornare, fregiare.
2) — Equiv. a s'pt.

, s'ep-t (E.), v. s'p.

, s'ep-t, v. s'p.
— (E.) morbus quidam; fistula urinalis?

, s'ep-t (Dend. Mar.), albergo, osteria, locanda, luogo ospitale, casa d'ospitalità, ospizio; deriv. da s'p, all. 1, letter.: luogo dove si viene accolto ospitalmente. ⲩⲥⲟⲡⲥ, convivium, quo hospites excipiuntur.
2) — v. kp.

, s'ep o kep (Insc. Uas.). Masp. lo ritiene equiv. al prec. — De Rougé trova più probabile la lettura kp (v.).

(Sarc. Huber, Vienna) (Prisse, Mon. I, XII, XIV) (Chab.) s'ept, v. s'p. , cominciare, intraprendere; onde , intraprendere un viaggio (v. ibid.).

s'ep-t, g. f., affine con שפה lisciare; propr.: ciò che è fatto liscio, onde: tutto ciò che è arrotondato, sferico, globoso; palla, globo; — detto di frutta: bacca, ⲩⲃⲓⲛ, (E., 6½, 8); Confr. ss'p. , bacche di gallina (ⲅⲁⲓⲙⲉ gallina), designa una specie particolare di frutta (E. 46, 47).
2) — Disco, disco solare (Mar. Abyd. 54).

, s'ep-t, deriv. dal prec.; palla o disco, nome di una costellazione di questa forma (Tomba di Ramesse II).

, s'ep-t, v. s'p

(Rit. 14, 12; Pic. 660 59, 3) (Pict. 660. 59, 3) (Rit. 14, 4) s'ep-t, s'epti, v. s'p; ⲩⲡⲓⲧ, ⲩⲫⲓⲧ, pudor, opprobrium, confusio, vergogna.
— Var. dialet. di xpti.

s'eptī (E), affine al rad. s'p, ⲩⲱⲡ, amovere, collo stesso o con un simile significato di s'p.

(Rit. 17, 15) s'ep-ti, s'ept-īt, (E.) v. s'pt.

, s'ept-uī (Insc. Sepi I, 34 6), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) i due divoranti.

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(D.H.T. I,40,2) (C,232, Louvre) (L.Ausw. 231,35) s'eped, s'epedu, Varr. dialet. di e di, ed equiv. a .

senza abbominio, libero da ciò che merita esecrazione, detestazione.

, a. (Comb. ref. ab. obsuet) (Rit. 169,39) (Var. del Rit. 165,13) (D.H.T. 24,38) s'ef, g. f., esprime quanto il latino virtus; la forza maschia, virile; robustezza, vigore, bravura, valore; — l'ardor querriero, l'ardore. In parallel. con e varr..

2) — Il rispetto, la riverenza, la stima, la considerazione, la venerazione, ed anche il timore, la paura, il terrore, che inspirano e infondono le virtù dell'all. prec.; il terrore dei nemici. — Il rispetto agli dèi, il timor di Dio. — E gli aggett. corrisp.: terribile, formidabile, ecc.

, āa-s'ef, e varr., v. all'art. āa.

3) — La testa d'ariete era considerata come un simbolo speciale della forza, designando quasi la forza per eccellenza. Quindi gli ultimi gruppi significano anche ariete, specialm. nell'espressione , viso di ariete, col significato secondario di forza prima, Urstark, trascritto Ἀρσαφής in greco e tradotto da Plutarco τὸ ἀνδρεῖον. — Plur. (P.Harr. I,7,6).

4) — Equiv. a s'f.

, s'ef (Champ.) ariete. Confr. il prec., alt. 3.

s'ef (R. Edf., 57 e 28, XXI), deriv. da s'f; ciò che è forte, la forza, cioè il meglio, il più degno di stima o considerazione di una cosa o di un'azione (Brug.).

(Dend.) (D.H.T. 66) s'ef-ā, Varr. dialett. di x f-ā.

, s'ef-ā (D.H.T. 15,19), ? Brug. traduce con dubbio: attaccare un paese, marciare verso un paese per devastarlo, invadere, fare irruzioni, incursioni, devastando (ꜣgwg, C.M., vastare).

, s'efī, ariete.

(Dend. Mar.; D.H.T. 22,28) (Rit. 9,2, Var.; Harr. I, 7,6) (Rit. 15,40) (Chab.) (P. Lee, I) s'efī, s'ef-īt, v. s'f, e s'f.

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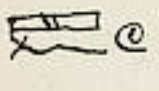
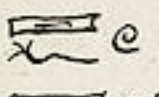
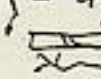
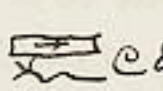
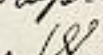
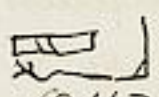
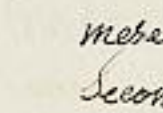
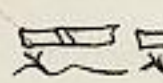
 , s'efu, (E) nomen herbae.

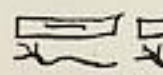
 s'efu, (E) sedimentum?
È il plur. di un vocabolo  s'f, di cui non si è conservato che la forma àsf (8).

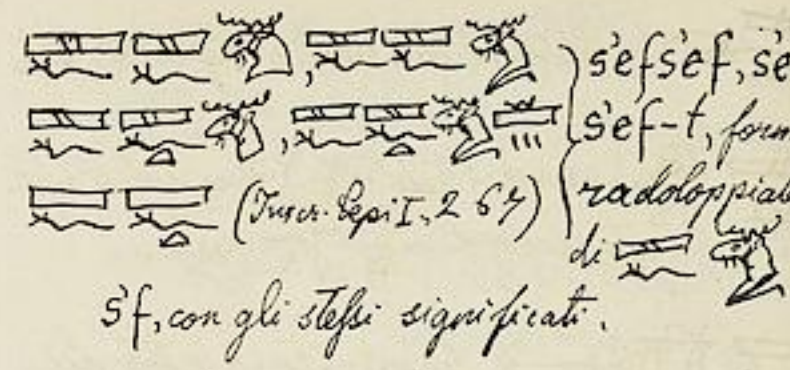
 s'efu, s'ef-ut, (E) scabies.
Propr.: ciò che si fa forte, grosso ( s'f); onde gonfiezza, tumore, nelle malattie.
tumescere.

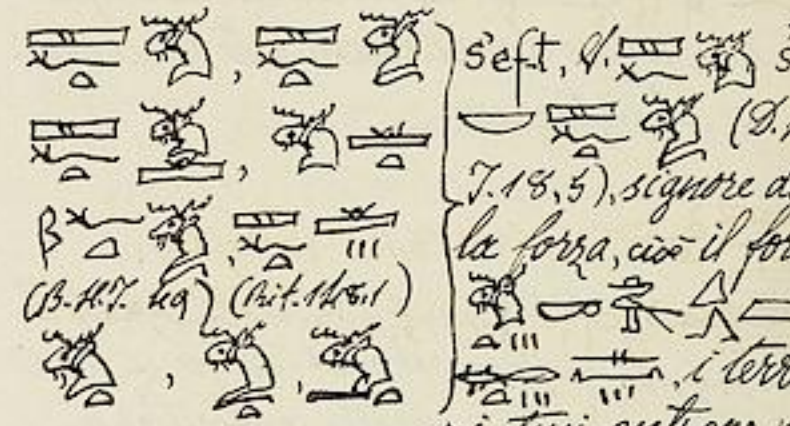
 s'ef-bet, letter.: la forza della spelta, la spelta in tutta la sua forza; designazione eponima del mese Tybi nell'anno normale solíaco.
Secondo il Calend. di Dend. (Rec. IV, 11, 67), il 20° giorno di questo mese è il giorno della mietitura.

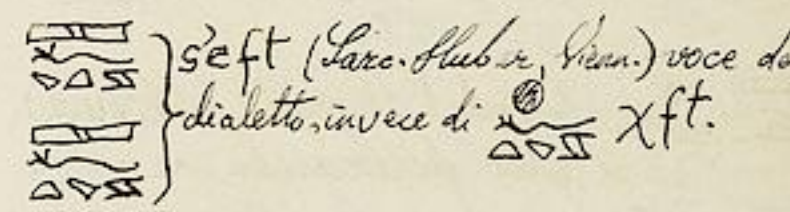
 , s'efen (Z. 1871, 3 e 5), piccolo uccello, piccione?
— Confr. צִפּוֹר, cald. צְפַר, volatile, uccello, uccelletto.

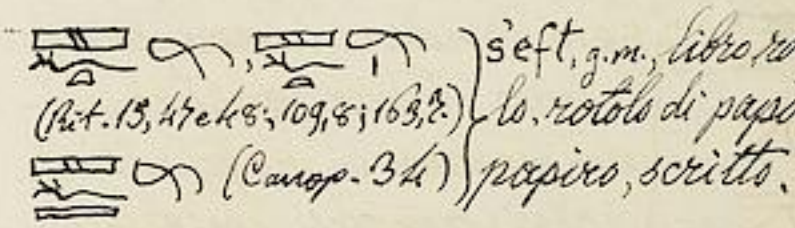
 , s'efs'ef (Nav. M. d'Ll. IV, col. 10), Var. dialett. di: χfχf.

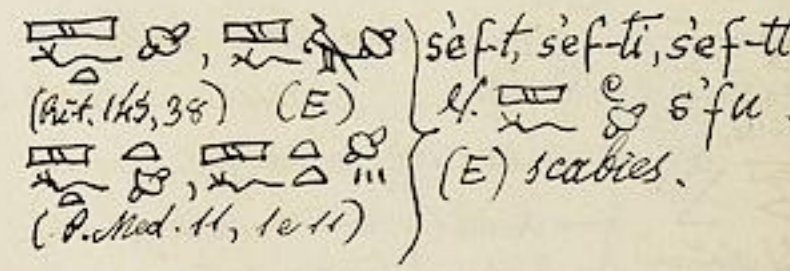
 , s'es'ef-t, (E) grana quaedam.

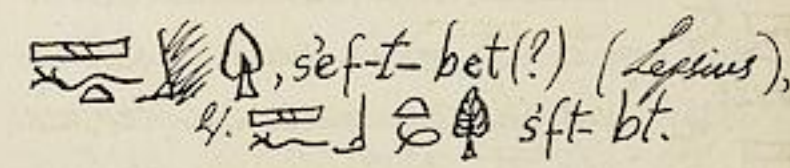
 s'efs'ef, s'ef-s'ef-t, forme radoppiate di s'f, con gli stessi significati.

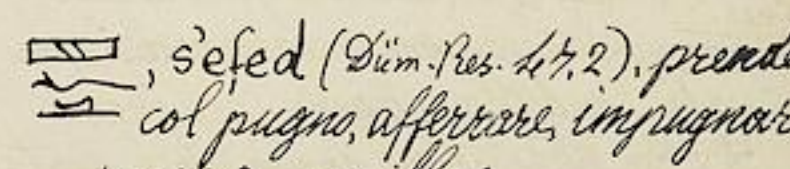
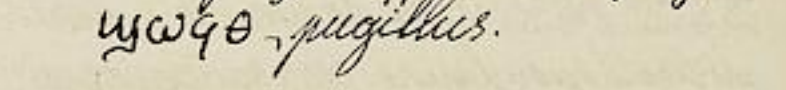
 s'ef-t, f. s'f. (P. H. J. 18, 5), signore della forza, cioè il forte. , i terrori tuoi entrano nei loro ventri, cioè il terrore per te si impossessa di loro.

 s'eft (Sarc. Sulb. r, Mem.) voce del dialetto, invece di χft.

 s'eft, g. m., libro, rotolo, rotolo di papiro, papiro, scritto.

 s'ef-t, s'ef-ti, s'ef-tt, f. s'fu. (E) scabies.

 , s'ef-t-bet(?) (Lepsius), f. sft-bt.

 , s'efed (Dümichen, Res. 47, 2), prender col pugno, afferrare, impugnare.
 pugillus.

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, s'efd (P.C.T. I, 97, 9), v. s'ft.

, s'efd (Deud.-Mar.), voce del dialetto invece di xft.

, s'efd-it, il letto funerario.

(An. V, 18, 4) } s'efdu,
(P. 1875, 40) } v. s'ft.

(P.C.T. I, 95, 17) } s'efd-bet,
(Edfu) } v. s'fbt.

, s'efd-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 2), il letto funerario.

s'em, andare, camminare, fare una strada, partire, incamminarsi al viaggio, viaggiare; rendersi, condursi, recarsi; andare a... (o...., op. ....); andar dietro.... (, ...), seguire; — andare per () terra, per acqua. — Sost., g. m. (Bauerk. pl. 18), andamento, andata, ec. (Rec. I, 70) fare una strada, percorrere un cammino. (Tomb di Ti) far andare, esser cagione, occasionare che uno vada; condurre, spingere, incitare.
, camminare, partir dietro, dopo; seguire, perseguitare, inseguire.

(St. Rianxi, verso, 23)
(Std. Mettern.)
(Bit. 125, 33)
(Chab.)

, camminare, avanzarsi sull'acqua (di alcuno), significa: guadagnarsi, cattivarsi la sua grazia, il suo favore, la sua benevolenza; in oppos. ad un-mu.

(P. 26, Louvre) } sciogliere il freno alla bocca,
(Bit. 125, 33 e var.) } lasciarla correre, significa esser ciarliero, parlare o discorrere precipitato; alzar la voce. — Pierret dichiara non poter decidere se questa espressione si riferisca alla chiacchera od alla ghiottoneria. — Onde
, chiacchierone, ciarliero.

(Rec. IV, 87, 16 e seg.; 86, 4), una specie d'incenso (ânt). — Fragranza, profumo.

, Brugsch (Z. 1874, 145) dà questa espressione come designazione del numero 110.

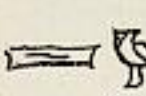
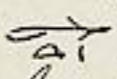
(P. Mor. di Bub.) di una partenza sola, insieme in partenza

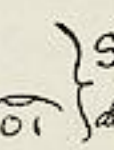
, àp-t-sem (Inscr. Repi I, 470, sost. g. m. (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) ménager.

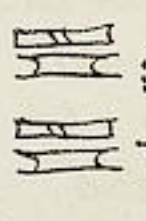
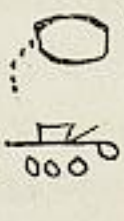
, sem (Pronaos del Tempio di Dend.), Var. dialett. delle b. e. di xm e di àxm. — Nel l. c.
= àxmu-ûrd-u (P.).

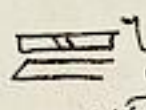
, s'em (Birch, Coffin of

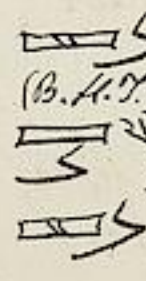
Amarna, XVIII, 2-6), spleen or kidneys, milza o reggioni.

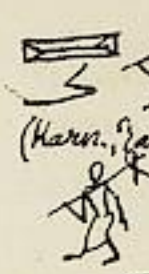
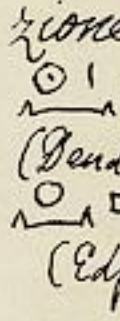
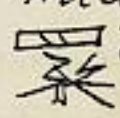
 , s'em (E), Var. dialett. invece di xm (Y.), ed equivalente a , s'mm (Y.).
Aver caldo; esser caldo, cocente, rovente, ardente, infuocato; — bruciare, scottare, ardere. — Calore, ardore, caldo.
— Anche usato per l'ardore, il calore della febbre o d'altra malattia.
ЧНМ calidus; ⲥⲓⲙ, ⲥⲓⲙⲉ, ⲥⲏⲙ, calore, caldo, ⲥⲙⲏⲓ idem; da ⲥⲙⲟⲩ scaldarsi; riscaldare, aver caldo.
 (Harr. I, 37, 12), legno da bruciare.

s'em (Brugs, Nouv. Rech.), Var. delle 6.e. invece di  s'mu.

 s'em (D.T.I, 59, 3; Edf.), Var. delle 6.e. invece di  s'mu.

 , s'em (D.T.I, 69, 2). ЧСОМ, ЧСѠN, socer, gener; ⲥⲱⲙ suocero.
2) — Una certa classe di servitori o seguaci di una divinità.

 s'em, s'ema, s'emaïu, s'emau, ЧСМА, comminuere, comminui, comminutio. — Iden-

 lico a ⲥⲙⲏ, ⲥⲁⲥⲙ, ⲁⲥⲙ:
1) — Stupire; essere irrigidito, attonito, ecc. di terrore, orrore o spavento; raccapricciare.
2) — essere deserto, vuoto, desolato, devastato, rovinato.
3) — Più raro l'attivo: desolare, devastare, rovinare.
4) — L'aggett. ed il participio corrisp. ⲥⲙⲏ, deserto, desolato, devastato, rovinato.
5) — ⲥⲙⲏ, essere intirizzito, irrigidito, stordito, sbalordito, attonito, stupefatto.
6) — Sost.: ⲥⲙⲏⲧ, terrore, orrore, spavento, stordimento, sbalordimento; desolazione, devastazione; — deserto, solitudine.
 il giorno dello stordimento, dello sbigottimento, designazione eponima del 25° giorno del mese.
7) — Desolatore, devastatore, nemico (Karn. l.c.); — demone, genio.  , plur.: cattivi genii, genii malefici, animali demoniaci, tifonici.
8) — (B.A.T. l.c.) Suscitare od infondere terrore, orrore, spavento.
9) — (E. 59, 8) detto del corpo sofferente di una persona malata di stomaco: essere irrigidito, stordito, sbalordito; opp. essere desolato, rovinato.

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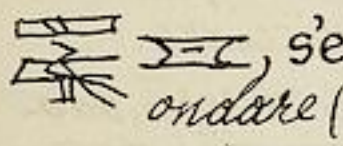
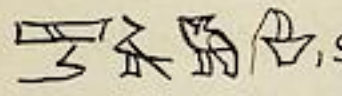
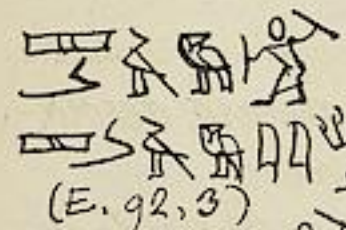
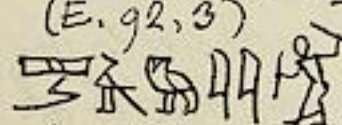
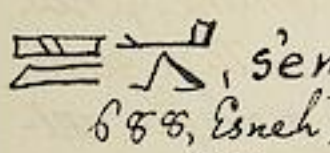
10) — (E, 92, 3) detto delle orecchie: diventare od esser diventato sordo.

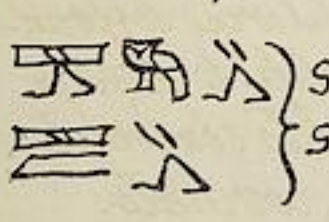
 , s'ema (Liste del Nilo), inondare ( ), innaffiare; inondazione, piena d'acqua.

 , s'emam, f. .

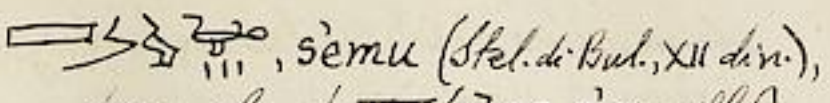

(E. 92, 3)

plur. (Dict. géo. 1070)

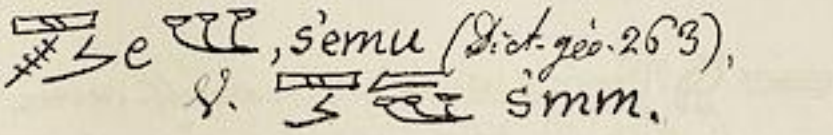
(Stabel-Antar)
} s'èmam, s'èmamī, s'èmamu, varianti di s'm in tutti i suoi significati. — Stern (E) connette il 2° gruppo a ꜣꜣ ɛ ɯ ɛ ɯ ɛ ɴ incantatio, e poi traduce consacrare, benedire, benedetto. — Ebers però (Z. 1880, 56) traduce ammaliare, incantare; ammaliato, incantato. — Golenischeff (Rec. de trav. III, 3) paragona l'ultimo gruppo col copto ⲱⲉⲙⲙⲟ alienus, peregrinus, e traduce orde straniere.

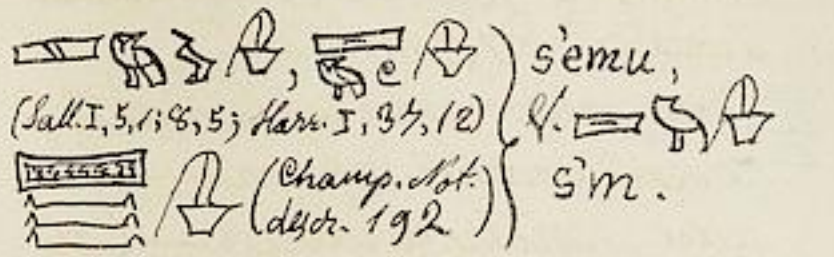
 , s'emā (Champ. Not. descr., I, 688, Esneh), Var. dialett. di xm (f.), passare, trascorrere, andare, partire, ecc.
— Confr. il seg.



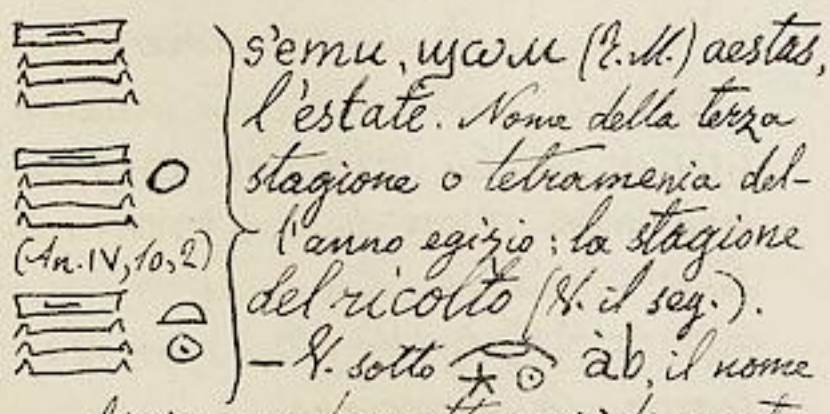
} s'emi, f. s'm, ubi exemplum.

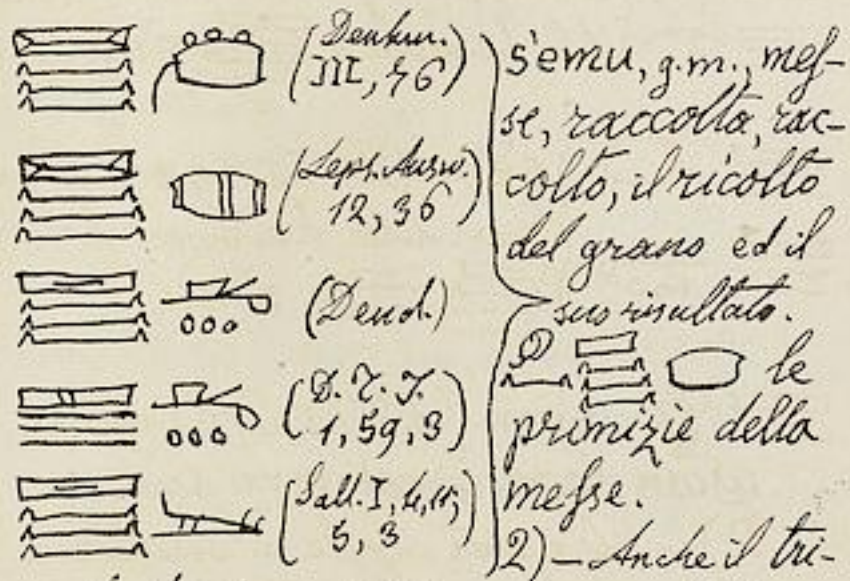
 , s'emu (Stel. di Bul., XII din.), forma plur. di s'm, all. 6.

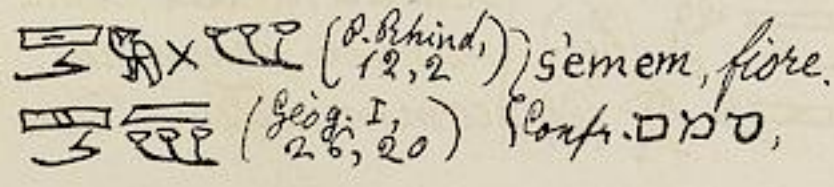
 , s'emu (Dict. géo. 263), f. s'mm.


(Sall. I, 5, 1; 8, 5; Harr. I, 3, 7, 12)

(Champ. Not. descr. 192)
} s'emu, f. s'm.


(An. IV, 10, 2)
} s'emu, ɯaɯ (Z. M.) aestas, l'estate. Nome della terza stagione o tetramenia dell'anno egizio: la stagione del ricolto (f. il seg.). — f. sotto àb, il nome di ciascuno dei quattro mesi di questa tetramenia.


(Denkm. III, 76)
(Lepsius Ausw. 12, 36)
(Denk.)
(B. Z. T. 1, 59, 3)
(Sall. I, 4, 11; 5, 3)
} s'emu, g. m., messe, raccolta, raccolto, il ricolto del grano ed il suo risultato. 2) le primizie della messe. 2) — Anche il tributo che consisteva nella presentazione della messe. ɯaɯ (Z, π) tributum; ρεϥϫiɯaɯ, φορολόγος, exactor tributi.


(P. Rhind, 12, 2)
(Géog. I, 26, 20)
} s'emem, fiore. Confr. ⲥⲙⲉ,

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esalar odore, onde □ aroma.
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 77) canapa?

, s'emem (Liste del Nilo), V. s'ma.

, s'emem, Var. di .
— (Chab.) grano.

(An. IV, 3)
(Stel. Bian XI; Rier. S. fl. II, 66)
} s'emem, mandria, monta, haras; — scuderia, box.
Un soprintendente di cavalli è anche chiamato (Chab. Antiq. 422) (Rier. l.c.) } ispettore o capo della mandria, della monta o della scuderia.
— Alcuni egittologi traducono magazzino.

(Rit. 135, 4; 145, 66)
(P. Mod. 7, 7)
(Stel. Metter.)
sost.
} s'emem, equival. a S'M, e voce di dialetto invece di xmm (K.).
, letter. vento caldo, infuocato, designa il notissimo samum, vento caldo del Sud.

(Rit. 149; 27 e 28)
(Ver. Data da Birch)
} s'emem, s'emem-t, , pl. , veleno. Confr. □ avvelenare con veleno.

, s'emem-t-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 402), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) les routes, le strade.

(Champ. Not. Man. 179)
(Philae)
(L. 1872, 66)
} s'emer, g. f., l'arco. Plur. (Harr. 1).
(Pierr. Dict. I, 125) bander un arc, tender l'arco.

2) — Gli ultimi tre sono anche equiv. al seg. — E frequentissimi i gruppi:
(L. 1872, 85)
(Stel. Mett.)
(3 rappres. il numero 9)
} i nove popoli stranieri soggetti allo scettro egizio (Geog. III, N. 111, 127, 133, 151).
— (L. 1872, 85) i Libii.
— (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 93) i Barbari od i Basmurici. — (Id., ib. 1877, 128) le tribù negre, berbere e semitiche, stabilite nel deserto, nelle pianure del Sennaar, o nelle montagne dell'Abissinia.

(An. III, 7, 6)
(P. H. T. IV, 33)
} s'emer (Brugsch vuole che questi gruppi si leggano pd, riferendo egli i seguenti vocaboli copti al radicale o). Noi però riteniamo la lettura S'MR a cagione dei complementi fonetici esplicati nei gruppi prec.) lo straniero, il soldato straniero.

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– Al plur., coll'art. femm. collettivo (B. H.-T. e An., ll. cc.), il popolo straniero, la gente straniera, gli stranieri, gli stranieri ausiliarii nell'esercito egizio, le truppe ausiliarie, fra cui si arrolava la ciurma delle navi:
(An. l. c.) la ciurma, i marinai di una nave.
, i nove popoli stranieri (V. art. prec., all. 2).
– ⲩⲗⲗⲙⲟ, ⲩⲗⲙⲙⲟ (Z.), ⲩⲉⲗⲗⲙⲟ (Z.M.), ⲩⲉⲗⲗⲁ (B.), alienigena, peregrinus, hospes; ⲡⲩⲗⲙⲙⲟ terra aliena, peregrina.

(Philae) (Journ. As. 1867, 428) (Geogr. III, 127) } s'emer, s'emer-t, equiv. al prec.. – L'ultimo anche equiv. al seg.

(P. H.-T. 19, 18; B. Harr. I) (Denkm. IV, 50. c; B. R.-T. 114) } s'emer-t, ; s'mr.

} s'em-roxet (Rec. IV, 56, 4; 87, 16 e seg.), fragranza, olezzo [Brugsch confr. con ⲥⲙⲉ odorare, sentire, fiutare, e ⲥⲙⲓ, ⲥⲙⲏ, odore]. Detto soprattutto relativ. a profumi o incensi; – quindi anche: specie di profumo o incenso (ārit).

(Z. 1873, 16), } s'emes, s'emesu, Varr. del dialetto in-

vece di , , xms.

, s'emes (Z. 1879, 136). Pierret lo fa identico a [s's], che egli, come Deveria, legge s'ms, confrontando con ⲩⲉⲙⲩⲉ, ⲩⲙⲙⲩⲉ (Z.), ⲩⲁⲙⲩⲉ, ⲩⲉⲙⲩⲓ (M.), ⲩⲛⲙⲩⲓ (B.), servire, ministrare, ministerium, ritus, cultus, liturgia. – Confr. anche il cald. ⲥⲙⲡ ministravit, servivit.

, s'em s'em (Pietra in Bul.), soffiare il vetro.

(P. Med. 7, 6) (D. K.-T. 26, 26) } s'em s'em-t, nome di una pianta che era impiegata come cibo e per uso medicinale.
ⲥⲉⲙⲏⲙ (Z.), ⲥⲥⲁⲙⲉⲛ, susamen, il simsim degli Arabi.

, s'emet, 1) – Voce del dialetto invece di xmt, la feccia. 2) – Una specie di bibita inebbriante, inventrice della quale era chiamata in Dendera la dea Hathor, , inventrice del s'emet.

} s'em-t, (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di ; xm-t o di

sxm (Y.)

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, s'em-t, v. s'm.

, s'em-t (Pasor. Unas, 640), Var. a. di s'mm. — (Masper., Rec. de trav. IV, 77) canapa?.

, s'en (Inscr. Pepi I, 453), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) infester.

, s'en (ib. 306), (id. ib.) renverser.

(Stel. Piānxi; retto, 23)
(2. 1575, 6)
(ibi. Rict. in Bul., IV sin.) (Stel. Mettern.)
(Tusc. Unas, 294)
(Serr. di Sakhri)
(De Rouge, Géog. 49)
(epoca saitica) (Louvre, Stele 421, 334)
(2. 1872, 94)

s'en, voltare, volgere, rivoltare, voltolare, avvolgere; — volgersi, ripiegarsi, ritornare; — avvolgersi, contorcersi, attorcigliarsi, avvilupparsi. — Piegare, curvare (spec. rotondo, in cerchio), torcere in cerchio, attorcigliare. — Circondare, accerchiare, attorniare, serrare, rinserrare, cingere, abbracciare. — E gli oggetti in participiali corrisp..

2) — Giro, circuito, circonferenza, contorno, periferia, circolazione, cerchio, orbita, moto circolare, — sfera, globo, orbe. — Recinto, abbracciamento.

, m-s'en, intorno, attorno, d'intorno, in giro, in cerchio, attorno a; equival. a , circa, in circuito; equiv. ed in parallel con , ... (Goodw. 2. 1872. 20 e 22) entro il circuito, il contorno, la periferia (per es. di una piramide), nel recinto di....

s'en-hep spp. s'en-χaīb, (Brugsch) il giro o cerchio dell'ombra, designa il tropico, il solstizio o l'equinozio. Per lo più al duale (Karn.), (v. sotto hp), (Dict. géo. 1255), il giro del sole, l'orbita del sole, designa il tropico, o l'eclittica.

(D. H. J. II, 47, e, 5) il grande globo o circolo, designa il globo terrestre, l'orbe della terra.

(D. de Roug. Edf. 47, 1), il grande giro o circolo d'acqua, equivalente a (ib. 18, 1), designa il mare, e per traslato il Nilo ed anche l'Eufrate.

tutto ciò che il sole abbraccia, cinge nel suo giro circolare.

3) — Cerchio, circolo, nel senso di brigata, compagnia, società, legione, schiera, truppa.

4) — Identico all'ebr. ripetere, ripetizione, ritorno;

nem-s'en, rinnovare il ritorno, ciò diventar come nuovo; — ed anche la lunghezza ripetuta, raddoppiata (D. D. J. 92, 7; Dict. géog. 1395, fine).

, , hefennu-s'en, lett.

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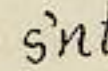
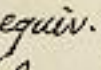
centomila ripetuti, signif. molte centomigliaia, centomigliaia e centomigliaia (confr. l'espressione ebraica analoga אלפי שנאן migliaia ripetute, cioè migliaia e migliaia). — Onde il geroglifico renp-hefennu-s'en, centomigliaia e centomigliaia d'anni.

V. s'nt e  s'nti.

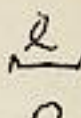
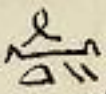
5) — (Z. 1875, 6) contendere, disputare, pugnare; recar lite, rissa, questione o contesa; recar pregiudizio (Maspero); ⲥⲛⲟ; — impedire, proibire. — Ed i corrispond. sost. — V. i predetti s'nt e s'nti.

6) — (Stela Metter.) equiv. a  s'n.

7) — Il gruppo (Brug. l.c.) è equival. a s'n. V. anche ⲥⲛ, all. h.

8) — Identico all'eb. שנה, cald. שנא, essere altrimenti, diverso, differente, vario; cambiare, mutare, variare; — cambiare in male, pervertire, alterare. — Cambiarsi, mutarsi, variare; voltarsi, girare; cambiar (strada, pensiero). In questo senso traduce il Brugsch (Rit. 31, 2) es wechselt der Weg (die Strasse), che noi tradurremmo piuttosto ammaliatore delle vie; (Birch) turner back of the paths; (Pierr.) parcourir.

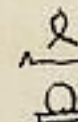
9) — Il gruppo è anche equival. a s'n, capigliatura, ecc. (Museo dell'Accad. delle Scienze di Pietroburgo, Sarcof. di una donna).

 s'en, in connes. col prec., all. 4, signif. propr.: ripetere coll'aiuto del discorso o della memoria, con molte modificazioni che ha conservato il copto ⲩⲓⲛⲓ, ⲩⲓⲛⲉ, quaerere, inquirere, interrogare; visitare, recognoscere, recensere; quaestio, inquisitio, divinatio, nuncium, fama; — sebbene parecchi di questi significati si possano o si debbano riferire a  (V.). — I significati più comuni sono: gridare ad alta voce, gridare, invocare, chiamare, invitare; esclamare qualche cosa, fare acclamazione; — recitare (Edf. l.c.) — Incantare, ammaliare, incantesimo, malìa. — Maledire, esecrare, esorcizzare, — ed i sost. corrisp. V. s'nti. Confr. שאל chiedere, accattare, ricercare, richiedere: שוע gridare, esclamare; clamore, invocazione, grido, orazione; ⲥⲛⲟ tumultuare.

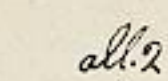
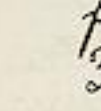
2) — Consentire, assentire ad una cosa, dar per sua parte (Brug.).

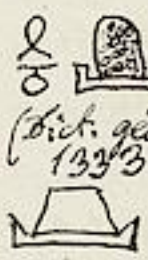
3) — (Brug.) Equiv. al prec., all. 8, (Brug.) cambiano i miei pensieri.

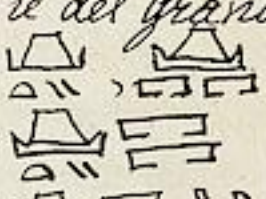
4) — Equiv. a s'nn-t.

 s'en (V. anche Z. 1863, 41; Geog. I, 888, 889), albero coperto di foglie e frondi; — albero in genere. ⲩⲏⲛ (M. E., π), ⲩⲩⲏⲛ (M., π), arbor.

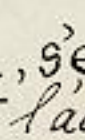
2) — Equiv. a s'nti,

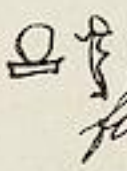
all.2 :  (Harr. I, 27, 11), corteccia di palma, ЦЄОВЕНЄ filamentum seu fibra palmae.
3) — V.  s'nt.

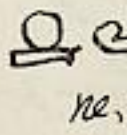
 (Dict. géog. 1393) } s'en, g. f., granaio, magazzino; magazzino o deposito di grano. , capo o sovrintendente del granaio.

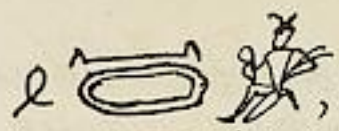
 } forme duali, preced. dall'art. femm. , il granaio pubblico, il deposito governativo del grano.

— Brugsch confr. ЦЄОNI (M., †) fenile.

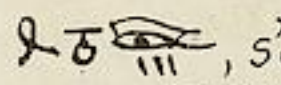
, s'en (Liste del Nilo), designa l'acqua del Nilo, specialm. nell'epoca dell'inondazione; propriam: l'acqua che si avvolge o che travolge (V.  s'n).

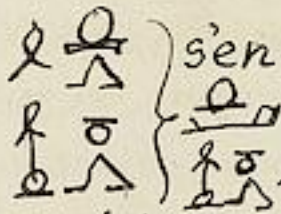
 , s'en, contorno, lineamenti, profilo : צוּרָה figura, effigie, immagine, forma.

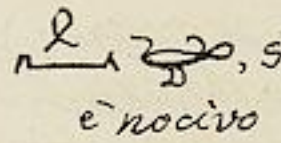
 , s'en (D. Z. T. I, 87, 4), ordine, regolamento, regola, modello, esemplare, צוּרָה.

 , s'en (Karn. Camp. di Thotmes III) equiv. a s'n, all. 3; una schiera o legione di soldati serrata in circolo, accampamento di soldati.
Confr. חָנָה porre l'accampamento, accamparsi; onde מַחֲנֶה esercito, legione, schiera, campo d'armata.

, s'en (Z. 1867, 21), una specie di airone od ardea.

 , s'en, (Brug.) sguardo. — (De Rougé) approvazione.

 } s'en (Z. 1874, 41), Varianti di s'nā.
(Z. l. c., Brug.) egli (il sole) respinge le nubi.

 , s'en, significa tutto ciò che è nocivo e male; che riduca gli esseri, vivi e morti, dal loro buono stato in uno cattivo; e quindi: dolore, contrarietà, tristezza, chagrin, miseria, male, impotenza, debolezza, piccolezza; avversità; — inimicizia. — Ed i verbi corrisp.; specialmente: tormentarsi, affliggersi, addolorarsi. — Tormentare il cuore, affliggere, opprimere; — commuovere — . Quindi anche

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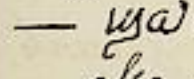
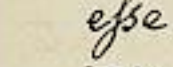
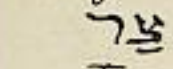
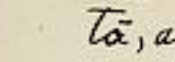
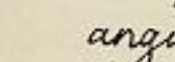
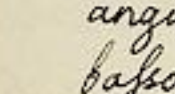
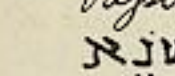
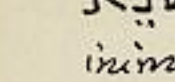
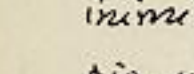
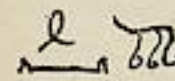
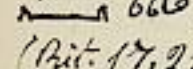
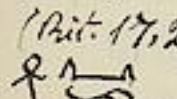
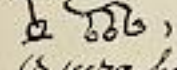
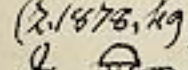
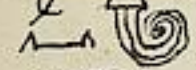
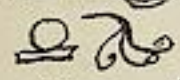
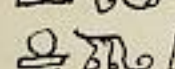
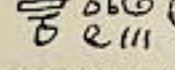
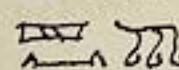
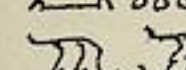
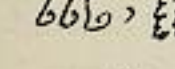
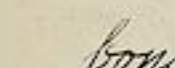
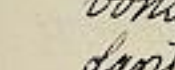
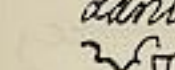
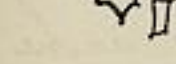
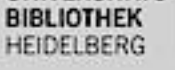
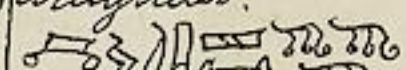
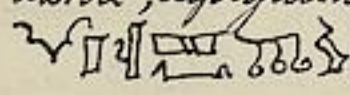
2)— solo o seguito da , identico al copto ⲩⲉⲛϩⲏⲧ (M.), ⲩⲛϩⲏⲧ (F.), ⲩⲁⲛϩⲏⲧ, ⲩⲁⲛϩⲏⲑϥ, misereri, misericordia, misericors; pietà, compassione, commiserazione. —  (F.),  (M.B.), infirmum esse, aegrotare; infirmitas, morbus;  ,  , avversario, nemico, calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia;  essere piccolo, vile, basso, misero; ed i sost. corrisp.;  , nemico, odiatore;  odio, inimicizia. —  , grazia, misericordia, compassione, pietà.

— 3)— Questione, rissa, contesa, litigio. —

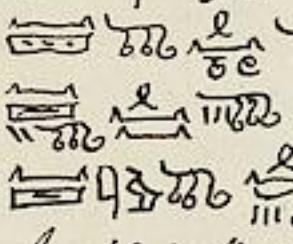
 s'n, cagionare o produrre questione, ecc. — Specialmente riferito a Tifone, il litigatore per eccellenza, ai suoi compagni ed agli animali tifonici.

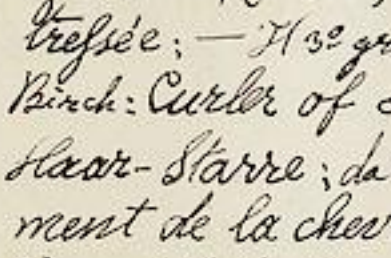



















sen. g. m., propriam.: il crespo, ricciuto, arricciato, increspato; 1)— riccio, capelli, capigliatura, chioma, specialm. delle donne; e propr. i capelli arricciati, attorcigliati.  (Inscr. Pepi I, 302), abbondanza di capelli, capelli abbondanti, capigliatura abbondante, ricca.  (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XV, 15), nome di un dio, letter.: conduttore o apritore di due ricci di capelli

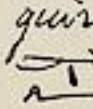
, ar-s'en, titolo: colui che ha cura del lavoro di capelli; parrucchiere (di corte)? — Onde la carica capo dei parrucchieri di corte.

 (Rit. 13,2; 121,1; 122,3), rizzare i capelli; rizzamento, rizzatore di capelli; (Br.) die Haare sträuben machen; (Wied.) das Haar sich sträuben; (Lepsius Ken.) the hair to be greatly agitated; (Pierr.) la chevelure être hérissée; — Il 3° gruppo è tradotto da Birch: Curler of Locks; da Brugs: Haar-Starre; da Pierr.: hérissement de la chevelure.

2)— (Chab.; Brug. Z. 1876, 49) il crine, il pelo, la chioma di certi quadrupedi.  (E., 95, 10 e 13). peli della testa di vitello, peli di vitello, nome di una specie di pianta che era impiegata in scongiuri per certe malattie. — V. all. 4.

— pelo, chioma, capelli.

— 3)— (Br., 3 Kal. Inscr. VIII, 33) piume, penne di un uccello.

4)— Designazione di una pianta; — equiv. al seg. nell'espressione  , xe-n-sen (Rec. I, 36, 1) per designare una determinata specie

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di albero. Confr. ⲱⲱⲏⲛ, δρῦς, quercus.

(Berol.) (Esneh)

(P. Med. 13, 10) (Rit. 64, 29)

P. Med. 12, 4; 13, 10

s'en-ta, capelli o peli della terra, designa una pianta particolare od il suo frutto. Brugsch confr. con ⲩⲉⲛⲧⲥ, ἄγνος, vitex, agnus castus. — Pierret (Rit. l.c.) la végétation terrestre. Ma noi crediamo che quì il gruppo s'en-ta significhi fibra, filamento, ecc (V. l'all. seg.), valore che esso ha anche altrove; così (Edfu) è equivalente a (Harr. I, 65, e, 10) corteccia di palma (V. sotto).

5) — Fibra, fibrilla, filamento, corteccia, scorza di determinate piante (V. il predetto s'nti).

6) — Per altri significati del segno , V. al fonetico us.

s'en, (E.) bacca juniperi. Prepr. frutto-capelli; verosimilm. lo stesso che il copto ⲩⲥⲛⲏ, σεῦτλον, bietola, bieta, Mangold, spinacio selvatico.

— V. anche il prec., all. 4.

, s'en (L. 1872. 38), sinon. di ḥā, tempo. — Il suo significato fondam. è però quello di s'n; eseguire un moto circolare, e quindi: giro, cerchio, orbita.

, s'en (Rit. 153, 4), affine con s'n e con us; significa: lamentare, piangere, (costr. con , su...); lamento, pianto.

, s'enà (Denkm. III, 116, 18), Var. di s'nā.

, s'enà, (E. 93, 7) intestinum pugoddam, seu fetura piscis. Putredine, putrescenza, putrefazione, (Brug.) Faulnis di un pesce.

, s'enàu (P. Mor. di Bul.), commovere, opprimere; ⲛⲁⲩ essere commosso, agitato, turbato, ⲧⲁⲩ agitare.

2) — Var. di s'ràu

(Inscr. Sinai I, 350)

(Inscr. Sinai, 420) plur.

(Inscr. Zeta, 223)

s'enà-t

Var. di

s'nà.

— Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 26) traduce il 3° gruppo: gragnuola.

(Champ., Rebe)

(D. E. V. I. 39, 3)

(Sarc., Vienna)

(D. E. V. I. 34, 4; Edfu)

sènà, il leone. ⲩⲟⲛⲛⲓⲥ leones.

2) — Tutti questi gruppi, eccettuato il primo, sono frequentem. nelle b. e. usati invece del seg.

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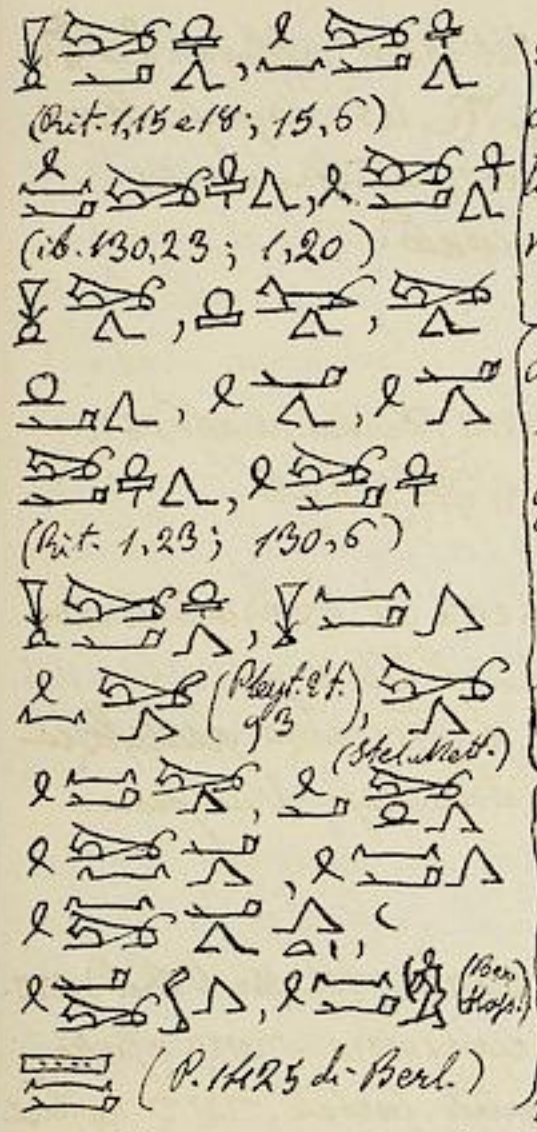

(Rit. 1,15 e 18; 15,6)
(ib. 130,23; 1,20)
(Rit. 1,23; 130,6)
(Pleyte-Rossi pl. 73)
(Stel. Metr.)
(Pap. Hosp.)
(P. 1425 di Berl.)

sènā, obbligare, costringere al ritorno, far ritornare, far tornar indietro. — Escludere, non lasciar entrare, respingere, ritenere, impedire, tener lontano, scacciar fuori (da..., o... opp. ...); rimandare, rigettare; — impedire di passare (P. Rhind). — Arrestare, deviare il nemico, l'avversario, gli ostacoli, le tempeste, ecc.

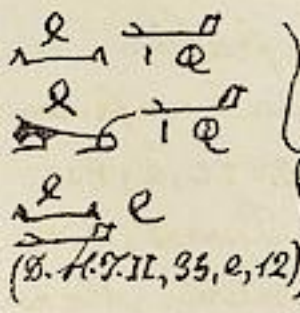
— I passivi corrisp..

— I sost. corrisp.: ostacolo, impedimento, respingimento, deviazione, ecc.

כנא abbandonare, scacciare, allontanare, far allontanare, rimuovere.

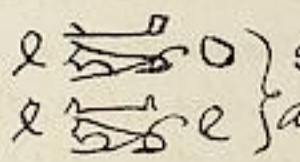
Stat. A, 86; Pierr. Y. d. d. 17).

שׂוֹנֵא, שִׂנְאָה, (cald. שְׂנָאָה), odiatore, nemico, da שָׂנֵא odiò.

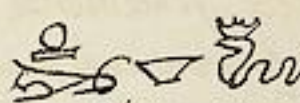

(B. H. T. II, 35, e, 12)

sènā, pare significhi la piegatura () del braccio, cioè il gomito; oppure il membro che si piega, cioè il braccio.

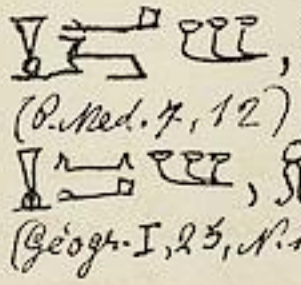
(Birch) elbows; (Pierr.) épaule.



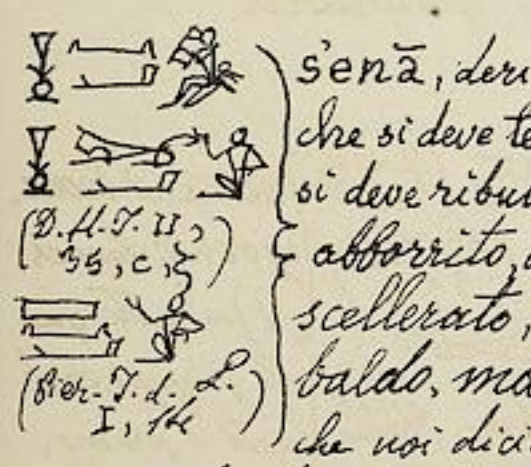
sènā, (E.-)obturatio, alvus restricta.



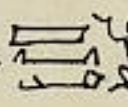
sènā (Sarc. Kheber, Vienna), nome di un serpente sacro.

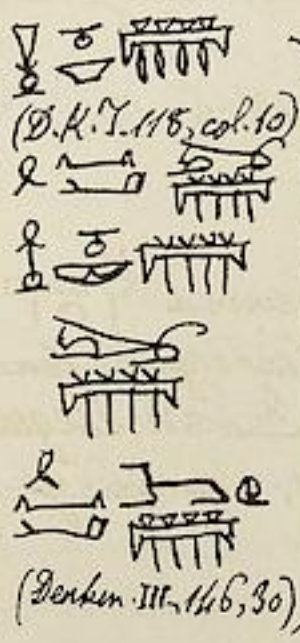

(P. Med. 7, 12) (Chiese)
(Géogr. I, 25, N. 18) (E.)

sènā, il loto od una specie di loto.


(D. H. T. II, 35, c, ξ)
(Pierr. Y. d. d. I, 14)

sènā, deriv. dal prec.; uno che si deve tener lontano, che si deve ributtare da sè; un abborrito, un detestato; scellerato, infame, ribaldo, malvagio. — Ciò che noi diciamo la schiuma, la feccia (ted. Abschaum) della società.

2) — Nemico, plur.  (Lour.,


(D. H. T. 116, col. 10)
(Berlin. III, 1146, 30)

sènā, sènāu, tempesta, procella, burrasca, uragano temporale; vento impetuoso, nubi tempestose, intemperie; tempo burrascoso, tempestoso, impetuoso, furioso. — Grandine, gragnuola.

שַׁעַר, סַעַר, turbine, tem-

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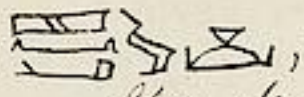
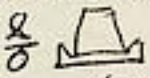
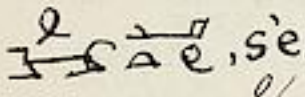
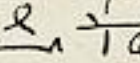
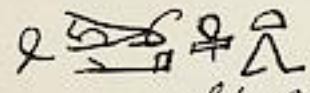
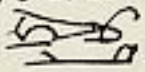
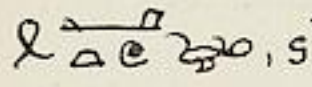
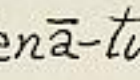
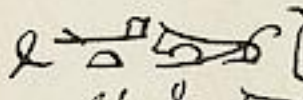
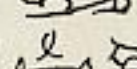
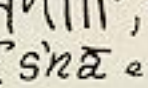
pesta, uragano, burrasca, procella. — Sovversione, grande disordine, cataclisma.

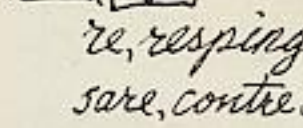
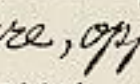
 , s'enāu (Inscr. Pepi I, 422), Var. di  s'n. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) naos.

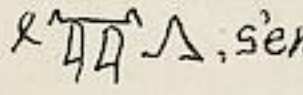
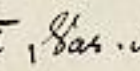
 , s'enā-t (Rit. 42,6), V.  s'nā.

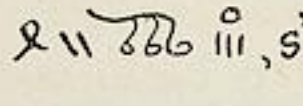
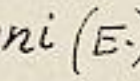
 , s'enā-t (Rit. 130,13), V.  s'nā.

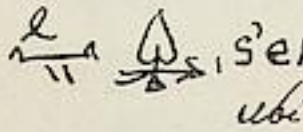
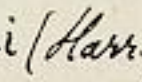
 , s'enā-tu, Var. di  s'n.

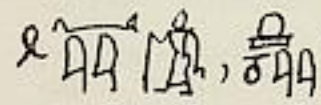
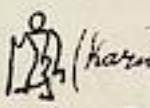
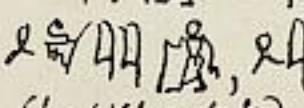
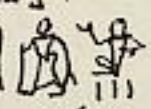
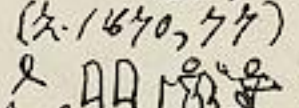
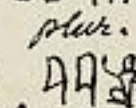
 , s'enā-t-tà, V.  s'nā e  s'n-īt.

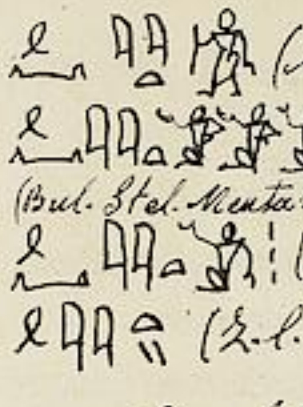
 , s'eni (Chab.) contrariare, respingere, opporsi a, attraversare, contrecarrer. V.  s'nā.

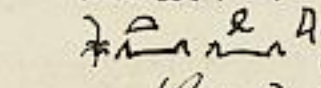
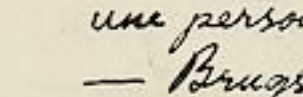
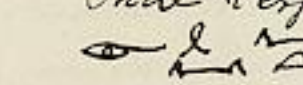
 , s'enī, Var. di  s'nā.

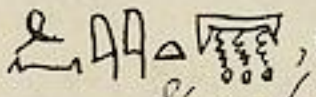
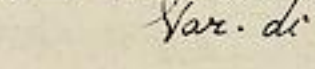
 , s'eni (E.), V.  s'n.

 , s'eni (Harr. I, 27,11), V.  s'n, ubi exemplum.

 ,  (Harm.)  ,  (Z. 1670, 77) plur.  ,  plur. (Rit. 78, 37; 125, 68) — sènī, sènīt, cortigiano, una persona del seguito (di un re o di un principe). — Amico, compagno, collega. — Al plur.: il circolo, il seguito, la corte di un personaggio illustre (re, principe, od altri).

 (Abido) (Bul. Stel. Mentuhotep) (16. Stel. Sihtpāb-tā) (Z. l. c.)

— Birch (Z. 1866, 10) traduce questi plurali: crowds, folla; milioni, numero infinito di persone; ma al Rit. 125, 68 trad. l'espres.  The royal relatives. — (Piers.) ceux qui entourent une personne, les proches. — Brugsch fa derivare le forme plur. da  s'n e traduce: i rissosi, querelanti, disputanti, litiganti, litigiosi, accattabrighe. Onde l'espressione  (Mél. d'Arch. 1875, 215) è da Brugsch letta ār s'enen-t e tradotta schaffen haderndeLeute; mentre Masp. legge ār s'en nt-xeb e traduce porter préjudice à tout le monde. — È evidente che mentre la traduzione seguito, corteggio, principi, capi..., può convenire al Rit. 125, 68; 130, 2it.; 144, 3: il senso, folla, moltitudine, ecc. è più verosimile in Rit. 64, 35; 78, 37 e può anche applicarsi a 130, 2it.; 144, 5. Ma in nessuno di questi luoghi ci pare possa convenire l'interpretazione di Brugsch.

 , s'en-īt (P. Murray), Var. di  s'nā.

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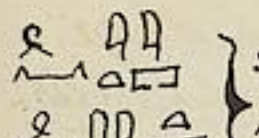
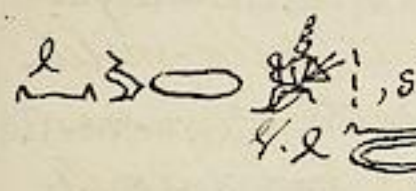
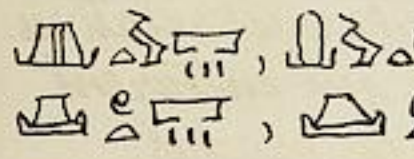
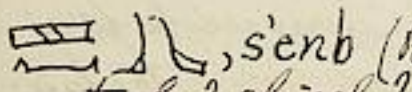
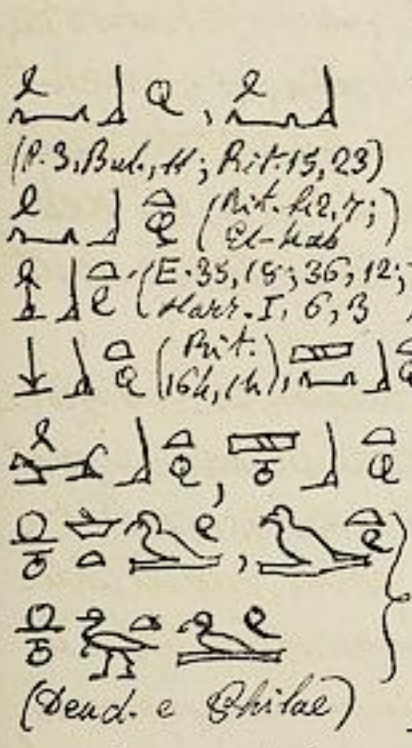

s'en-īt (Rit. 17, 62, 63 e 66), nome di una regione o località mistica: (Birch) the place of turning back, the place of Rejection.


, s'enu (Coller. Maunnick). ɣ. ⲥⲛⲏ.

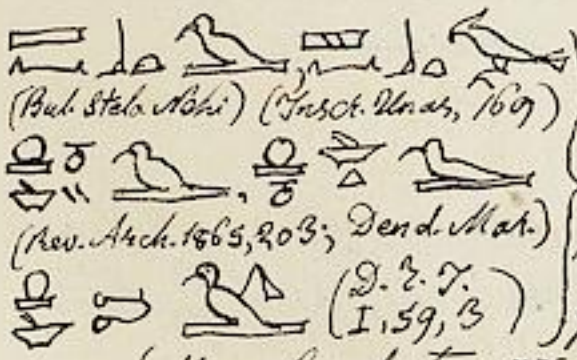

(Hart. I, 7, 2) s'en-ut. ɣ. ⲥⲛⲏ.

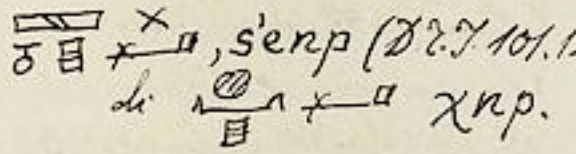
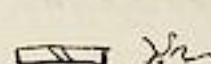

, s'enb (Birch. Z. 1873, 152) a toole? chisel? adze? scalpello, trapano, cesello, pialla, ascia da bottaio ??.

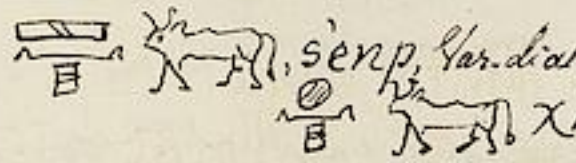
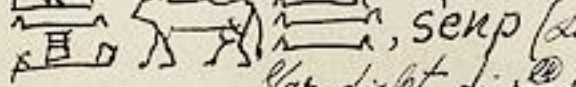

s'enb, s'enb-t, corpo, busto, torso o ventre. (Birch) legs; (Lepsius) Rückgrat; (Chab.) genou. — Stern (E.) identifica con ⲩⲛⲕⲉ corium vel cutis. Ma Brug. non ammette questa interpretazione, ritenendo il vocabolo copto corrispondente all'antico geroglifico xnfī (ɣ.).

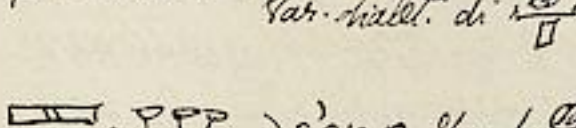
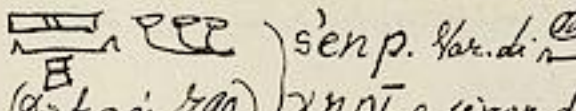
— Il gruppo del Rit. 15, 23 è tradotto da Birch: to kneel, to bend; da Pierr. s'agenouiller; da Lepsius: lo stesso: da Geuster: um kreisen; da Devéria: tourner; da Chab.: s'associer (à—).

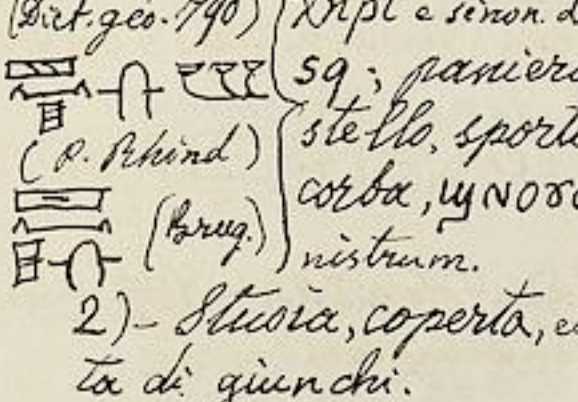
Ma noi traduciamo corpo anche in questo luogo.


s'enb-t, Brugsch li considera come var. dell'prec. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 195) forma mistica, forme mistiche.


, s'enp (D. Z. 101, 12), Var. dialet. di  xnp.

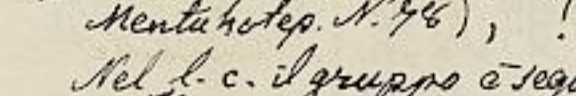

, s'enp, Var. dialet. invece di  xnp.


, s'enp (Liste del Nilo). Var. dialet. di  .


s'enp. Var. di xnpī e sinon. di sq; paniera, cesto, cestello, sporta, canestro, corba, ⲩⲛⲟⲩⲥⲕ. corbis, canistrum.

2) — Stuoia, coperta, ecc., intrecciata di giunchi.

, s'enp-tī (Bul., Stel. Mentuhotep. N. 76), ?

Nel l. c. il gruppo è seguito dal segno  , quindi verosimilmente esso designa una classe di marinai o soldati di marina

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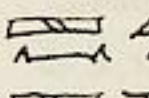
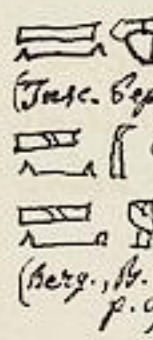
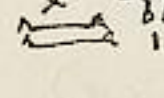
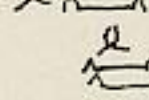
, s'enf, s'enf-t (P. Med. 3,7; 4,4), medicamenti ancora indeterminati.

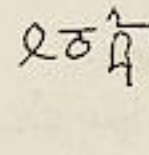
Stern (E.) traduce gli ultimi: grana quaedam sacrificalia.

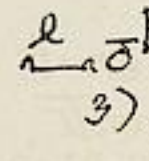
 s'enem (Geog. III, Zav. 19,8), Var. dialet. (l.c.) di .

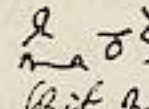
 (Insc. Sopi I, 112) (Berg., B.v. Ø. p. 9) s'enem, s'enemi, Var. dialett. di xnm, in tutti i suoi significati. Secondo Brugsch, s'nm è la più antica lettura del segno . Confr. il copto equiv. ⲩⲱⲛϥ, ⲩⲱⲛⲃ, congiungere, etc..

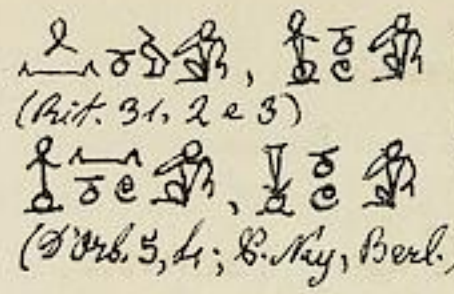
 , s'enen (Rit. 121,1), V. .

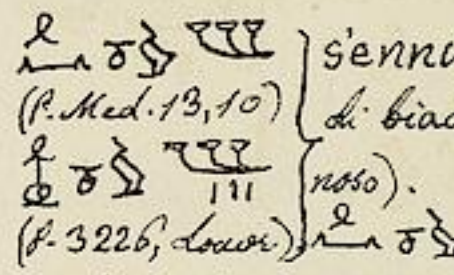
 , s'enen (P. di Bak IV), V. , ⲩⲱⲛⲉⲍⲟⲩ. mal di capo, vertigine, disordine cerebrale.

 , s'ennī (Z. 1870,77), V. s'nī.

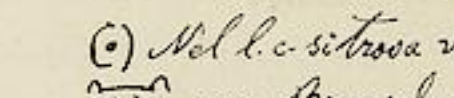
 , s'ennīu (Harr. I, 31, 3), V. s'nnu.

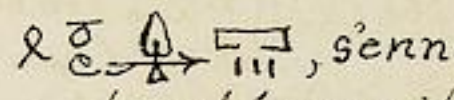
 , , (Rit. 31, 2; 152, 2) ,   (Roug. Chrest. 106) s'ennu, V. , e varr. s'n. — Chabas dà al gruppo anche il significato di נַעַר, garzone, giovane; — celibe.

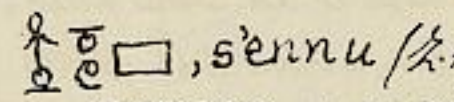
 (Rit. 31, 2 e 3) (D'Orb. 5,4; P. Ney, Berl.) s'ennu, V. s'n.

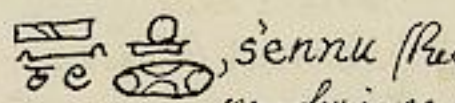
 (P. Med. 13,10) (P. 3226, Louvr.) s'ennu, specie particolare di biade; forse l'orzo (spinoso). s'ennu-ta (P. Med. l.c.) equiv. a s'n-ta (V. sotto s'n, all. 4).

(Oxon. P. Harr. 500, verso) (Std. etiop. Bul. (·)) (Sall. III, 2) s'ennu (Rit. 145, 73 e varr.), V. s'n, albero. (Masp., Louvr. As. 1883,15) capo giardiniere.

(·) Nel l.c. si trova veramente  e non ; ma Brugsch ritiene che ciò è dovuto ad un errore dell'incisore egiziano.

 , s'ennu (Harr. I, 27, 11), deriv. dal prec. e identico a ⲩⲛⲏ, ⲩⲛⲉ, hortus; giardino, orto, alberato, frutteto.

 , s'ennu (Z. 1872,21), ⲩⲛⲱⲟⲩ. ⲟⲛⲱⲟⲩ, propr. aia; — ma usato per superficie, area in genere (An. I, 15, 4).

 , s'ennu (Rec. III, 70), prodotto, produzione di una terra, di un

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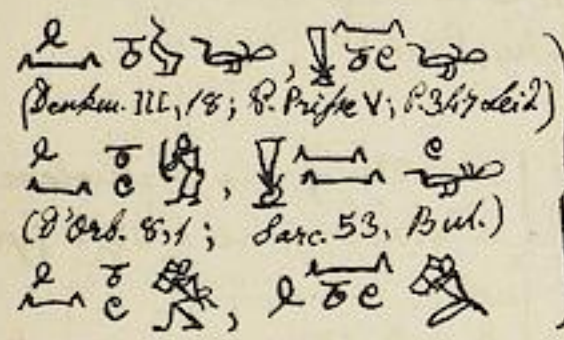
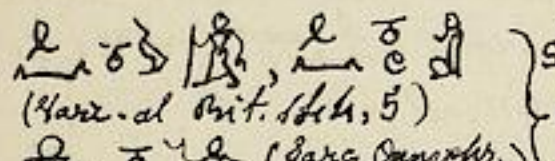
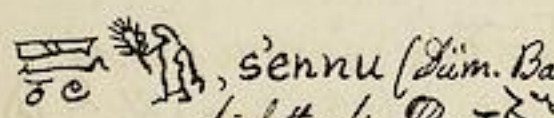
paese, di una provincia.

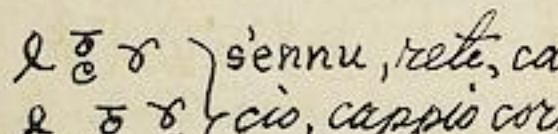

(Denkm. III, 18; P. Prisse V; 547 dei 2)

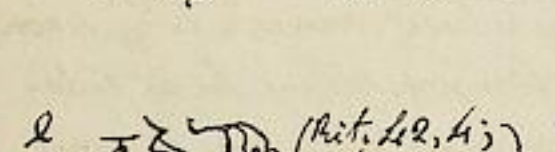
(P. Orb. 8,1; Sarc. 53, Bul.)
s'ennu, f. s'n.

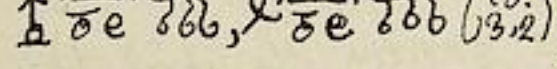

(Harr. al Brit. 164, 5)

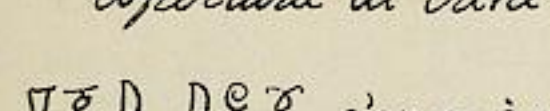
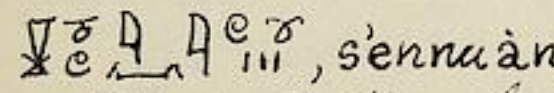
(Sarc. Ossiroph., Bul.)
s'ennu, f. s'nī.

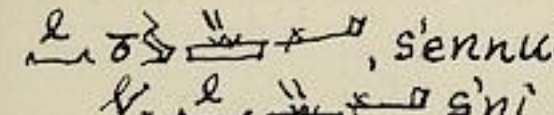
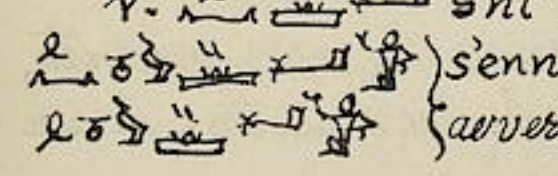

, s'ennu (Dūm. Bauurk. 8), Var. dialett. di xnnu.


s'ennu, rete, calappio, laccio, cappio corsoio · ⲩⲛⲉ (P. M., 111) retis; plur. ⲩⲛⲏϩ, ⲩⲛⲏϩⲉ (P.), ⲩⲛⲏⲟⲩ (M.), retia.

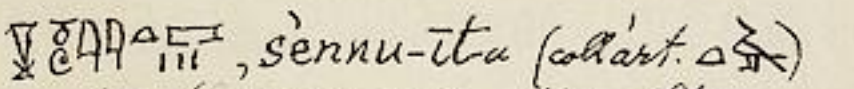

(Brit. 42, 4; 1415, 66)

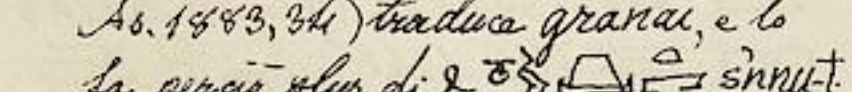
(ib. 63, 2)
s'ennu, f. s'n.
Si noti l'espr.

(Brugsch) copertura di crine.

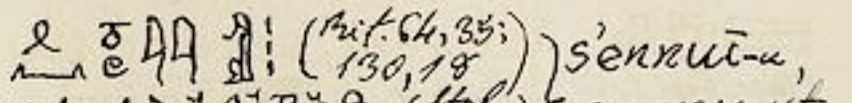

, s'ennuànàu (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. lo dà come plur. di  s'nnu e trad. rets, filets.

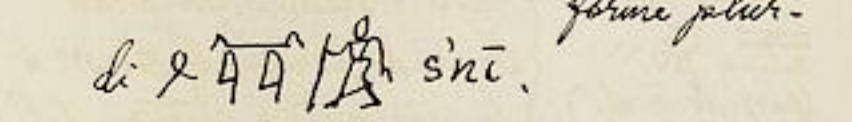

, s'ennui (Chab. Mazim) f. s'nī; onde

s'ennui (Chab. l.c.), avversario, oppositore.

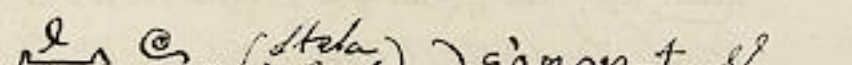
Però nel P. Mor. di Bul. questi gruppi si trovano come varianti capricciose di sn, fratello.

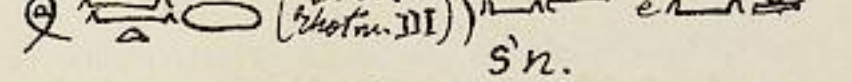

, s'ennu-ta (coll'art.) (P. Harris 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 34) traduce granai, e lo fa perciò plur. di s'nnu-t.

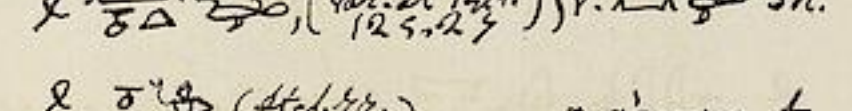

(Brit. 64, 35; 130, 18)
(Stel. di Bul.)
s'ennu-u, sennu-ut, forme plur. di s'nī.

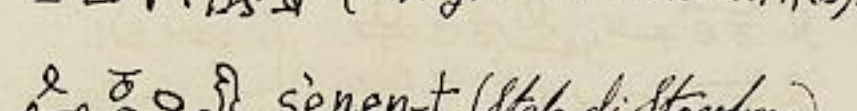

s'ennu-t, f. s'nnu.


, s'ennu-t (An. III, 2, 4), f. s'n.


(Stela di Bul.)
(Stel. Khotm. III)
s'enen-t, f. e s'n.


(Med.), (Var. al Brit. 125, 23)
s'enen-t, f. s'n.


(Stel. di Bul.)
(Brit. 164, 5; 130, Brit.)
(P. Nay, Berl.)
s'enen-t, s'enente, f. s'nī (Mél. d'Arch. 1875, 215).


, s'enen-t (Stela di Stocolma), nome di una dea.

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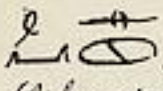
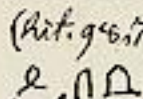
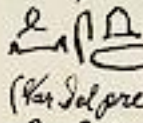
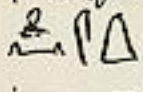
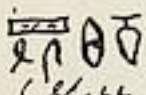
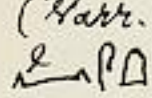
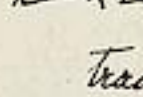
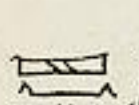
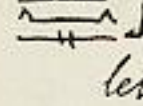
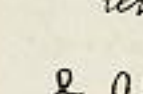
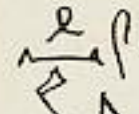
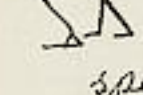
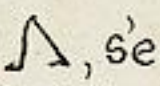
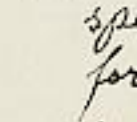
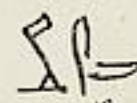
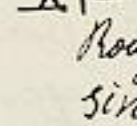
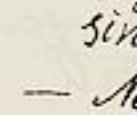






(Rit. 96,7; 154,29; 155,3)


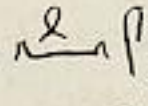
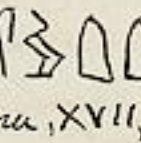
(Var. del prec.) (Denkm. II, 146, 147)




(Varr. al Rit. l. c.)

(Birch, Coffin of Amama, XVIII, 1ª, 2)

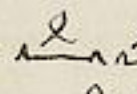
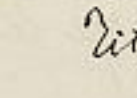
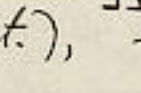
s'enes, nome di una specie di pane, focaccia o pasticcio, che non manca mai nelle liste delle offerte funerarie. — L'ultimo è tradotto da Birch (l.c.) una bevanda.

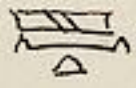
, s'enes (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di  xns.

(De Rougé)

(Din.)
s'ens (E. de Rougé, Stèle Bianchi, p. 28), una specie di gazzella con corna liriformi. (Sulla lettura del 2° gruppo, v. l'art. seg.).

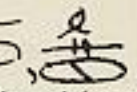

, s'enes (Roug. l.c. prec.), De Rougé confr. ⲩⲛⲥ, ⲩⲉⲛⲥ, byssus, byssina vestis.
— Nel l.c. questo gruppo è preceduto da  , e Brugsch dichiara che  forma un vocabolo che si deve leggere mks (v. ibid. la traduzione).

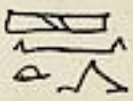
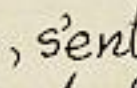

, s'ensu (Birch, Coffin of Amama, XVII, 2ª 8), v.  s'ns.

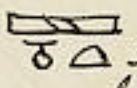
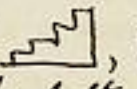


, s'ens'en (Var. al Rit. 84, 2it.), v.  s'n.

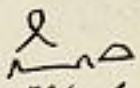
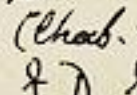
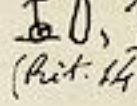
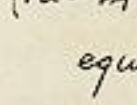
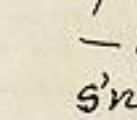
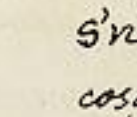
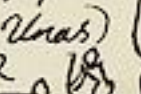
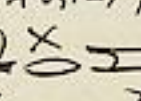
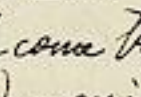
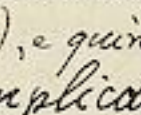
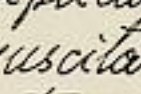
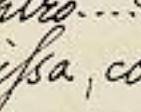
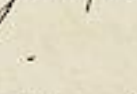
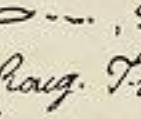
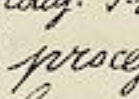
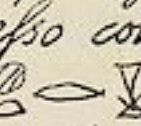
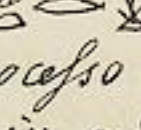
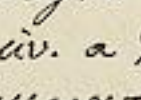
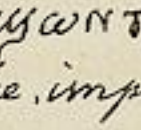
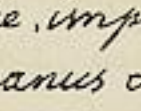
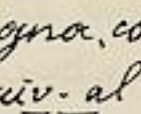


, s'ent (Inscr. Pepi I, 405),

Var. di  xnt.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. nel l.c.: passeur, celui qui passe (sulla barca).


, s'ent (D. K. T. 94), Var. dialett. di  xnd.


, s'ent (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di  xnt.




(Chab.; Inscr. Unas)



(Rit. 148, 29; 148, 12)
s'ent, equivalente a e  , s'n.  s'ent-ūr equiv. a  (v.  s'n, all. 2).
— Anche come traslato di  s'nti (v.), e quindi: intralciare una cosa, complicarla, e con ciò produrre, suscitar questione, lite, contese (contro...  ...); — ed i sost. corrisp.: rissa, contesa, litigio, processo, ecc.


..., s'ent xet r... (Inscr. Unas, 10; Roug. I. H. I), Erman (Z. 1882, 10) trad.: processo contro..., essere in processo contro...;


(R. A. I. I) egli è in processo contro l'altro.
2) — Equiv. a  s'nti.
— ⲩⲉⲛⲧ, ⲩⲱⲛⲧ, ⲩⲛⲧ, plectere, implectere, implexum opus, reticulum; — manus conserere, rixari; rixa, pugna, complicatio, contentio.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
— 



(Rit. 148, 12 e 29), nome di una delle

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setta vacche mistiche, letter. circolo celeste, risurrezione; (Pierr.) circuit du ciel, résurrection; (Birch) Turn of heaven, conductor of the God.

, , s'ent, deriv. dal prec. ed in connes. con s'n (V.); il tifonico (uomo o animale) avversario, nemico, eccitatore di contesa. — Ma anche solo equiv. a s'n, all. 5.

, s'ent (Denkm. IV, 4, 6), derivato da s'nti (V.); grembiale, busto, gonna, giustacuore, tunica, sottana, perizoma (pagne). ⲩⲉⲛⲧⲱ (M., ⲧ), sindon, vestis, pallium. — V. s'nt.

, , s'ent (Liste dei Nômi), uno degli alberi sacri del tempio di Dendera; forse la quercia? (ⲩⲱⲩⲏⲛ quercus). — O semplicem. var. di s'n albero?.

(Brug. Géog. 49)

(Statua, Louvre)

— Probabilmente una specie di acacia, (Loret, Rec. de trav. II, 61) acacia nilotica o farnesiana; ⲩⲟⲛⲧⲉ (B.), ⲩⲟⲛⲧ (M.), ⲩⲁⲛⲧ (B.) (ⲡⲓ, ⲡ), acacia aegyptiaca, silva acaciarum; spina, "exerta", (onde ⲙⲁⲛⲩⲱⲛⲧⲉ vepretum). ⲧⲣⲱⲩ, ⲃⲓⲱ, acacia, spina aegyptia, acacia nilotica.

, s'ent, verosimilm. in connes. col prec. o con ⲩⲣⲁ, ⲩⲛⲟ, spina; designa una porzione di terreno coperta di piantagione , e questa piantagione stessa.

, , (Ball. I, 9, 9; 2. 1880, 12) (Ausc. Pepi I, 395; Denkm. II, 97, a) s'en-t. V. s'n.

, s'ent, Var. dialett. di ⲭⲛⲧ.

, s'enta (Rec. I, 33, 1), Var. di s'ta e di s'ta-t.

, , e varr., s'en-ta, V. sotto s'n, all. 4.

, s'entai, forma della dea Hathor.

s'enti, equiv. a s'n (specialm. all. 5), a s'n (spec. all. 4) ed a s'nti, all. 1. — Quindi propr.: ripetere, rinnovare frequentemente, raddoppiare, moltiplicare (peres. le maglie di una rete), onde: intrecciare, trecciare; far lavori a maglia, in treccie, in intreccio; intralacciare, intralciare, implicare; — intreccio, intrecciatura, rete. — Ed in senso traslato: intralciare, complicare; — produrre, suscitare lite, questione, ecc. V. s'nt.

(B. Mor. di Bul.)

2) — Il 1° anche equiv. a s'n, all. 4. V. s'nti, all. 2.

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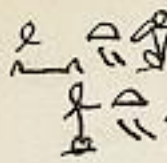
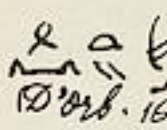
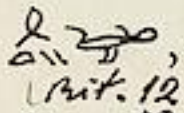
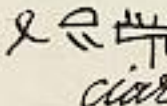
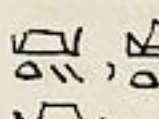
 , s'enti (Rit. 31,3; 125, 20, 27 e 30), equivalente a s'n ed al prec..

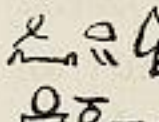
 (D'Orb. 16,5'), s'enti, f. s'nt.

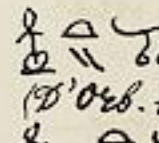
 , (Rit. 125, 63) (D. H.Y. 35', b, 5, 7) (D. H.Y. 114) s'enti, f. s'nt. s'n e avversario, nemico.

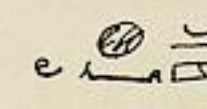
 , s'enti (Rit. 145, 78), intrecciare, trecciare, far lavori a maglia; intreccio, intrecciatura, rete. wyENT, wyWNT, wyNT (f. sotto s'nt) 2) — Equiv. a s'nt, grembiale, falda, gonna. oco.. — Freq. usato per veste, vestito in generale (Rit. l.c.). Lauth confr. con דִּדִּין pannolino, velo, lenzuolo, e con כְּתֹנֶת, כִּתֹּנֶת, χιτών, tunica.

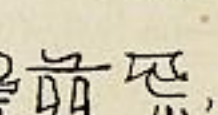
, s'enti (Rit. 64, 2 r.), f. s'n.

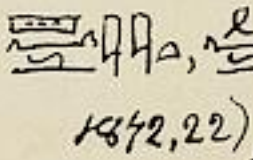
 s'en-ti, duale di s'n (f.).

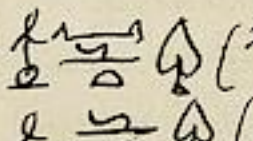
 (Rec. IV, 91) s'enti, f. s'nt.

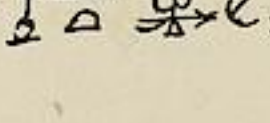
 (D'Orb. 10, 7') s'enti, equiv. a s'n, capelli, ec. (f.). (D'Orb. 10, 9; 11, 2 e 3) treccia o ciocca di capelli.

2) — fibra, fibrilla, filamento, corteccia, scorza di determinate piante (Harr. I, 63, c, 10).  , corteccia di palme.

 s'enti-ta (P. Med. Berl. 12, 4; 13, 10), f. s'n-ta, sotto s'n, all. f.

 , s'ent-it (Rit. 142, 14), nome di una dea.

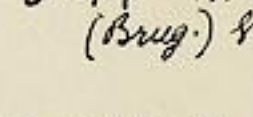
 , s'entu (f. Ausw. 12, 14), f. s'nti.

 s'entbet, f. s'nbt. — H 2ª (Bull. Inst. Egiz. Torino, III) f. s'nb-t.

 (D. H.Y. XII, 34, b, c) (D. H.Y. XII, 103, 29) s'end (op. s'endeš), f. var. dialett. di xnd e xnd (op. xndš).

, s'endi (Dict. géog. 371) (Brug.) var. di s'nti.

 s'endi, send-it. (f. delle Iscr. 7, 22 e 24; Z. 1872, 22), varr. di e s'nti.

 (Z. 1877, 87) (Karn.) s'end-t, varr. di s'nt.

 e, s'end-t, (E) rima seu

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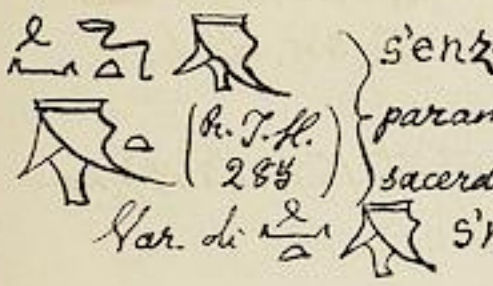
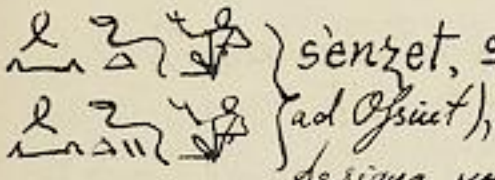
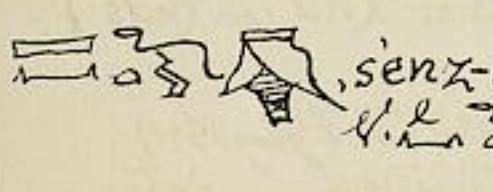
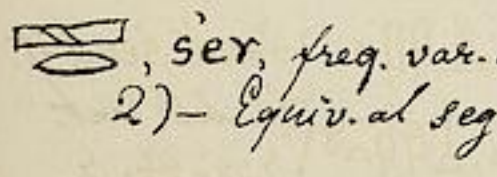
scissura in cute.

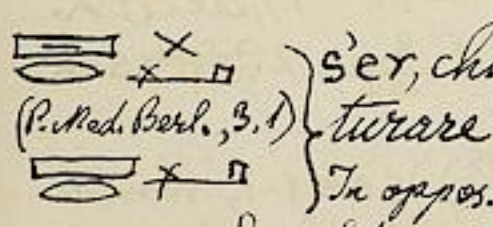
s'enz, Varianti di s'nd.
(R. Gèo. 47; Stat. Louvre)
(Inscr. Et; Insc. Unas)


(R. T. H. 285)
Var. di s'nt.
s'enz-t, una parte del paramento degli alti sacerdoti, il grembiale.

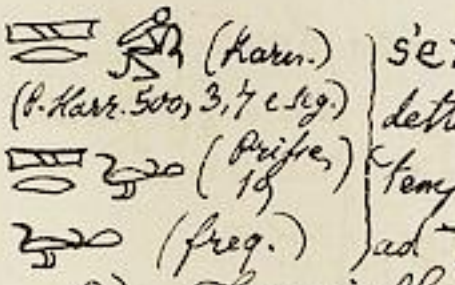

s'enzet, s'enz-ti, (a., tomb. ad Osiut), deriv. dal prec.; designa una determinata classe di sacerdoti (V. art. qnbt, N. 4), che sembra appartenesse al tempio di Anubi in Lykopoli. Questi sacerdoti aveano forse l'ispettorato o l'amministrazione delle vestimenta del tempio.


s'enz-tu (Inscr. Leta; 43), V. s'nzt.


s'er, freq. var. dialett. di xr.
2) — Equiv. al seg.


(P. Med. Berl., 3, 1)
s'er, chiudere, serrare, turare; chiudersi. In oppos. a ss', aprire, sciogliere, liberare (Bend., Scala Sud, sopra). wap (M.), obturare, obstruere; wHp (2.) obturari. — ארר serrare, legare.

rinchiudere; angustiare, opprimere; chiudere, serrare; trattenere, ritenere, frenare, impedire, arrestare.
— V. s'rà.

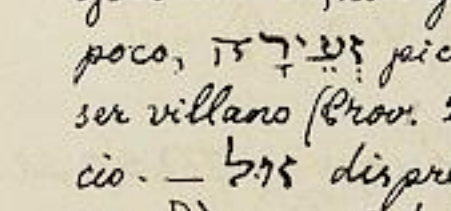

(Karn.)
(P. Karr. 500, 3, 7 e seg.)
(Prise, 16)
(freq.)
s'er, piccolo, breve, detto dello spazio e del tempo: in opposizione ad ā a.

2) — Fanciullo, giovane, ragazzo, figlio; ed i femm. corrisp. (Karr. l. c.).

3) — Novizio, mozzo, garzone; stadio inferiore della gerarchia degli impieghi domestici.

4) — Il segno è il determinativo di tutti i vocaboli esprimenti una delle idee: piccolezza, insufficienza, mancanza, deficienza, poco, meschinità, spregievolezza. — E queste idee sono pure espresse da ciascuno dei tre vocaboli posti in testa di questo articolo.

Confr. עֲטַר esser piccolo, vile, abbassato, disprezzato, diminuito, misero; עֵטֶר, עוֹטָר piccolezza; עָטִיר giovane cadetto, figlio minore, figlio più giovane, giovane, giovinezza; minore, vile, disprezzato; עָטֵר piccolo; עֲטִירָה età minore, giovinezza; זער (siriaco) esser minuto, non esser molto, זְעִיר un poco, זְעִירָה piccola. — שׁעטר esser villano (Prov. 23, 7), שָׁעֵר marcio. — זרל disprezzare.


, fanciullo o figlio maschio; (Ebers, Z. 1882, 53) kleines (Menschen) Kind,

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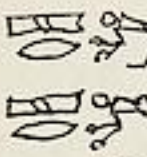
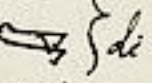
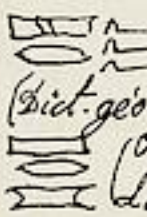
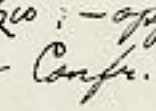
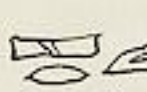
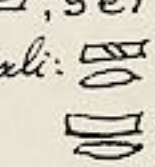
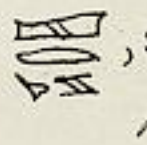
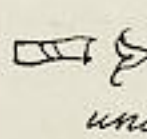
Jüngling, comp. ϩελωιρι, ϩελωηρι, ϩερωιρι, ϩρωηρε, ϩερωηλι, juvenis, adolescens; — detto però anche di femmine (Z. Z. 1876, 123).

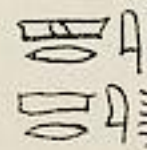
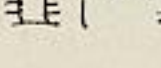

s'er (Edfu). Harr. dialett. (b. e.) di  xr (P.), cadere, morire, ecc..

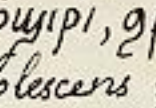

(Dict. geo. 791) (Obel. Londr.), s'er, natron, soda, ossido di sodio, ωιρε, nitrum vel salis species. — Il mare s'er (obel. cit.) designa verosimilmente il Mar Rosso, come confine meridionale dell'impero egizio; — oppure i laghi salati? — Comp.  s'rḳ.

 , s'er (Gurnah), il naso. Duali:  s'er-ti, s'er-tt, le narici; il naso. ωai, ωa, nasus; Ni- nares.

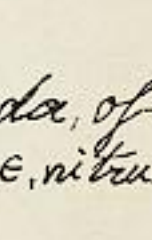
 , s'er, g. f., un campo coltivato a piante s'rà.

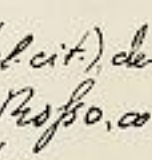
 , s'erà (P. S. II, 44 c, 3), una specie di biada che serviva di nutrimento come il frumento; segala, spelta, ecc. — Comp. שִׁבֹּלֶת orzo.

 (Masp. Sent. ep. 33) (Sarc. Sala Sud, sopra) s'erà, equiv. a  s'r.

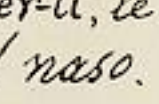
2) — Chiudere con un'opera di muratura, murare (Masp.). —  muro, baluardo.

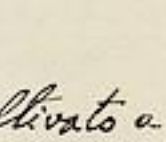
3) — (Eisenlohr. Trans. 1872. 364) einreißen, to decay, ruinare, abbattere, demolire, disfare; — ed i participii corrisp. ruinato, abbattuto, ecc.

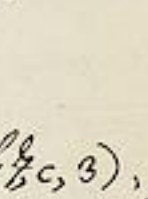
 (Rit. 116, d) (P. Med. Berl. 16, 2) s'erà, s'eràu, v. s'r. (Kam. I, 7, 12) (Rit. 54, 1) duali.

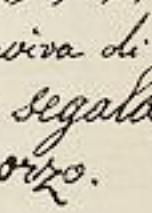
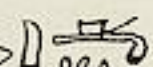
 (L. Ausm. 12, 10; Louvre D. Athous; Rit. 130, 8) (An. IV 10, 3) s'erà, s'eràu, v. s'r.

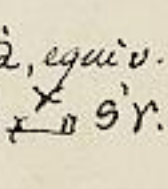
 (Z. 1876, 123) (Sall. I, 7, 3) sèrà, sèràu, equivalente al prec., nel senso di fanciulla, figlia (ωεερε).

 , sèràt, fem. di nel suo senso generale o come sost. astratto.

 , s'er-àt (Harr. I, 27, 12), v. s'rī.

 (Rit. 81, 1) (Pleyte Ch. 66) sèrà-t, v. s'rà.

 (Roug. 2. g. 80) (Todt. Roug. Edf. 51, IX) sèrī, orzo, segala, spelta. v.  .

 sèrī, s'er-īt. v. s'r.

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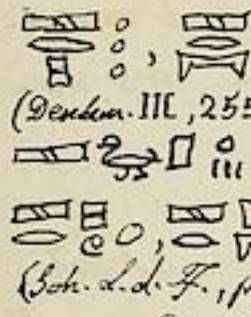
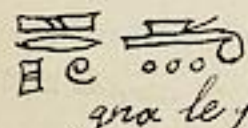
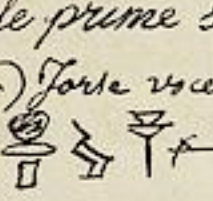
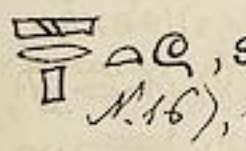

(Dendara III, 255, i. 8)

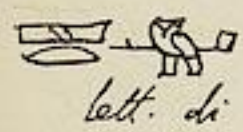
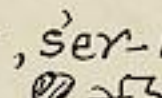
(Dict. géo. 1335)

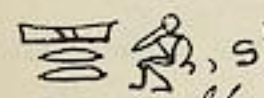
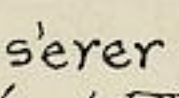
(Boh. A. d. F., p. 47 e seg.)

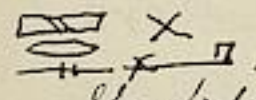
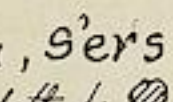
s'erp (opp. ser-pe), sale di purificazione, una specie particolare di natron. Forse letter. sale del cielo (Confr. s'r).

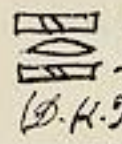
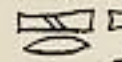
 , s'erpu (Dend. Mar.), designa le prime seminagioni. (Brug.) Forse voce del dialetto derivata da  xrpu (V.).

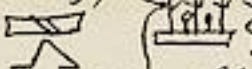
 , s'erp-t (Nav. M. d'H. pl VII, N. 16), la grua od altro oggetto di ornamento o corredo della nave; gomena o cavo per estrarre. ⲩⲱⲗⲡⲓ, ⲧ, stamen, incordamento, orditura, stame; ⲏⲗⲱ levare, trar fuori.

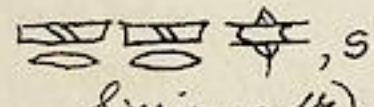
 , s'er-mā, b. e, Var. dialett. di  xr-mā.

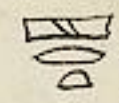
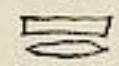
 , s'erer (B. H. T. 60, 61), Var. di  s'r.

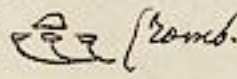
 , s'ers (Berg. Sarc. Insc. 7 b), Var. dialett. di  e (V.); portar via, condur via, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, sgomberare. ⲩⲟⲗⲥ praeda, ⲩⲱⲗⲥ auferre, diripere, evacuare.

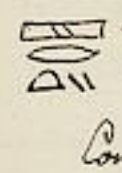
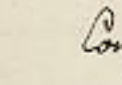

(D. H. T. 59)

(Dend. Mar.)

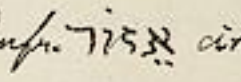
s'ers', forma posteriore equival. alla più antica forma  s'ars' (V.). affrettarsi, aver fretta, correre; andar in fretta, presto (a:o..).

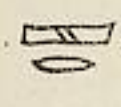
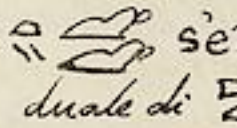
 , s'ers'er (Brug., Sai en Sinsin, p. 14), ? — respirare? ansare di gioia?

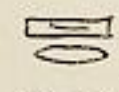

(Rec. I, 43, 15; Nav. Z. 1877, 30)

(Tomb. a El-Kab)

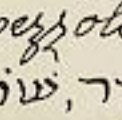
s'er-t, ♀.  s'rt.

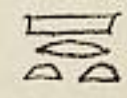
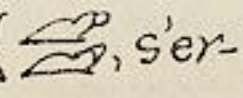

(Dend. Mar.)

(D. Res. 26, 15)

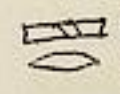
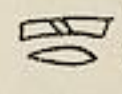
s'ert, s'erti, Var. dialett. di  xrt; ⲩⲟⲣⲧ (?) fascia.
Confr. חֵרֶט cinta, cintola, cintura.

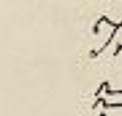
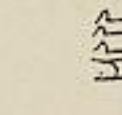
 , s'er-ti (Rec. I, 70), duale di  s'r.



, s'er-ti, (E.) papillae? capezzoli? mammelle? Confr. שֹׁרֶר, שֹׁר, ombellico. — Il 2° gruppo fa pensare a  s'r.

 , s'er-tt, duale di  s'r.

s'ereh (Z. 1865, 29), signif. letto di un fiume, di un ruscello; ⲩⲗⲉⲕ aquam in rivulos quasi in ramos derivare. In oppos. ad  ḥāp, Nilo, a  acqua piovana, ed a

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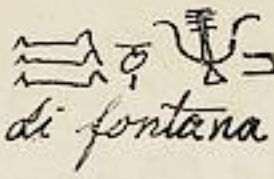
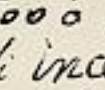
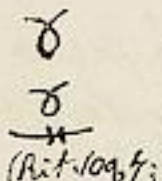
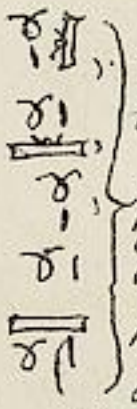
 acqua di pozzo o di fontana.

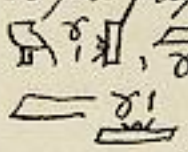
, ṡeleḥ (Rec IV, 84, 23), specie di incenso  di qualità inferiore e che era spregiato come del tutto inservibile. Era di color rosso (ib. 86).

 (Rit. 109, 4; 160, 3) Nelle inscrizioni tarde facilmente sostituiti a e qs. e non raramente nelle b.e. si trova per rappresentare la lettera Δ o , per es. = equiv. a . — In generale però sui monumenti e nei papiri, e rappresentano la sillaba S'S. — Quanto al loro valore ideografico, essi sono equiv. al seg., ed il segno si trova anche equiv. a S'S ed a S'SR.

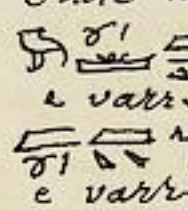
Si trova il plur. equiv. a S'S-W (Y-Z. 1880, 8).

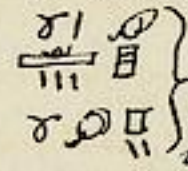
 ṡ'eṡ, eseguire, trattare, fare, terminare qualche cosa che è conforme, corrispondente, adattata, giusta, convenevole, accorda, propria, degna, comme il faut. Far come si deve, eseguire in una maniera conveniente, convenevole.

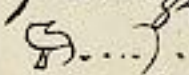
ЩЩЄ, ЄЩЩЄ (Z.), ЩЩН, ЄЩЩН (B.), СЩЄ (M.), aequum est, oportet, licet, decet; dignus, aequus, etc.

Il più frequent. nella espressione  m-s'ṡ, sicut decet, sicut oportet, come è giusto, come si deve.

Onde la formola così freq. nel Rit.

 m-ṡès-mā, m-ṡes-mā-ḥeḥ-n-s'p. 4. sotto β mā.

 ṡ'ès-tep.. (Mar., 2. 1873, 91) au gré de.., comme (on) veut, selon la volonté de....

2) — Esser atto, degno, capace, idoneo, destro, accorto, astuto, abile, ingegnoso, pratico, nell'eseguire convenevolmente ciò che si deve eseguire; aver prontezza, speditezza, facilità (in..,  ....). — Egli aggett. corrisp..

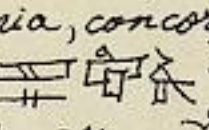
3) — I sost. corrisp., cioè:

a) Colui che possiede prontezza, speditezza, facilità di esecuzione;

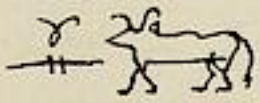
b) Ciò che è eseguito in giusta e convenevole maniera; ciò che è simile, somigliante, adattato, giusto, eguale, pari, corrispondente.

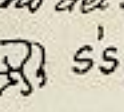
c) — Conclusione, fine, termine.

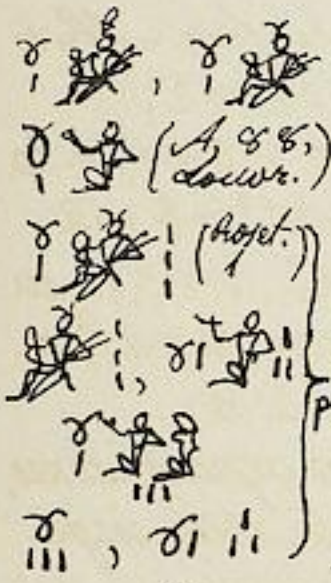
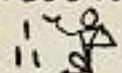
— Confr. ancora ЩЩЄ, ЩОЩ, ЩНЩ (Z., M-) parem reddere, aequare, adaequare, aequale esse; convenire, consentire; aequalitas, paritas, conventus, harmonia, concordia.

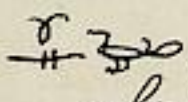
— S.  e .

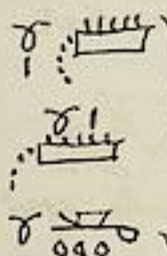
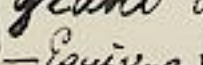
— 4) — e si trovano anche equival. al seg. S'S.

 , ṡ'ès (Sch. L. d. F. p. 151, nota), nome con cui si designava la vittima

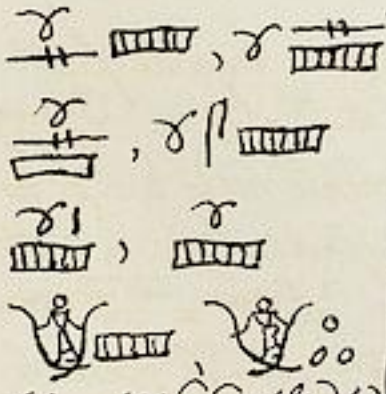
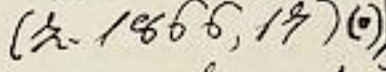
del sacrifizio, considerata come simbolo di Set o di uno dei suoi seguaci.
V.  S'ST e Brug. Z. 1880, 11.

 s'es (V. Z. 1880, 8) guerriero, soldato; — persone (maschi e femmine) appartenenti alla casta militare; — (Rev. Ét. I, 18) guardia, guardiano. intendente, ufficiale o generale della casta guerriera.
 (Rev. I. H. I, 14) capo, duce dei guerrieri.
2) — In Rosetta I pare che questo s'es designi un determinato numero di militari, e significhi perciò: reggimento, brigata, legione, schiera di soldati.
— V. mnfi.

 , s'es (P. Ebers, Z. 1880, 8), essere colpito, ferito; equiv. a caw, wdaw, wdawi, ictus, plaga, vulnus, ulcus.

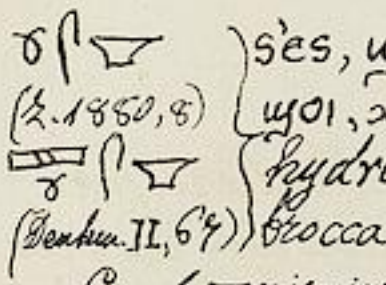
 s'es (Z. 1869, 86; 1880, 7), grani di frumento mondati, cioè liberati dalla pula e dalle immondezze; grano preparato per fare il pane. — Il grano in generale.
— Equiv. a  ānxsur (R. Edf. l. c.).

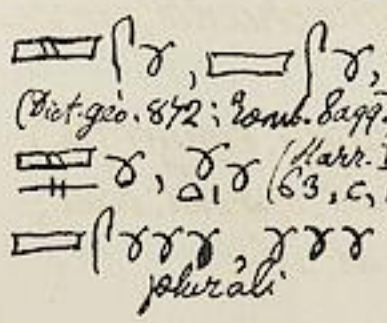
— È degno di osservazione il fatto che nell'addizione del col si ottiene come risultato il (V. Z. 1880, 7).
— Confr. wdaw vannus quo ventilatur frumentum.
— In Rec. I, 43, col. 13 si legge la frase , il cui senso mi è oscuro.

 s'es, q. d. la pietra bianca, opp. la pietra splendente, lucente, designa l'alabastro, . Se ne formavano tavole o lastre che portavano il nome di  s'st àpàp, lastra di alabastro.
(*) È dubbio se i due ultimi gruppi si debbono leggere s'S oppure qS o qrs (Confr. KWC, ⲥⲱⲥ, alabaster).

, s'es (P. Ebers, Z. 1880, 8), essere colpito, ferito; equiv. a caw, wdaw, wdawi, ictus, plaga, vulnus, ulcus.

 s'es (Z. 1869, 86; 1880, 7), grani di frumento mondati, cioè liberati dalla pula e dalle immondezze; grano preparato per fare il pane. — Il grano in generale.
— Equiv. a ānxsur (R. Edf. l. c.).

 s'es, wdawor, wdawor, wdawi, χερὲμωr, lagena, hydria, boccale.
(Benhm. II, 67) Brocca di questa forma.
Confr. אַשְׁפָּה, fiasco, orcio.
— Forse questo vaso è così chiamato dalla sua materia, l'alabastro (V. il prec.).

 s'es, fune, corda, canapo, cordella, cordoncino, filo, nastro.
plurali

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2) — Lino, tela, tessuto, stoffa, più frequent. denominata mn-x. suten-s'es (H-sotto sutn), la regia stoffa o tela, il regio bisso (H. d. seg.).
3) — Equiv. al seg.

s'es, deriv. dal prec., una stoffa od un tessuto di speciale finezza, ident. a ŠŠ, ŠNC, ŠENC, tela o stoffa bianca, fina, il bisso, la stoffa di bisso (Sarebbe la parola bisso sia la trascrizione dell'egizio p-s's, letter. il s'es, la stoffa s'es).
2) — Equiv. al prec., onde = ; = , s'es-menx (?) } v. il prec.
3) — Il segno è nelle b.e. freq. usato semplicemente come segno sillabico invece di s'S.

s'es (Pierret, Z. 1879, 136, propose la lettura s'ms, v.); significa fond.: tirare, trarre; — arrecare, apportare, condurre, menare (Tomba di Ti, 88 e 89; D.T.I, 64, h).
2) — Scortare, accompagnare, seguitare, seguire, andar dietro, succedere; — ed in generale andare passare.
(Stela Harris di Tar

(Peyr. Imhotep, t. 14) seguire il cuore, cioè seguire il proprio desiderio; operare, trattare, fare o vivere secondo il desiderio del cuore; esser felice; seguire il proprio piacere o capriccio: felicità, piacere. Onde (Z. 1875, 117), camera o casa del piacere, sito piacevole; designazione di una delle sale del tempio di Edfu.
3) — Servire, esser servo, obbedire; fare il servizio di una divinità; compiere, fare il culto, accudire al culto di una divinità.
(Brug. Gräberv. 86; Z. 1881, 57), servire una statua, accudire al culto di una statua.
4) — Accompagnatore, guida, servo, servitore, seguace; ministro del culto; seguito, corteggio, corteo. — Servitù, servizio, culto.
s'es-u-hor, i servitori od i seguaci di Horo; sono i genii che mietono il Campo di Aanru, ed ai quali si unisce il defunto. H. Rit. menziona anche i s'es-u di Osiride, di Ra, di Hathor, di Neb-r-ter, ec., i quali abitano il regno dei Morti e nella cui compagnia anela il defunto di essere ammesso.
— H. Brugsch confr. con ŠMŠE, ŠEMŠE (?), ŠEMŠI (M.), ŠNMŠI (B.), ministrare, servire, ministerium, cultus, liturgia, ritus (H. sotto S'MS).

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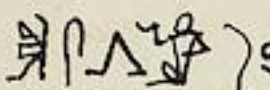
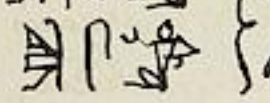
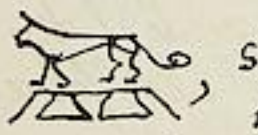
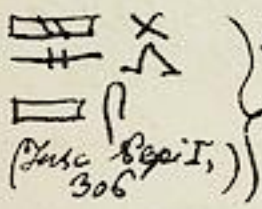
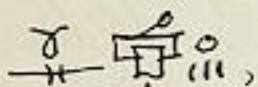
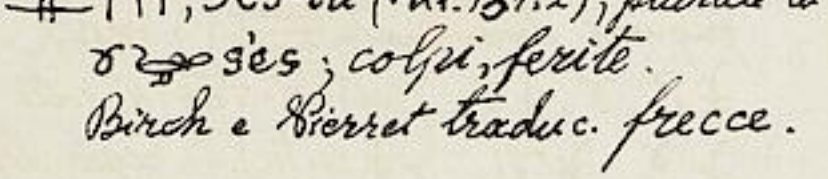
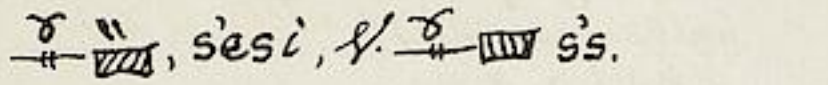


s'es (Rit. freq.), equiv. al prec. all. 4.

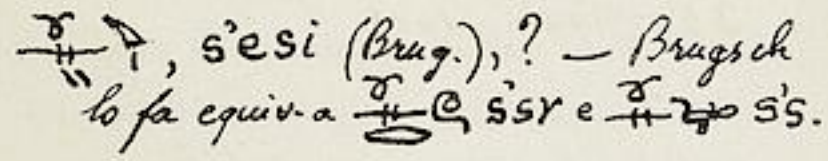

s'es (Bend. freq.) Har. Leid. b.c. di 𓋴 in tutti i suoi significati, spec. all. 3 e 4.

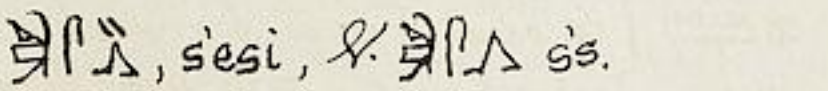

s'es, Varr. di 𓋴𓊪 ss'; passare, passaggio, ecc.

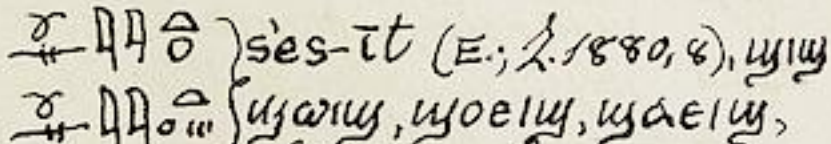

s'esa (Harr. I, 65.a; Z. 1880, 6) designa una terra colorante di un color chiaro. Probab. l'ocra gialla. — oppure ident. a 𓇋𓏏𓊪 minio. — oppure equiv. a 𓇋𓇋𓇋, 𓇋𓇋𓅱𓇋𓇋𓇋, 𓇋𓇋𓄿𓇋𓇋𓇋, pulvis. — V. 𓋴𓈖𓍿 s's-it.

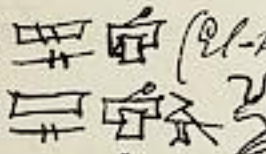
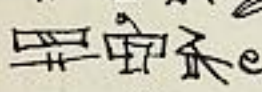
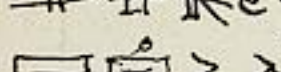
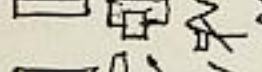
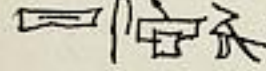

s'es-iu (Rit. 131.2), plurale di 𓋴𓊃 s'es; colpi, ferite. Birch e Pierret traduc. frecce.

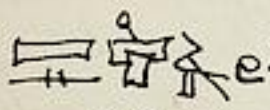

s'esi, V. 𓋴𓏛 s's.

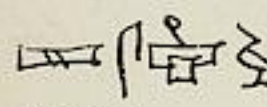

s'esi (Brug.), ? — Brugsch lo fa equiv. a 𓋴𓋴𓂋 s'sr e 𓋴𓊃 s's.

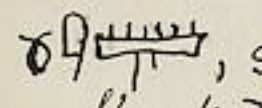

s'esi, V. 𓇋𓇋𓊪 s's.

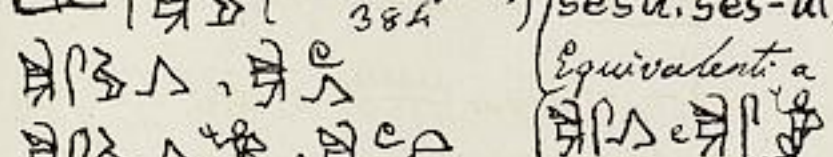

s'es-it (E.; Z. 1880, 8), 𓇋𓇋𓇋 𓇋𓇋𓇋, 𓇋𓇋𓇋, pulvis; granulum, nucleus. — Forse in connessione con 𓋴𓈖𓍿 s'esa, od anche a questo equivalente.

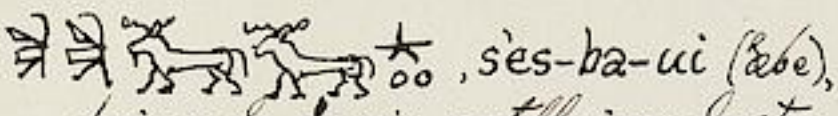





s'esa, s'esau, Varr. di 𓋴𓊪 s's. — V. anche ss'sa. 2) — I due ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg..

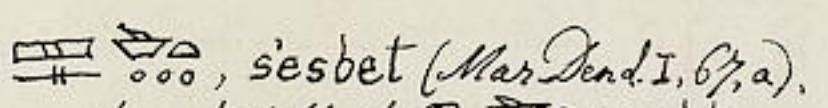

s'esau, V. 𓋴𓊪𓅱 ss'sau.

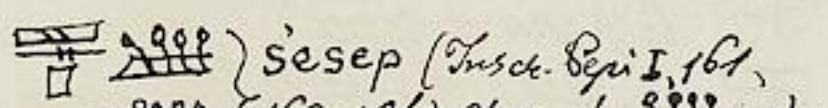

s'esau, g.m., la lingua.


s'esà (Rit. 145, 12), Var. di 𓋴𓈖 s's.


s'esu, s'es-ut, Equivalenti a 𓋴𓊃𓅱 e 𓋴𓊃𓅱𓏏 s's.


s'es-ba-ui (Abe), designa la doppia costellazione che sta fra 𓇋𓊪 Xa e 𓇋𓊪 ārt, nella serie delle costellazioni decani.


s'esbet (Mar. Dend. I, 67, a), Var. dialett. di 𓋴𓊪 xsbt.


s'esep (Insch. Sebi'I, 161, 163, 164), Varr. di 𓋴𓊪 s'p.

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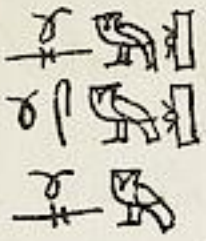
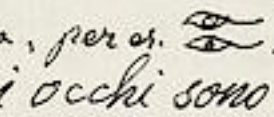
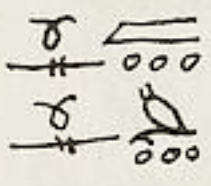
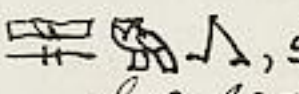

s'esem (P. Ebers; Z. 1880, 13 e 14), debolezza, stanchezza, accasciamento, languidezza, languore. — Divenire od esser debole, languido, indebolito, stanco, spossato, ecc.
Nel P. Eb. detto spesso della virtù visiva, per es.  , i suoi occhi sono indeboliti.
Confr. сашш, шасм, шосм, fatigari, defatigari, debilitari, lassum esse.

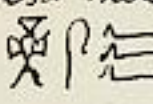

s'esem, g. f. (Z. 1880, 13), nome di una sostanza minerale di color verde (Champ. Not. descr. 508; Birch, Z. 1877, 32). Birch (Z. l. c.) traduce smeraldo(?). Di facevano di questo minerale figurine di divinità.
→ Brugsch crede che s'esem designi una specie di porcellana verde, letter. l'impastata (оуаущ).

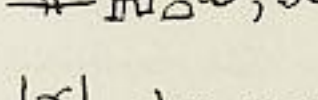

s'esem, Ἀσέμ, nome di una città (Brugsch, Dict. géogr. 1277), forse identica a Ἀσέμ, nome di una città dell'Egitto (Steph. Byz.).

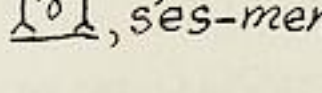
s'esem-m (Comb. Horhotepu, l. 456).

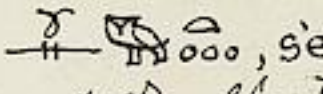
s'esmu, (Brug. Z. l. c.) forma? figura?, figura di S'esmu, il corpo di Osiride.

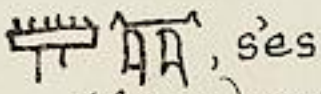
— Bergm. legge il 4° gruppo ges-mu e lo trad.: la sepoltura dell'esenza (di Osiride).
— Masp. (Z. 1882, 129) dà il 1° ed il 5° come il nome di un genio.
— 2) — Il 2° ed il 3° gruppo si trovano anche come varr. del seg., cui forse si debbono riferire anche gli altri.

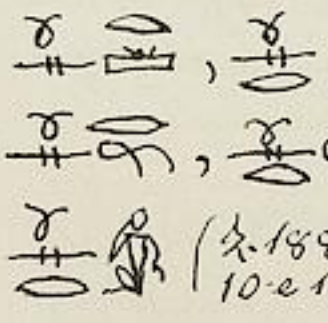
s'esmu, Σεβκέ della lista dei decani di Hephaestion, nome del 16° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aegyp. Chron. p. 69). — Comune nei più antichi testi invece del più recente  .


s'esm-ut, f. .

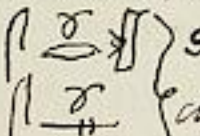

s'es-menx (?), f. sotto .

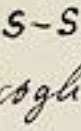
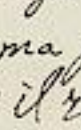

s'esem-t (Champ. Not. descr. 508), f. .


s'esnī (?) (Comb. di Ramses V), (Brugs.) equiv. a .

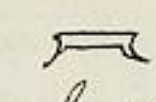

s'eser, in connessione coi segg. , (V.), signif. propr. misurare; quindi: segnare, tracciare,

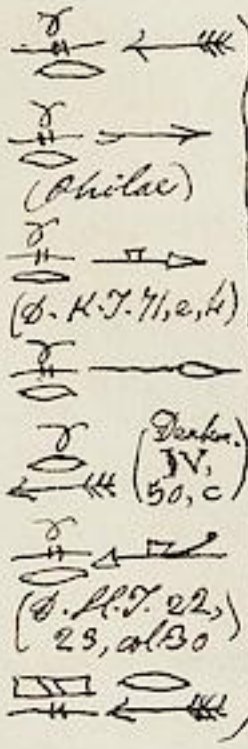
disegnare, ordinare, progettare, ecc. misurando; fondare un edifizio; — e in generale: fondare, gettare le fondamenta, innalzare, erigere, posare, stabilire. 2) — Trattare, eseguire convenevolmente, con precisione ed esattezza. 3) — Giudicare, ponderare, esaminare, considerare. 4) — Esser conforme, proporzionato a.... 5) — Disegno, piano, pianta; ripartimento, distribuzione (cop extendere, distribuere), disposizione, collocamento. — Parere, giudizio, esame; precetto, regola, voto (ʼuyapw praecipere, vovere, promittere; סדר ordinare, disporre: סדר precetto, regola).

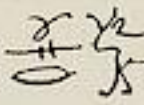
—  s-s'eser, forma causative cogli stessi signif. verbali, ma proper. e più comunem.: formare il regolamento, il precetto. ‡uyapw facere praeceptum, praecipere.

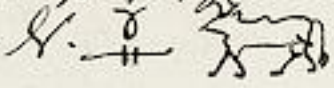
— 6) — Il gruppo  è anche equivalente ai seg.  e , s'sr.

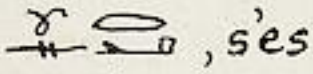
s, s'eser (D.Z.T. II, 11, 2 e 7; K. 1880, 10), la corda o catena agrimensoria, l'ἄρπεδόνη o ἀρπεδών dei Greci. Questa corda faceva un ufficio speciale ed importante nella solenne cerimonia della posa della pietra fondamentale dei templi, dei santuari e dei principali monumenti (V. ʼuyapw).

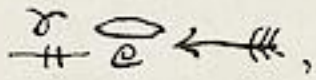
 s, ped s'eser, distendere la corda, frase frequente nelle iscrizioni relative alla predetta cerimonia. — Confr. אֲסוּרִים corde.

 s'eser (plur. ,), (K. 1880, 1 e seg.), freccia, strale, saetta, lancia, bigordo: arma da lanciare, scagliare o gettare; — la punta della freccia. 2) — Pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo, spina, punta; — legno appuntato, aguzzo. corpe (K.), coopi (M. 13.), τ, ‡, spina, tribulus, stimulus, aculeus, κέντρον. סִירִ spina (Osea 2, 6; Nahum 1, 10); סִלּוֹן, סִלּוֹן, spina, stecco pungente, سلا spinae palmarum ramis adnascentes; שֶׁלַח dardo, arma; pianta novella, propaggine; צוּר aguzzo, acuto; לוֹט virga lenta; — שׁוּן aguzzare, שׁוּן acuto, aguzzo (onde שֵׁן, שִׁן dente, zanna); חֵץ freccia. — 3) — Mazza, clava, arma d'assalto, arma contundente; confr. ugap, ugape, ugapi, percutere, ugapi percussio ugaape, ugnnli, percutere. 4) — Equiv. al prec.; pertica da misurare. 5) — (Tasc. Unas, 51 b) (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV) lanciare.

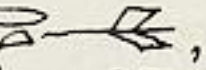
 s'eser (K. 1880, 1 e 12), l'animale

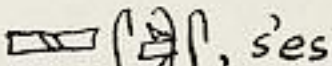
(ritenuto tifonico) assegnato ad abbattersi (confr. ỉgap all'art. prec., all. 3); vittima, ostia, olocausto, animale da sacrifizio; ma specialm. giovenco od altro animale immondo (ỉspo), come simbolo di Tifone o dei nemici (B. H. I. 44; 70, 3; Z. 1880, 12).
V.  s's.

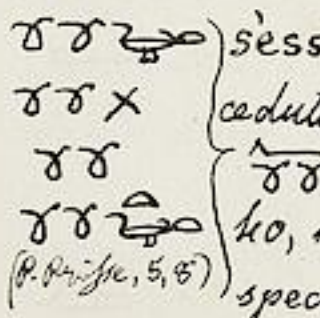
 , s'esrā (Rit. 160, 1), ?
Forse corda (invece di)? oppure freccia (invece di)?

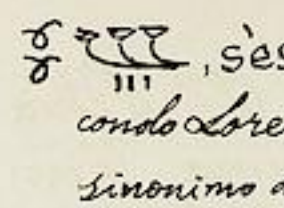
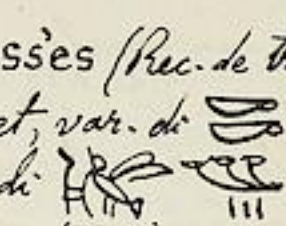
 , s'eseru, V. s'sr.

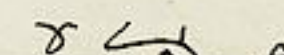
, s'eser-t (Sarc. Sankmissi, Vien.) lingua.

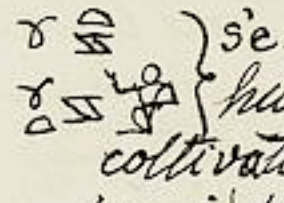
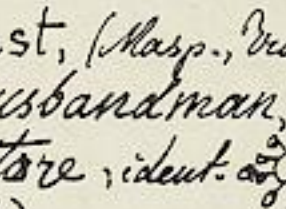
, s'eser-t (Inscr. Unas, 514)
V.  s'sr; (Masp.) lanciare.

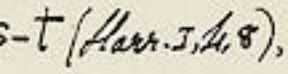
 , s'eses (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 341),
Var. di s's, seguire, ecc.


s'ess'es (Z. 1880, 13), anche preceduto da nella forma n-s'ess'es (P. Leyda, 40, 14), una particolare specie di dolore o pena del cuore, male, affanno, doglia, duolo, ecc. — Amarezza, amaritudine, amaro; ỉrỉyaỉỉ, erỉyaỉỉ, amarum, acerbum esse, amaritudo.

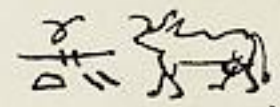
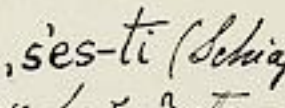
 , s'ess'es (Rec. de trav. V, 87), secondo Loret, var. di  ḫḫ e sinonimo di qm; designa una specie di giunco.

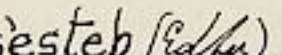
 , s'es-t (Rit. 109, 7), lingua.

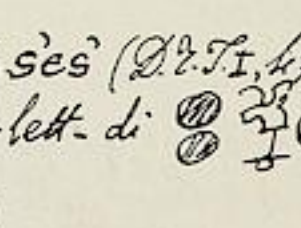

s'est, (Masp., Trans. 1880, 29) husbandman, agricoltore, coltivatore; ident.  ant (opp. ȧḥt).
— Ma forse in connessione con s's.

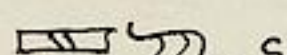
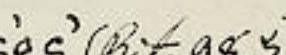
, s'es-t (Harr. I, 4, 8), V.  s's.

s'es-t, s'es-tà (Inscr. Pepi I, 249, 328), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), oriente, orientale. — Il 2° è nome di Horo, letter. l'orientale.

 , s'es-ti (Schiaparelli, Rav. VI, 4 e 5; Testo p. 151), forma fem. di  s's, con lo stesso signif.

, s'esteb (Edfu), b. e., Var. dialett. di  xstb.

s'es' (D. I. I, 47, 5), Var. dialett. di  XX.

 , s'es' (Rit. 98, 5), verosimilm. identico a  bianco, esser bianco;

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–od affine con questo.
(l.c.), il chiarore della mia fiamma; (Pierr.) les vrais couleur de feu.

, s'es' (Tempio di Dend.), fabbricare, edificare, costruire, alzare, erigere; fondare, alzare le fondamenta di un edifizio; fondare, stabilire le fondamenta, onde fondamento; fondare.
2)– Far giusto, diritto; , aequare, parem reddere; , aequale, rectum, par esse.

(P.2.T. I, 46,8)
(Ins. Sepi I, 214)
s'es'a, s'es'u. Il 1° è un verbo di moto, forse forma dialett. derivata da . Confr. andar errando.
Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 2° précipitamment (?).

, s'es-t, (E.) semen.
Brugsch dichiara questa interpretazione insostenibile, e ritiene questo gruppo deriv. da s's; il (Colore?) bianco.

(P.2.T. II, 26,3)
(B.H.T. 45)
s'et, Varr. dialett. di , , xt, res, cosa, cose.

(Z. 1669, 135)
(Rit. 93,2)
(Ab. 162, 3 e 4)
(Bon. L, A; 6; A)
s'et, tartaruga, testuggine.
2)– Il principio cattivo, maligno, perpetuamente moribondo; il kakodemone, il nemico della luce; – il serpente Apap.
In opposizione al principio del bene e della vita, Rā.

s'et, g. f. (Z. 1681, 102), propr. deriv. da s'a; il nascosto o ciò che è a nascondere; sinif. 1)– feretro, bara, cassa funeraria, sarcofago.
2) – Il luogo dove si è nascosto, sepolto, sotterrato, cioè: tomba, sepolcro.
V. s'a-t.
, tomba, sepolcro, fossa (propr: corruzione della fossa); ricetto, segreto, nascondiglio, latibolo.

s'et, Varianti di e ,
s'd.

s'et, b-c., Var. dialett. di
s'd, specialm. nel senso di custodire, guardare, assistere, governare, aver cura di....
(D.K.T. 54)
(Dend. Mar.)
2)– (Esne) equiv. al seg..
! (Dendér.,

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Pilone orient.), la salvatrice dei poveri (..., dai ...).

, s'et (Esne), deriv. dal prec.; balia, nutrice; il seno materno (tw mammella). — Nutrire, allattare.

(Rec. (V), 91) (Z. 1879, 10) } s'et, g.m., il mortaio, Har. del più antico s'd.

, s'et (D.T.T. 48, 8a), Har. di ss't ag. xt, fuoco.

(Brit. 141, 10; 7, 4; 142, 9; 169, 33) (ib. 92, 5; 99, 21; 149, 44; 164, 7) (ib. 86, 7; 64, 3, 4 var.) (ib. 17, 91; 18, 29 e 30; 17, 51; 145, 5) (ib. 145, 2; 162, 12; 1, 7 e 41; 109, 11) (ib. 14, 1; 136, 10) (ib. 22, 1) (Harn.) (Brit. 17, 93; 64, 16) (ib. 79, 2; 116, 2) (ib. 94, 2 e 3; 116, 3) } s'et, s'eta, g.f., ciò che è proibito, vietato, chiuso, serrato, occulto, nascosto, celato, impenetrabile, inaccessibile, inconcepibile, misterioso; — quindi: mistero, segreto; difficoltà, cosa ardua, che non si sa come compierla. — E tutti gli aggettivi corrisp. prec.. ṯnṯ occultare, nascondere; essere latente, incognito; ṯnṯ cosa occulta,

(ib. 120, 1) (ib. 142, 16; 127, 3) } cosa nascosta; segreto; nascondimento, ricetto, latibolo, nascondiglio; ṯiṯ segreto, mistero.

, gran de mistero, espressione comunissima per caratterizzare i secreti miti, le cerimonie religiose, le formole magiche, ecc.

(Brit. 136, 10) (ib. 144, 17) (ib. 133, 9) (ib. 141, 10) } s'eta-her, nome di un dio letter.: dio la cui faccia è un mistero, dio dalla faccia misteriosa o nascosta.

2) — (Z. 1864, 39) I gruppi, in cui entra il segno X, designano anche il numero 200, e sono equiv. a , ŠHT (2) duecento.

s'eta (Bend., Har.), Var. di s'd (Br.); nome speciale del terreno raggiunto dall'inondazione del Nilo.

, s'eta, g.m. (D.T.T. 60; D. Res. 15, a, 14), velare, coprire, inviluppare, avvolgere, ecc.; — velame, coprimento, ecc.; l'var. di s'd ed affine con ss'd.

, s'eta, deriv. da s'eta, all. 2, designa un tessuto, le cui fila contano di 200 fili semplici.

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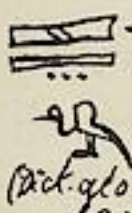
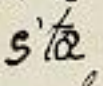
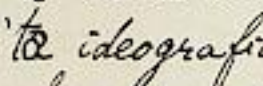
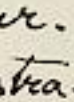
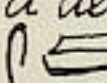
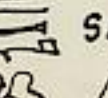

(Dict. glo. 798)

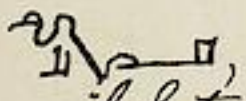
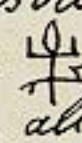
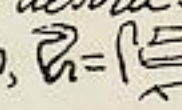
s'eta, rara designazione dell'avoltoio (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Eig. p. 42).

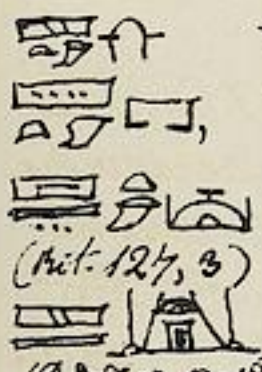
2) — Il 2° nelle l. e. è equivalente a  s'ta ideograficamente ed anche come semplice segno sillabico: come per es. in  .

3) — Sud, mezzogiorno, onde il freq. titolo del faraone , signore del Sud e signore del Nord. (Per questo valore v. al fonetico n Xb).

4) — In derivazione dell'all. prec., equiv. a s'ta-t.

5) — (l. e.) equiv. al seg., la destra, a destra, in oppos. a  , var.  smḥ, la sinistra, a sinistra.  (Nav. M. d'Ab. XIX, 2 e seg.; D. 2. T. 92; 12 e 13), alla destra, al lato destro.

 , s'eta (D. 2. T. 41), la destra, il lato destro; a destra. In oppos. a  àb,  smḥ (v. il prec., all. 5).

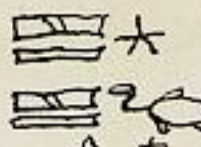
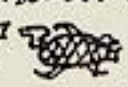

(Rit. 127, 3)
(D. 2. T. 92, 12 e 13)

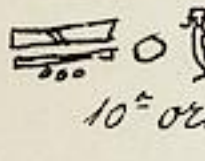
s'eta, equiv. a s't (v.).

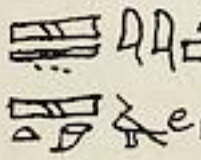
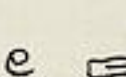
— Designa una camera segretissima e misteriosissima nei templi.

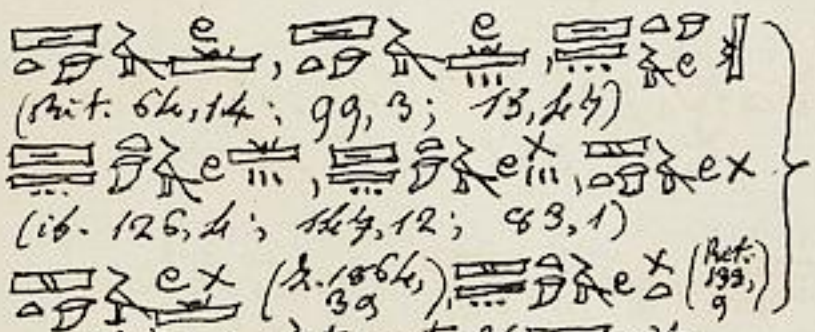
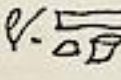
— Così si chiamava pure la tomba di Osiride (Bergm. B. v. D. d. E, 21).

2) — Anche in generale: luogo secreto, recesso, dimora secreta, misteriosa (Rit. funer.).

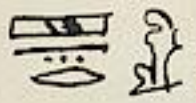

s'eta (Dend.; Bib. d. Mod.; Ptol. T. fl. II, 129), la costellazione della Testuggine. V.  s't, cui il 2° gruppo è anche equivalente.

 , s'eta (Edfu), designazione della 10ª ora del giorno.

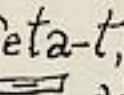

s'eta-it, s'eta-ut. V.  s'ta.


(Rit. 64, 14; 99, 3; 13, 14)
(Ib. 126, 4; 144, 12; 93, 1)
(J. 1864, 39) (Rec. 193, 9)
s'etau, s'eta-ut, v.  s'ta.

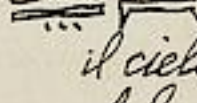
, s'etab opp. s'eteb (B. A. T. 44, i), v. sotto s'tb.

 , s'etar (Geog. I, N. 1292), la fidanzata, la promessa sposa. Confr. ⲩⲥⲧⲱⲣⲓ (M.) spondere, fide jubere.

(Rit. 149, 14; 164, 7; 165, 2)
(Rec. I, pl. 33, 1)

s'eta-t, femm. di  s'ta.

2) — Il 2° nel l. c. è equiv. al seg.

 , s'eta-t (Sarc. Horemheb, Bul.) il cielo, lo spazio celeste, la figura del cielo.

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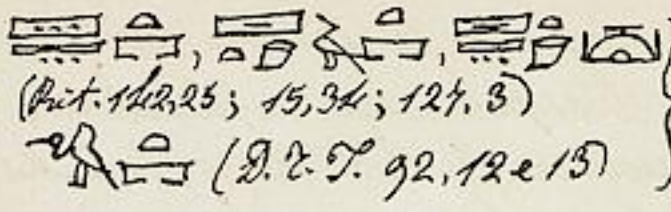
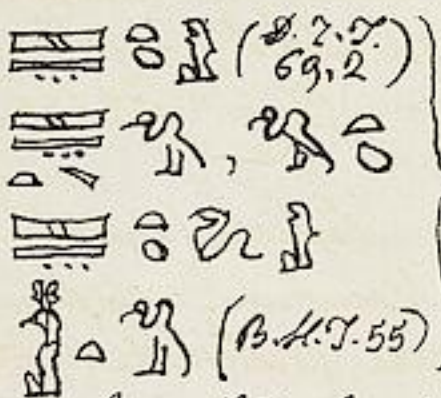
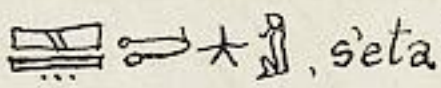
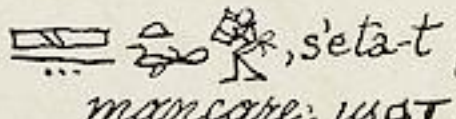
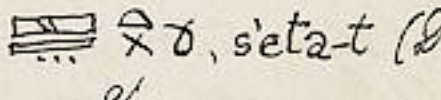
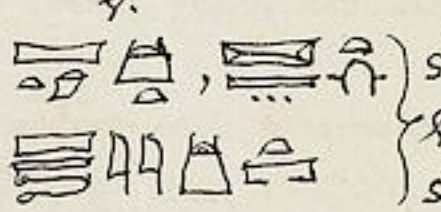

s'eta-t, (Rit. 142,25; 15,34; 127,3) (D.d.T. 92,12 e 15) Var. di .

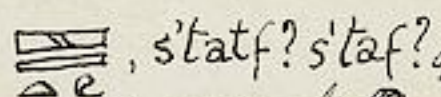

s'eta-t, derivato da s'ta (V.); la dea S'eta, la dea Avvolto, forma secondaria della dea nxbt, la patronessa del Sud, del Mezzodì, della regione o contrada meridionale; — quindi anche equiv. a (V. sotto s'ta), nel senso degli ali. 3 e 5.

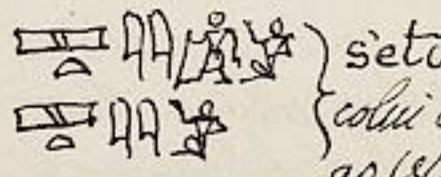

s'etat, V. s'ta.


s'eta-t (P. Rhind 11, 4) (Br.) mancare; ugat (2 M.), ugat (?), ugat (M.), ugaat (?. B.), indigere, carere, egere.

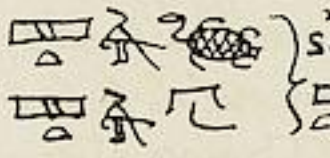

s'eta-t (P. d. T. I, 4, 3), V. .

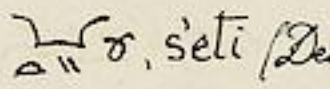

s'eta-t, s'etat-it, V. s'eta.

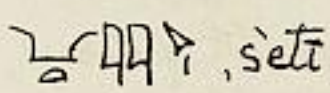

s'tatf? s'taf? op. s'tf?, Var. dell'epoca greca di xft.

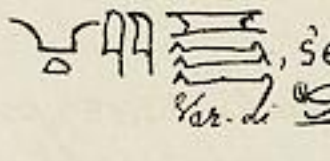

s'etc (P. Rhind 3, 9; 9; 10), colui che giace nel sarcofago (V. s't), colui che ha trovato la sua dimora nella bara.

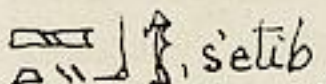
Confr. ugto, ugte (M.), decumbere, sternere, diversari; equgthott jacens, decumbens, procumbens.

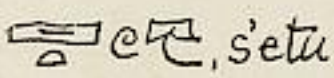

s'eti (opp. s'etti), Var. di s't.

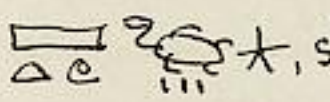

s'eti (Dend., Letto), V. s'ta.

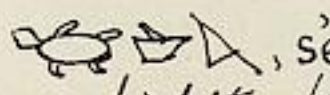

s'eti, b.e., Var. di s'd.

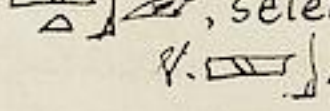

s'eti (Dend. Mar.), Var. di s'd-it.

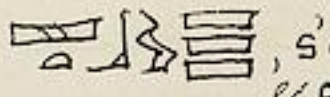

s'etib (opp. s'ebti?), Var. di usbti.

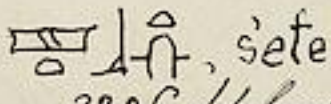

s'etu (E), V. s't.


s'etu, V. s'ta.


s'eteb (B. A. T. 71, i), Var. dialett. di xdb.


s'eteb o s'ebt (Stat., Karn.), V. s'btu.


s'etebu (Tomba di Ti, N. 45), V. s'ttb.


s'eteb-t, preg. nel P. ieratico N. 3226 del Louvre (secondo Brugsch, dell'epoca di Thotm. III), designa una misura per datteri, la quale conteneva circa la metà di un denà.

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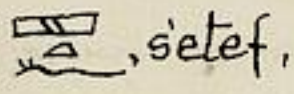
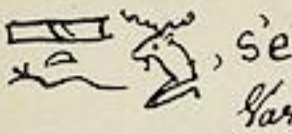
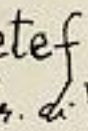
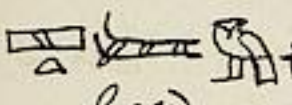
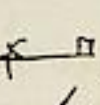
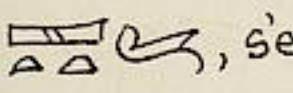
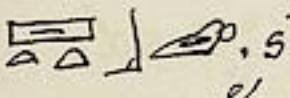
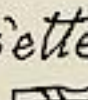
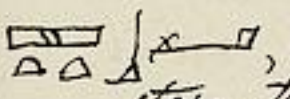
 , s'etef, Var. (ep. greca) di xft.

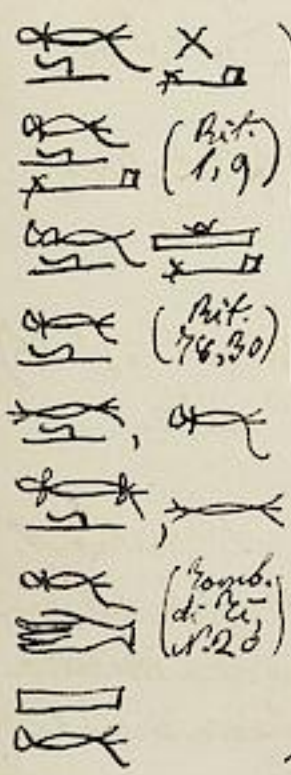
 , s'etef (Stela Pianxi, verso, 14), Var. di  s'ft.

 , s'etem (P. di Berl. I, l. 98), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Archeol. 1877, 136), Var. di  stm.

 , s'etet (Canop., l. 37), V. .

 , s'etteb o s'ebtt? (Kara.), V.  s'tb.

 , s'etteb (Denkm. III, 18), pestare, tritare con mazzo o pilo, mazzerangare (la terra), calpestare, pestare coi piedi (per es. nemici); sminuzzolare. — Calcare, schiacciare, rassodare calpestando, calcar dentro (per es. il limo del Nilo dopo il ritiro dell'inondazione).



s'ed, signif. fond.: fendere, spaccare, tagliare, recidere, troncare; spartire, separare, dividere; scucire, aprire, sventrare, smembrare, staccare, sdrucire, sreverare, sbarazzare.

(Rit. 1, 9) (Rit. 76, 30) (Romb. di Ra, n. 20) (Romb. Ramses III C) (Romb. Saqqar.)

letter.: il taglio del cuore o del polmone, V. sotto S'd.

2) — togliere, portar via, condurre via, strappare, rapire, prendere; rimuovere, levar di mezzo (Dend., Mar., sala V); — far uscire, far venir fuori (Denkm. III, 140, d); — gettare (,) (Inscr. Sgar. I, 159, 160).

, togliere (una cosa) dalla mano di qualcuno, significa chiedere, esigere, pretendere (, , , petere, repetere, exigere); — V. anche dd. seg..

3) — Salvare, scampare, liberare, difendere, proteggere (da..., ... opp. ...). — E quindi

4) — Custodire, assistere, governare, aver custodia di, proteggere, aver cura di..., beneficare (Sall. I, 7, 6; III, 5, 6; 6, 1); — onde

5) — Nutrire, allattare; alimentare, sostentare colle mammelle materne o di una balia; — ed anche solamente allattare, bercer. — Balia, nutrice. (V. Tomba di Ti, N. 20; Masp. Geur. ép. 56; Chab. Hymne à Osir. l. 16; Plut., de Isid. et de Osir., p. 26; Inscr. Rep. I, 289).

Confr. mammella, seno materno.

6) — Forare, bucare, pertugiare, traforare, scavare (per es. un pozzo).

7) — Cogliere, spiccare, staccare (le frutta); vendemmiare. — Mondare, nettare.

8) — Spedire, spicciare, eseguire, fare, operare, produrre, lavorare, fabbricare, modellare; — finire, terminare, venir a capo.

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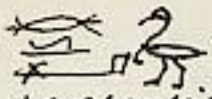
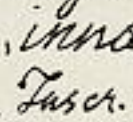
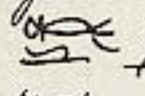
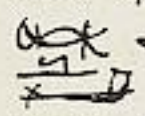
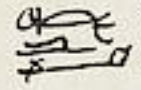
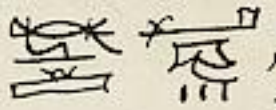
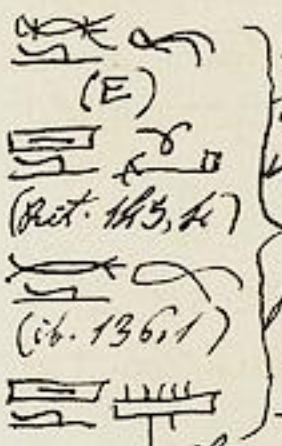
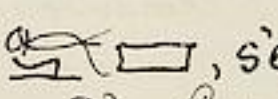
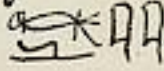
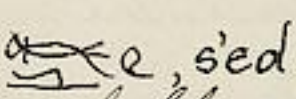
 (P. Kairo I.) spicciare, eseguire, terminare il lavoro.
9) — Caricare, porre carico sopra o addosso, aggravare. — Elevare, innalzare (per es.  al cielo, Tusr. Pepi I, 465).
10) — Leggere, recitare, leggere ad alta voce (P. 1425, Berl.; Rit. 19, 4); far risuonare, echeggiare, ecc. —, nelle frasi
 (Kairo)
 (Rit. 1, 9)
 (Chab. Hymne à Osir. l. 14)
} far risuonare, recitare, ecc. il canto di lode, il cantico o la canzone di festa; far risuonare, sonare, rimbombare, echeggiare la voce.
11) — Dall'all. 2 deriva anche il significato di scegliere, trascegliere, fare una scelta, separare per se.
12) — E dall'all. 4 i sost. corrisp. cura, assiduità, premura, assistenza, ecc, sdin (Chab., P. Mon. di Bud.).
13) — (Chab. al Deutem. III, 13, 23) virtù, meriti, buona condotta.
— Per tutti questi significati confr.: ⲩⲁⲧ (M.) vomere, evomere, erumpere, effluere (ἐβολ); ⲩⲉⲧ, ⲩⲁⲧ (B. M.), ⲩⲉⲉⲧ, ⲩⲁⲁⲧ, petere, exigere, repetere; indigere, carere; ⲩⲉⲧ excindere, secare, abscindere, dispensare, amputare, decidere, definire. — ⲩⲟⲩ̈ spaccare, fendere, dividere; ⲧⲧⲩ̈ devastare, predare, saccheggiare, onde ⲧⲩ̈, ⲧⲓⲩ̈, ruina, rapina; ⲟⲟⲩ̈ rubare, rapire; ⲩ̈ⲙⲟⲙ trasforare, aprire; ⲧⲟⲧⲣ sfondare, conficcare, forare, bucare, scavare; ⲁⲁⲧ portare, sopportare: (Hiphil) caricarsi. — ⲩ̈ⲧ, ⲧⲩ̈, poppa, mammella.
— 14) — Il segno (e varr.) rappresenta anche un peso equivalente ad utn (P. 2. 1873, 17).

 , sèd (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 13) oltre.

 (E) (Rit. 165, 4) (ib. 136, 1) s'èd, velare, coprire, inviluppare, coprir con un velo, con un coperchio; inviluppare in una copertura, in un vestimento. — Ed i passivi. — Velo, velame, coprimento, coperchio, mantello, manto, abito, veste, inviluppo.
ⲥⲏⲇ, coprimento, mantello, vestito, abito, panni; ⲥⲏⲧⲉ pannolino, velo, lenzuolo; ⲥⲏⲩ̈ ornamento, vestito.
ⲩⲁⲣⲧⲁⲣ (S., NE) indumenta, pallia.

 , s'èd, g. m., (E) mortaio.
2) — Equiv. a  s'dt.

 , s'èd, (E) vulva; propr. la fessura, il taglio (Confr. s'd, all. 1), o il foro (ib. all. 6') della femmina.

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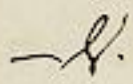
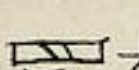
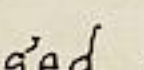
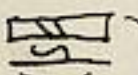
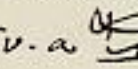
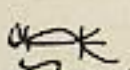
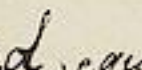
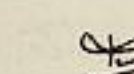
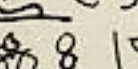
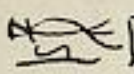
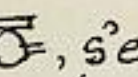
— *V.*  s'd-t.

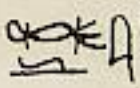
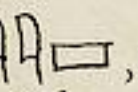
 , s'ed, *Var. di*  s'ta.
— (Pierr. *I. d. d. I*, 129) *costellazione formata di dieci stelle.*

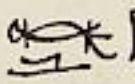
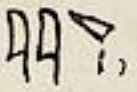
 s'ed (*D. H. J.* II, 53, a; 11, 19), *porzione o pezza di terra, di terreno; la terra compartita, assegnata, fissata; porzione di terra che appartiene ad un determinato territorio o distretto. — il terreno in generale.*
תֶּדֶשׂ (cost. תְּדֵשׂ, post. עֵדֶשׂ) *campagna, campo, terreno, possessione, territorio, terra, contrada, contado.*
2) — *Equiv. a*  s'd-t.

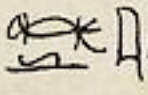
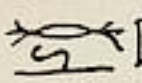
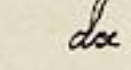
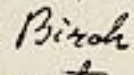
 , s'ed, *equiv. a*  s'd, *all.* 5.
— *Coppa, mammella,* שַׁד.

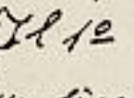
 , s'ed (*Rit.* 18, 40), *equiv. a*  s'd, *all.* 10.
, *far echeggiare, recitare il cantico o la canzone di festa.*

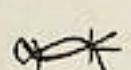
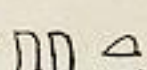
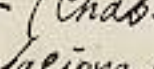
 , s'edī, *grande vaso di servizio domestico; vi si chiudevano diverse sostanze. Alcuni erano di pietra,* *V.*  s'd.
2) — (Chab.) *Forse anche una specie o qualità di vino.*
Confr. שְׁתָא, שְׁתָה, *bere;* שְׁתִיתָא *il bere;* מִשְׁתְיָתָא *bevanda.*

 , s'edī, *V.*  s'd.
— (Brug., *Z.* 1878, 49) חֹתֶר, *scavare, scavo, scavamento.*
— *Forse anche equiv. al seg.*

 , s'edī (*Rav. Stat.*) *V.*  .

 (*Rit.* 125, 14, 16)
 (*ib.* 109, 9) s'edī-u. *Il 1° gruppo è tradotto da Birch well; da Pierr. bassin; — ed il 2° da Birch ditches, da Pierr. les agents.*
Sono ambedue varr. del prec. e di  s'd-īt.
— *Il 1° è seguito nel l. c. dal pron. fem. sing.*  .

, s'edīu, *V.*  s'd.

 , s'ed-īt, *in connes. con*  s'd, *all.* 2, יָגַט, יָגֵט, *petere, exigere, repetere, designa nei contratti mercantili la retribuzione, in danaro ed in natura, pei funerali e pel disimpegno del culto dei morti. Negli antigrafi greci è comunemente tradotto* λειτουργία, *munus publicum, munus sacrum, administratio, coenae sacrae, officium.*
— (Chab. *Voy.* 153) *artista, in relazione con*  s'd, *all.* 8, *oppure a questo affine od equiv.*
— *Anche equiv. al predetto* s'd, *all.* 3 *e* 4.

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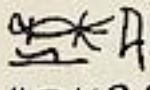
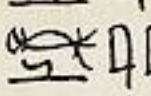
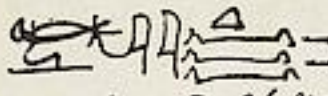
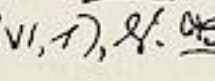
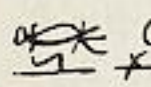
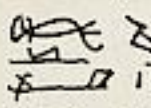
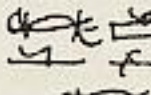
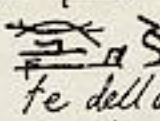
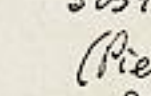
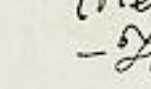
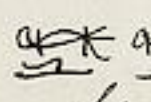


(Mar. Karn. 12) (E) } s'ed-tt, equiv. a s'd, e propr. fosso, buco di pozzo o di fontana.

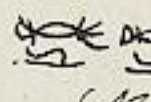
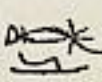
2) — Equiv. al seg.

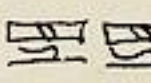
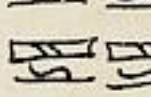

, s'ed-tt (Pleyt. Ét. pl. VI, 1), V.  s'd-t.

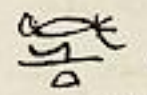
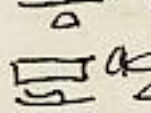
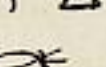

(Stel. Min. Otto, l. 21)

(Rit. 99, 15)

(sic) (Chab.) s'edu, V. . Il 2° gruppo si trova nel Rit. l. c. nell'espressione  che designa una parte della nave, forse le verghe di sostegno? : (Birch) Stay Ropes; (Pierr.) la membrure du navire. — Il 3° è fatto da Chab. equiv. al seg.

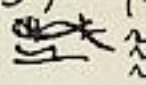


(Denkm. III, 13, 23) (ib.; P. Mor. di Bul.) } s'ed-ui, s'edui, equival. a s'd. — Chab. (Les Maximes etc.) trad. al Denkm. l. c. come il predetto s'd. all. 13, ed al P. Mor. di Bul. come all'all. 12.


, s'eds'ed (Stela della coll. Murray), ? — (Brug.) mostrarsi? separarsi? distinguersi?

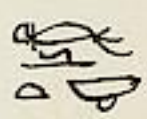

, s'eds'ed (Inscr. Tela), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 4) vulva, forma raddop. ed equiv. di  s'd.

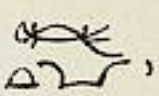


s'edsed, s'edsed-tà (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masp. per. Journ. As. 1883, 37 e 38) il rumore dei passi, l'urto del piede contro il suolo.

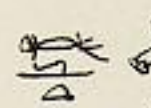
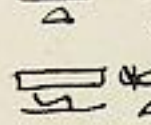
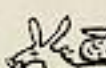


s'ed-t, sost. di s'd. (2) — (Stela Bianxi, retro, 13) equiv. a  s'd.

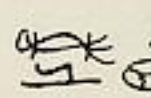
3) — (Masp. Z. 1879, 56) equiv. a  s'd-t.

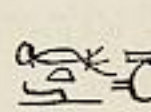
, s'ed-t, a., equiv. al prec. ed al seg.

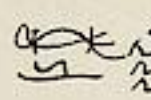

, s'ed-t, V. s'd.


, s'edet (Rec. IV, 83), Variante di s't.


(Tomb. di 'a, N. 152)

(Tomb. Rāāuxmā, Saqqar.) s'ed-t. Var. di  s'd, all. g; caricare, ecc. — Carico, soma, peso.


, s'ed-t (E), Var. di s'zt.


, s'ed-t, V. s'di, — (Chab.) nel senso dell'all. 2.


, s'ed-t, g. f. (Sall. I, 6, 7; Rev. Arch. 1861, 132). fosso, braccio o canale d'acqua; canale, cisterna, pozzo, fonte. ⲩⲱϯ (M., ϯ), ⲩⲱⲧⲉ (ⲥ̄, ⲧⲉ), puteus, fovea. — Confr. ⲥⲧⲱ spargere,

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sfere adacquato; siriac. ܫܕܐ versare, onde ܬܫܝܕܐ versamento. spargimento; perdio, corso, effusione.

(Roumb. – Baggar.) (Roumb. – Gîzeh) (Roumb. Ramesse III) (D. Baumrk., resto, ?) s'ed-t (opp. s'ed-t-ḥāt), parte speciale del corpo degli animali, la quale frequentemente è nominata nelle scene di macellamento. – Probabilmente equival. a s'd. – Forse lettor.: il taglio del cuore o del polmone. – Confr. anche ܫܕܝ natica.

, s'ed-ta (Chab.), Var. di s'd-t.

, s'edṯ (Calend. di Edfu), Var. di s'dṯ.

(Brug.) (Pier. T. K. I, 52) s'eded, Varr. di s'd, specialm. all. 1, 2 e 7.

(D. K. T. 120) (Masp. 3ème Mém. 32) (An. I, 5, 2; IV, 7, 4) (Z. 1882, 94) s'edeḥ, una specie di bibita o di liquore, liquore forte, (Goodw. Cambridge Ess. 1858, 253); – miscuglio cotto di birra e aceto (Dum. Z. l. c.). – Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 127) propone di farne l'equivalente del greco ξῦθος, zythum, birra od altra bevanda fermentata.

– Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 34) traduce l'ultimo gruppo effenze.

, s'edḥ-t, g. f. (An. V, 22, 5), Var. del prec. o di ?

, s'ez-t (Tomba di Ti, N. 151), pare identico al copto ⲩⲱⲧⲉ (B.), ⲩⲱⲧ, ⲩⲟⲧ (M.), π, πι, farinae subactae massa, farina, σταῖς; pasta.

(Bare. Bul.) s'eḥeb, s'eḥeb-ui, (Brug. Z. 1875, 128) propr. vampo, ardore; confr. ⲩⲱϥⲉϩ, comburere; ܫܚܒ adurere; שׁבב, ardere, avvampare; – designa un vento favorevole del Sud o di Levante. – Confr. anche ܢܫܒ respirare, ansare.

, s'eq, (Birch, Z. 1873, 152) rasoio.

, s'ek (Inscr. Sebil. I, 161), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) blanchir.

, s'exen (Z. 1879, 19) fanciullo.

, s'xr (?), nome di un ingrediente del Kyphi.

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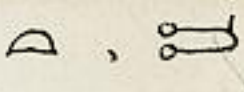
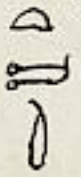
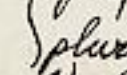
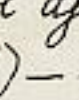


Alcuni egittologi assimilano il valore fonetico del primo segno a quello del greco τ, e quello degli altri due al fonetico del greco θ. Siccome però in tutte le epoche si trovano i tre segni usati promiscuamente l'uno per l'altro, noi li riteniamo come aventi lo stesso valore fonetico e li registriamo sotto una sola e medesima rubrica.

 t, articolo femm. sing., ed articolo prefisso ad un nome collettivo al plurale, come  t-ta-t-u, l'assemblea, l'adunanza.

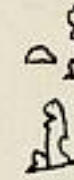
2) — Desinenza di un nome o di un aggettivo, caratterizza il femminile. Così  se, figlio; se-t, figlia; nefer, buono; nefer-t, buona.

3) — Desinenza di verbo, esprime comunemente il participio passivo o passato. — Ma talora anche il participio attivo o presente, come da ānx, vivere, , ānx-t, vivente.

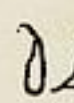
4) — Suffisso pronominale della 2ª pers. sing. femm. pāt-, pū-t, il tuo (di te femm.); , rex-t, tu (femm.) conosci.

5) — Frequent. si trova prefisso equiv. al causativo o fattitivo dd. — Secondo Maspero (Z. 1883, 64 e seg.) il fonetico primitivo del segno è ti equival. a = = .

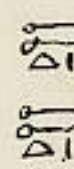
t, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

 t, suffisso pronominale della 2ª pers. sing. femm.; tu, te, אַתְּ, אֶתְּי tu (femm.).

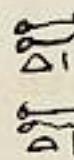
, te (Stela etiop.), v. d.

 , te (D. M. T. II, 52), b.e., altare, tavola delle offerte; in parallelismo con lā-t (opp. ār-t).

, te (Pietra del Louvre), soldato, guerriero.

 te, ambedue coll'art. , uomini, gente, Equ. a ta.

2) — (Cango) il 1° gruppo significa anche scriba, scrivano, grammate. Confr. il seg.

 te, scritto, squarcio di scrittura, documento. Confr. תאה determinare, segnare; תוה, תיה, scrivere, segnare, disegnare, onde תו scritto, segno. — Erman (Z. 1883, 59) crede che nell'espressione צפנת פענח (Genesi 41, 45) si trovi verosimilmente la trascrizione di della stela di Mendes

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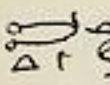
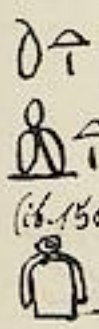
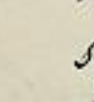
24,25 e di quella di Canopo 34. — V. altra interpretazione sotto Zf.

 , te (D.Z.T. 44,15), una specie di uccello, forse una specie di anitra o di oca.

 (Rit. 156, Zeit.) te opp.ta, fibbia o fermaglio [(Birch) buckle, (Rierr.) boucle de ceinture].
 (ib. 156, 1; 129, 8) (frequent.)
 (Lepage Renouf) girdle, fascia o cintura.
— Questo oggetto era fatto od ornato di pietre preziose; il Rit. 136, parla di un ta di Xenem (V.).

 (Art. 163, 14)
 (ib. freq.)
 (Rosetta, 3 te (altri leggono tet, V. altre vars. sotto questo fonetico), prendere, pigliare, togliere, levare, portar via, levar di mezzo; rapire, menare o condur via, trascinare, tirare.
— Porre da lato, a parte, in disparte; — separare, distinguere.
In opposiz. ad àn apportare, arrecare, ecc. (Confr. all. 3).
V. D. K.T. 31, 53, a, 11; B. L.T. 61, 31; e altrove.
2) — Impadronirsi, prender possesso, afferrare, impugnare, pigliare, prender per forza, impadronirsi per forza, farsi padrone di...; (Masp.) tener prigioniero. — Diventar padrone, proprietario, signore di. — Onde il sost. signore, padrone (P. K.T. 32, 5).
3) — Anche gli stessi significati di , cioè: condurre, menare, guidare, portare, trasportare, tirare, portare a... opp. verso... — E quindi: accostare, avvicinare; — raggiungere (Schiap. L.d.-F., Testo, p. 40).
4) — Assumere, incaricarsi, pigliarsi (Rosett. 3).
— (Z.B.), (M.), ducere, capere, accipere; (P.) expendere, sumtus facere.
— (Brugsch, Gräberv. 22, 23, 44), Erman (Z. 1881, 51) traduce: il condurre, il guidar del cervo.
 (Mél. d'Arch., II, 92), trascinar il suo secondo, cioè seguire l'altro.
 (Champ., Mon. d'Eg.), menar salto , , saltare; equiv. a àb.
, da un giorno all'altro.
, m-te-ta-ui (Dict. Geog. 461), espressione freq. nelle epoche tolomaiche, invece di m-xennu, nell'interno, nel mezzo di....

 ta, 1) — art. fem. sing.
 (2) — seguito dal relativo , signif.: quella che, colei che, chi (fem.). Confr. cald. questo, questa.
..., m-ta..., qualche..., —

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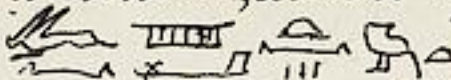
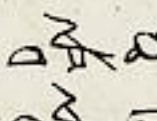
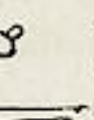
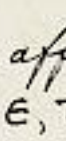
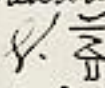
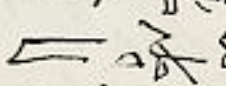
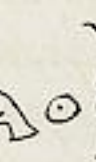
alcuno..., alcuni...

(Pap. di Torino), aprite alcuni granai.


ta, affine con  tà; ТОЄ, ТОЄТОЄ, Θοι, Θοιθοι, esser sudicio, fangoso, sporco;  fango, sterco; signif.: macchiarsi, bruttarsi, imbrattarsi; esser sporco, sucido, lordo; — sudiciume, sucidezza, sporchezza, lordura.
— Anche in senso traslato, detto degli organi sessuali, corrompersi, corrotto, immondo, sozzo, impuro; corruzione. — Commettere l'onanismo, la masturbazione; — e questi sostantivi medesimi.
— V. da e  dàa.
 , non esser sozzo in (verunа) cosa.

ta, g. m., V.  at, ora, tempo, momento, ecc..

ta, pane, cibo.

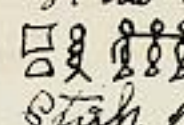
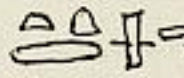
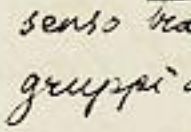
plurali

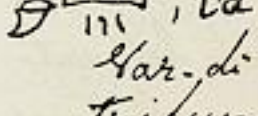
(Inscr. Sepi I, 390, 391)

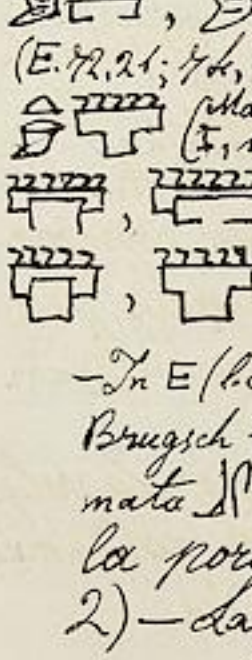
(Sarc. V. rom.)

ta-s'er, sp. e varr. ta-a s'er, V. sotto questi fonetici.

(Rit. 145, 16), nome di un'arma o di uno scettro, oppure del legno di cui questo scettro o quest'arma sono formati.

ta-nen-t (Rit. pop.), nome di una località; secondo il Rit. (142, a, 10; 17, 63) la residenza di Osiride — Il dio Stah aveva anche il titolo  . Stah presidente sopra Ta-nen. — Secondo Lefébure (Hymne au Soleil) Ta-nen designa la terra.
 , ta-àm-ta (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 6, 2) specie di pane di offerta funeraria.
2) — (Inscr. Sepi I, 413), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) materia, sostanza.
3) — I gruppi plurali si trovano in molti papiri usati come varianti di  à-u, isole. Ed in questo senso traduce Naville uno di questi gruppi al Rit. 106, 3.

 , ta (Z. 1879, 72), secondo Erman, var. di ta, nel senso di foro, tribunale.


ta, porta, uscio, porta a due battenti.

ТОРА, ΘΟΡΑΙ (f.),

φλιά, limen; ΘΟΡΑΙ (m.) frons portae in qua sunt inscriptiones.
— In E (l.c.) una specie di sale (che Brugsch ritiene sia il salnitro) è chiamata , letter. sale della porta.
2) — La porta, sotto la quale si

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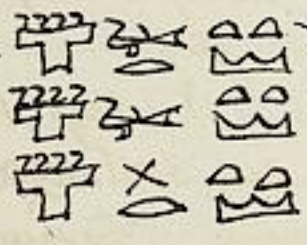
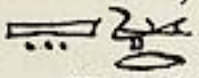
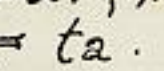
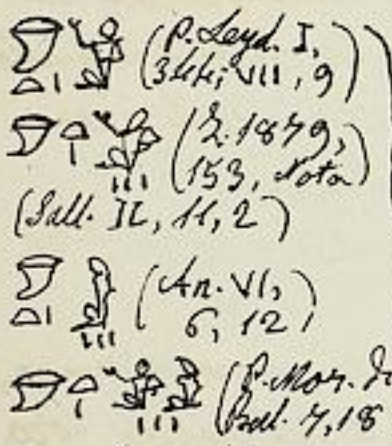
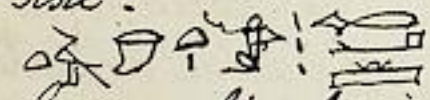
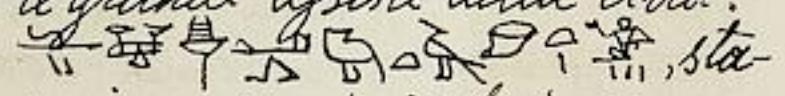
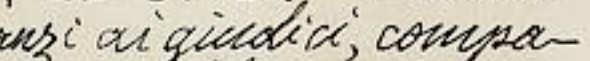
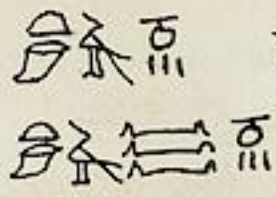
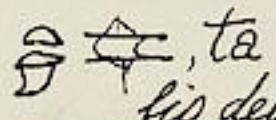
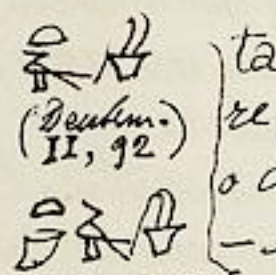
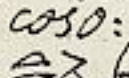
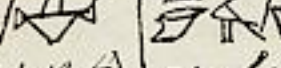
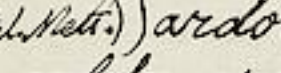
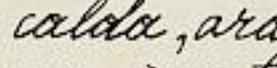
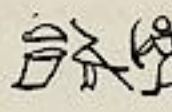
tenuta il tribunale; e quindi: luogo del tribunale, corte di giustizia, tribunale.
Confr. l'ebr. שַׁעַר (cald. תְּרַע) porta e luogo di giustizia, onde בַּשַּׁעַר in foro, innanzi al tribunale; שַׁעַר magistrato.
Frequentissimo il titolo ta-seb, seb-ta, e molte varr. V. sotto sb.
 ta-ūr-tt, equiv. a  ta-ūr, V. sotto  ta.

 (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 9) (Z. 1879, 153, sotto) (Sall. II, 11, 2) (An. VI, 6, 12) (P. Mor. di Bud. 4, 18) ta, deriv. dal prec.; propr. la porta del tribunale, l'adunanza dei giudici o magistrati; onde, costantemente preceduto dall'art. fem. come ogni nome collettivo: tribunale, curia, foro, assemblea, e specialm. assemblea giudiziaria, assisie.
 (P. Abb.), le grandi assisie della città.
 , stare innanzi ai giudici, comparire innanzi al tribunale, per... (....) col suo avversario ( ....) (An. VI, 6).
2) — Moltitudine, popolo, volgo, folla (Brugs.); ΘΟ (M.), ΤΟ (T.), multitudo, varietas, ποικιλία.

 ta, (E.) liquor quidam.

 , ta (D, 22, Louvr.), (Grèb.) il soffio della vita; — (Masp.) affine con ẖā (V.), significa vento temporalesco.

 (Denkm. II, 92) (Rit. 125, 18) (Stel. Metr.) ta, ardore, calore, bruciare, fiamma; (E.) ardore o calore della febbre. — Aggett.: caldo, ardente, focoso:
 (Rit. l.c.) letter. ardore di bocca; parola calda, ardente, infuocata, focosa, impetuosa; nel l.c. signif.: contradire con ardore; (Brug.) die Rede hitzig et Art-sein; (Birch) to burn the mouth; (Bierr.) enflammer sa bouche, c'est-à-dire: pousser l'ardeur de la parole jusqu'à l'emportement.
Da questo ta-ro è verosimilm. derivato  e varr. (V. sotto tar).
 tau-r, deriv. dai predetti ta-ro, propr. colui che ha la bocca (o la parola) calda, ardente, focosa; designa il principio del male, il genio malefico, il nemico tifonico; — ed il malvagio in genere, e perciò equiv. a  tar (V.).

 , ta (Prisse 12, 2 e seg.), nel gruppo

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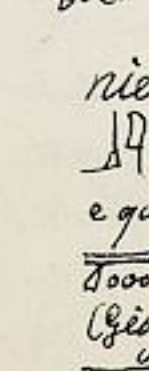
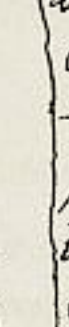
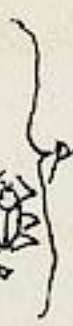
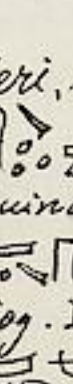
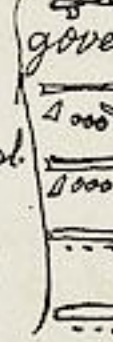
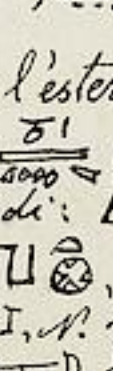
, signif., in connect. col prec., uno collerico, stizzoso, furioso, pronto all'ira; un malvagio.


ta (in Z. 1875,7h è dato anche il duale), g. m., terra, contrada, paese, regione; — la terra, il mondo; la popolazione, gli abitanti della terra, del mondo, (M, Π) orbis, universus. — Spesso aggiunto come rinforzativo ad espressioni semplici, come nel latino ubi terrarum.





b. e. (Z. 1872, 13)



ta-ūr, designa il lato orientale o sinistro, di un tempio, di una costruzione qualunque, ed anche di una nave (il bâbord, V. Dict. géo. 1396); in oppos. a e varr. (V. sotto âm). — Onde àr ta-ūr (Denkm. II, 96) governare (una nave) à bâbord.

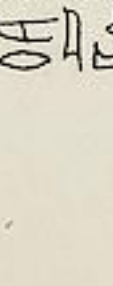
duali

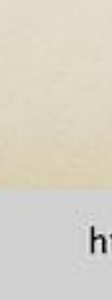
b. e.

pl.

ta-ā ḥ, l'Egitto.

ta-ber (Epoc. tolem.; Z. 1872, 117) paesi stranieri, l'estero; in oppos. a xtm;


bâ-n-ta, ferro di miniera; e quindi: bâ-n-ta-ber, ferro estero.



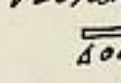
(Geog. I, N. 364) (Karn.)

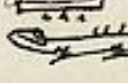
ta-merà, la terra di color nero (confr.

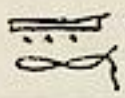
(sharpe, Eg. Inscr. 2, 3)

(Canopo. 10)

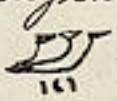
v. voc. mrà) designa l'Egitto. Confr. il greco Μελάγχολος, soprannome dato all'Egitto da Stefano Bizantino. — Onde è derivato

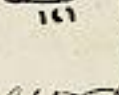
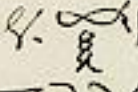
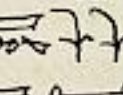

, gli Egiziani; il popolo, la nazione, gli abitanti dell'Egitto.

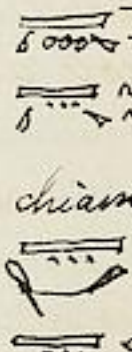

, letter. terra dei coccodrilli, (E) argilla quaedam.

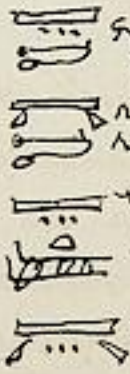


ta-meḥī, nome di una gente egizia.

Brugsch lo identifica con  così:




— mḥī.




ta-nen (Rit. 15, 40 e varr.), nome di un dio, nel l. c. chiamato padre di Ra (il Sole).

(Denkm. III 221. 7. 3)

(Rit. freq.)

ta-ser, opp. ta-ḫeser, V. zsr.

, ta-s'eta, ta-s'etai (Schiap. A. d. F., Rov. IV, 7; XXI, 1; LIV, c, 2), misteriosamente.

ta-t, ta-t-nen, varr. del predetto tanen.

, ta-tum (Z. 1872, 5) designa il genere umano.

(Rit. 163, 9; 164, 6), la Nubia.

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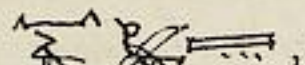
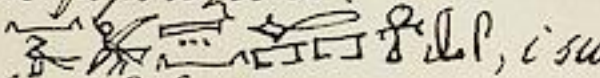
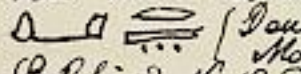
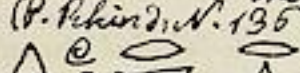
} uā-ta, V. sotto questo fonetico, Vol. II, p. 16, col. 1ª.


, na p-ta, letter. i (del-) la terra, signif. i sudditi, il popolo, la popolazione:


, i sudditi del faraone.

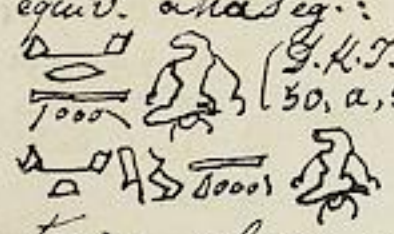
To assimilerei a נפתחים di נפת cit. nella colonna precedente.

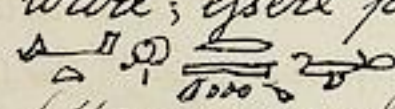

(Pond Mar.) (P. Rhind, N. 136)

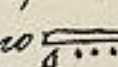

(P. H-T. 50, a, 6)
} dur-ta, porre sulla terra, gettare a terra, sul suolo, cioè: scacciare, ributtare da se; rigettare, ributtare, ricusare, rimandare, rilasciare, dispensare. Onde le formole

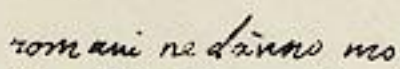
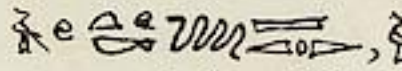
} gettalo a terra, cioè: lascialo in disparte, inosservato (P. Prisse VI, 2), lascialo andare.

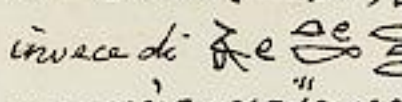
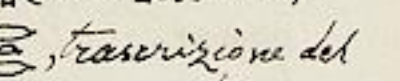
— La prec. frase du-r-ta è anche equiv. alla seg.:

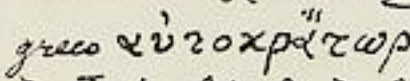

} mettere al mondo, dare alla luce, partorire; essere partorito.

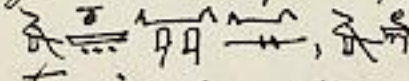

(P. Rhind 13, 1; 2, 2h) letter.: posare la testa sulla terra, significa morire.

— Il segno  e varr. è nelle b. e. (romane) usato frequentissimamente invece della lettera alfabetica , opp. delle sillabe ta, to; V. esempi nella colonna prec., altri si troveranno nelle seguenti. I cartelli degli imperatori romani ne danno molti altri esempi:

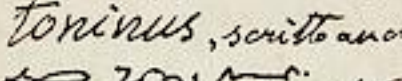

, invece di  , trascrizione del greco αὐτοκράτωρ, imperatore;

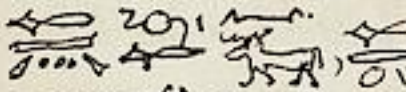

, Antoninus, scritto anche  .


} Adrianus.


, Domitianus.

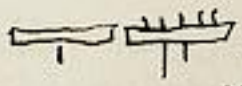
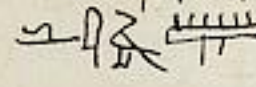
Si trova anche nei cartelli persiani

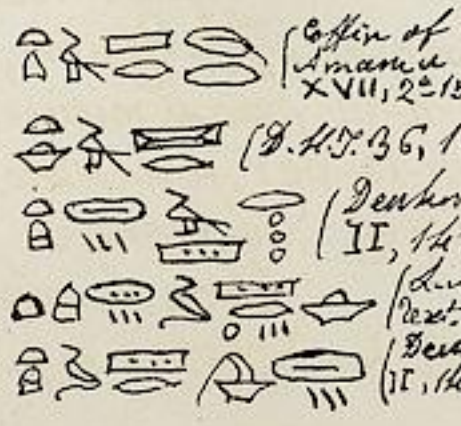

, Artaxerxes;


, Darius.

— Le forme duali si usano per designare le due parti dell'Egitto, l'Alto e il Basso Egitto, il Sud e il Nord dell'Egitto. — Ma anche il Sud e il Nord in generale, cioè tutta la terra, tutto il mondo.

} neb ta-ui, con molte varr., signore delle due terre, titolo dei faraoni, che precedeva ordinariamente il cartello prenome, ma talvolta anche il cartello nome.


, ta (P. 184, 51), variante di 
dàa.


} ta-aser, designa un oggetto di offerta; forse un pane votivo, un pane

(Leps. Aelt. Texte 10) } di oblazione.
– (Birch, Coffin, l.c.) a kind of reseau.

, taat (Stel. etiop., Bul. II, 8, Mar.), V. o ta e o at.

, taà (Rit. 45, 2), V. ta e dàa.

(Var. di Rit. 125, 4) } taàr, V.
(P. t. giog. VII, 3) } daàr.

, taāanak (Z. 1879, 54), Θαανάκ, città dei Manassiti, nella tribù d'Issachar.

, taī (Mar. Karn. 44), equivalente a trà.

, taī (Stel. Metter.), V. ta.

, taī (Rit. 142, 23), V. ta.

} taī, equiv. all'art. ta, coi pronomi affissi serve a formare i pronomi possessivi fem.
, tai-à, la mia,
, tai-k, la tua (di te m.), ecc.

, taī (Mar. Dend. IV, 81), lo scorpione.

, taf (Sarc. 58, Bul.), affine con zaf (V.); abbruciare, bruciare, scottare, ardere, cuocere; – esser rovente, infuocato; esser caldo, bruciante. — Avere estremamente caldo. — Ed i sost. corrisp..

, tair (P. P. I, 34, 2), Var. di tar.

, tairàa (P. d'Orb. 10, 10 V. tàràa.

(Rit. 64, 4) Var. } ta-īt, nome di dea, propr. la filatrice
(Confr. dàā). – Uno dei nomi della dea Sexet.

} taīt, taīti (Harr. I, 45, 7), Harr. di ta.

} tau (Rit. 283; P. K. T. 119), V. ta.

, tauf (P. Med.), V.

(Mesp. G. d. 20) } tausʻ, Varianti di tasʻ.
(An. I, 22, 6) }

, taut (Leps. Aeth. Text. 24)
, tauatu (Denkm. II, 69, 40) } V. tauau.

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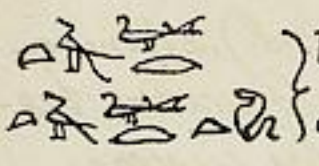
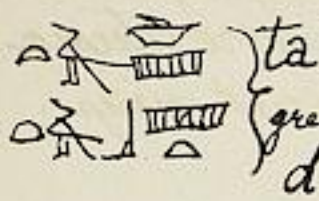
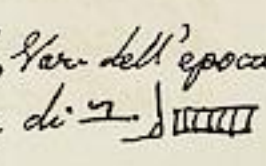
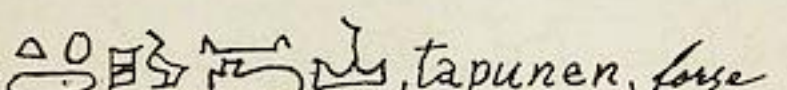
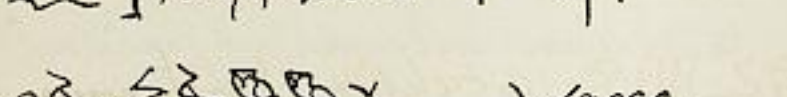
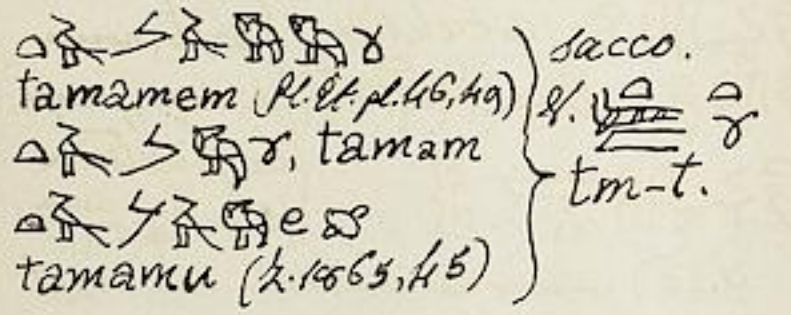
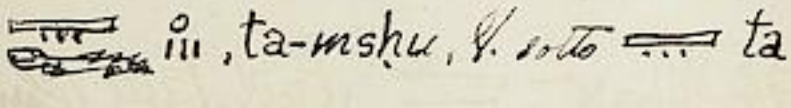

ta-ūr, la dea Thueris dei trascrittori greci.

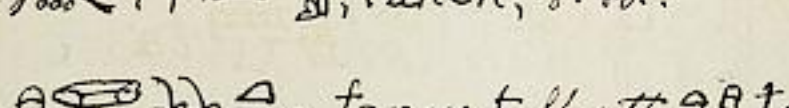

tab, tab-t, Var. dell'epoca greco-romana di  db.

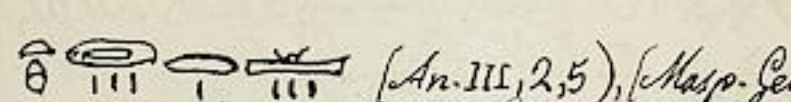

tapunen, forse יִבְנָה della tribù di Giuda.

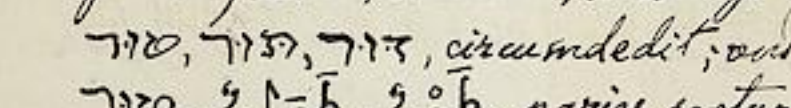

taf, Var. di tf.

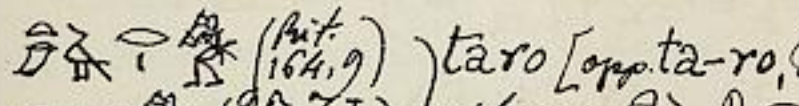

tamamem (P. It. pl. 46, 49)
tamam, tamam
tamamu (L. 1665, 45)
sacco. V. tm-t.

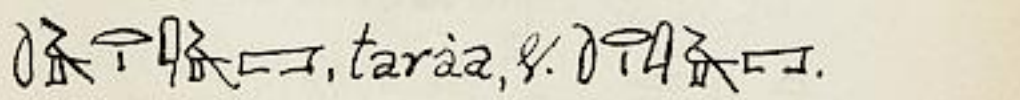

ta-mshu, V. sotto ta.

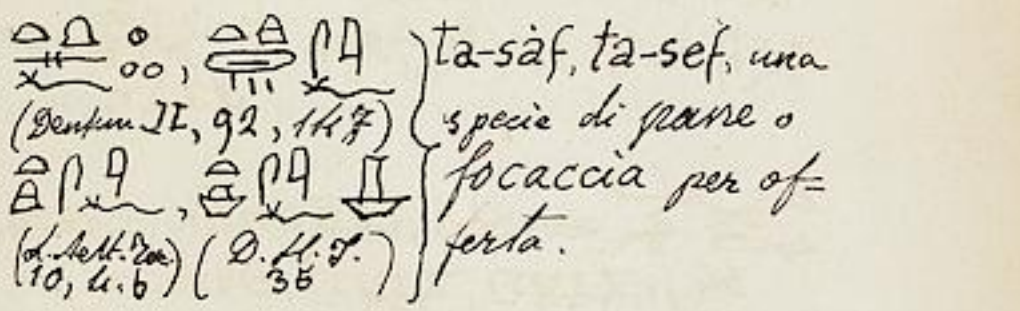

tanen, V. ib..

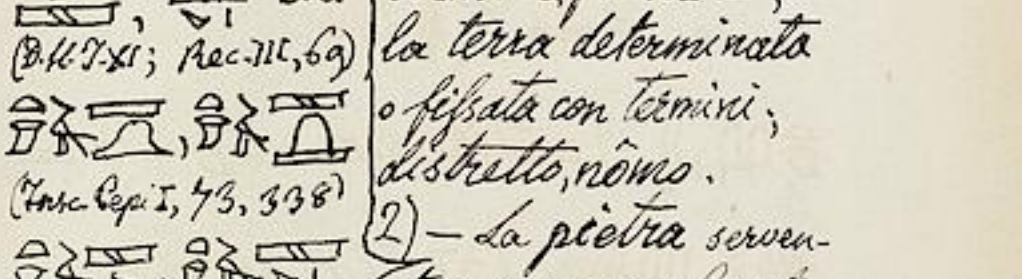

tanen-t, V. sotto ta.

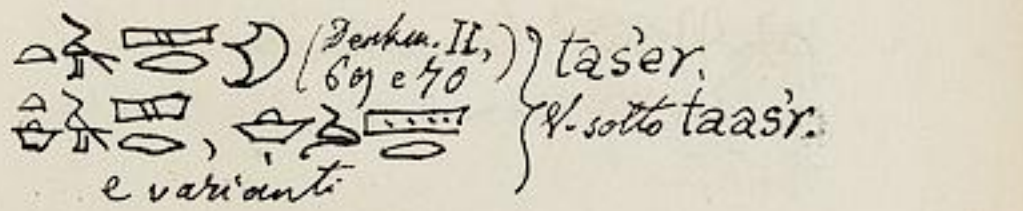

(An. III, 2, 5), (Masp. Gens. ép. 10 a) taro, enclos; in connes. con , circumdedit; onde , paries, septum.


(Rit. 164, 9) (D. T. I, 91, 23) (Rit. 164, 6)
taro [opp. ta-ro, da riferirsi a , V. sotto ta), malfattore, malvagio, maligno, peccatore, cattivo, empio, perverso, scellerato. (divenir perverso, ribelle, ritroso; questi aggett. stàfel).
— Equiv. a e , V. sotto .
2) — La contradizione personificata, lo spirito di contradizione; — coloro che negano (, negare, abnegare).


tarâa, V. .


(Denkm. II, 92, 147) (L. Aelt. Zeit. 10, 4, 6) (D. H. I. 35)
ta-sâf, ta-sef, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.


(B. H. I. XI; Rec. III, 69) (Inscr. Sepi I, 43, 338) (Bul. Stel. Choiak III)
tas', limite, confine, termine, frontiera; la terra determinata o fissata con termini, distretto, nômo.
2) — La pietra serviente a segnare i limiti delle possessioni, il termine.
— In ambedue i significati è di g. m..
τως (B. B.), θως (M.), πι, limes, finis, regio, provincia, nomos; — (Parthey) τεγε, vicinus.


(Denkm. II, 69 e 70) e varianti
tas'er. V. sotto taas'r.

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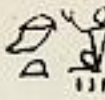
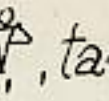
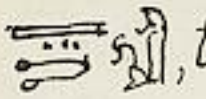
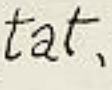
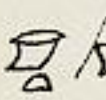
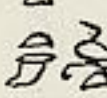
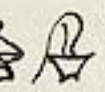
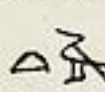
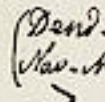
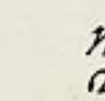
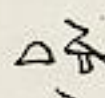
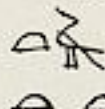
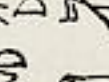
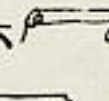
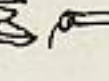
 , tat (P. Abbott, VII), v.  ta.

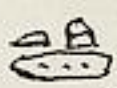
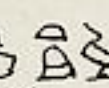
 , tat, v. sotto  ta.



ta-t (Z. 1879, 110), sost. e varr. di  ta.

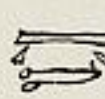
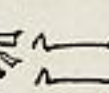
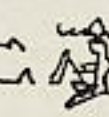

(Dend. Mar.; Mar. M. d'H. VII, 3)

tat, dar la poppa, dar il latte, allattare, nutrire un bambino.
2) — Essere allattato, nutrito.
3) — Balia, nutrice; — ed in generale serva, governante, la bonne dei francesi.
4) — g. m., Fante, servo, servitore, aio.
—  , poppa, mammella.

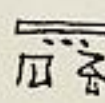
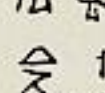
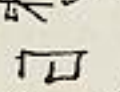



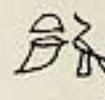
tat (Edfu, Lista dei Nomi menfitici), tata, varr. di  ,  e  .

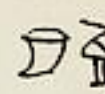
 , tata-ui, duale (Leps. Denk. Text. 40), v.  ttu.

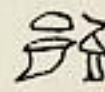
ta-ti, varr. di ta.

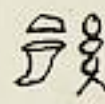
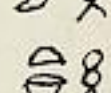
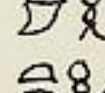
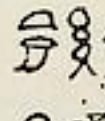
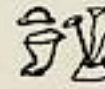
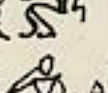
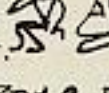


tatnen, v. sotto  ta.

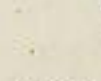
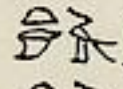
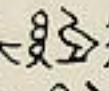


tahan, tahen, varr. di  dhn.

 , tah (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. As. 1863, 33) trad. salutare; propr. il grido particolare che emette l'uccello allorchè scorge o sente un oggetto.

 , tah (J. de Roug., Edf. 56, XXI), posarsi, depositarsi, inteso principalmente dei liquidi. — Mettersi, profondarsi in terra.
— Ed i passivi.
2) — Calare, immergere, tuffare qualcuno nell'acqua, nel fango, nel pantano. — Ed i passivi.

 , tah (P. Med. 7,7), deriv. dal prec.; fondo, fondaccio, sedimento, posatura, precipitato di...;
— feccia. Θοϙ, ϫⲱⲃ, faex.






tah, taḥa (Stel. Metter.; Dict. géo. 925), derivato da tah ed in affinità con  adḥ e con  àdḥ (v.), significa: uno che abita, che si accocola nel padule; un abitante delle maremme, delle paludi. — Pescatore o cacciatore di maremma —, Taϩe venator, piscator.



tahu (An. V. 16, 7), v.  tah.

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, taḥ uu-ti (Ḫ. 1881, 2w. III, b. c, l. 1) Variante antiquata (VI din.) di taḥ.

, tàḥūa (D.T.T. I, 15), la feccia degli uomini; la feccia, la schiuma dell'umanità; le più vili e più abbiette persone. Confr. taḥ.

} taḥen (D.T.T. I, 40, 2; 33, 3), Harr. delle b.e. invece di thn.

, taḥ-t (E), Var. di taḥ.

, taxeb (E), v. txb.

, tà, rara var. di e .

} tà (deps. Sett. Text 5, 6, Nota 1; Brug., Rev. ég. I, 39, Nota), (? dubbio se il fonetico di questo vocabolo sia tà op. àt [ḳ.]).
Brugsch identifica con ЄIWT (?), IWT (Z., B., M.), π, hordeum, orzo.
tà-beti, orzo e spelta.
orzo rosso del Nilo, una specie di orzo, con cui si fabbricava la migliore qualità indigena del liquore fermentato chiamato ḥeq.

— (Leps.) dura Beledi holcus sorgum; miglio.
— V. anche sotto pr.

, tà (Karn., Mon. a Sesonk.), atterrare, abbattere (il nemico in battaglia). ⊹, bellare, pugnare, contendere; ⊹ (πι). percussio, caedes, certamen, pugna, bellum.

} tà, essere colorato, variopinto, screziato, variegato, picchiettato, di più colori (Harr. I, 34, 5).
θo (M., πι), ποικίλος, varius, in θoΝρH⊹; TOЄ macula pantherae, ποικίλμεζα; TOЄTOЄ, variegatum, maculatum esse; θOI, θωI; nævus, niger in corpore; θOIθOI nævis maculatum esse.
2) — Equiv. a tà.
3) — Orlo, fimbria; lembo colorato, variopinto; gallone, passamano, frangia (sugli abiti), frangia o fimbria ricamata.
TWTЄ, ḳ.ṭ.ṭ, fiocchi, fimbrie.
4) — TO, TOI, TOЄ, pars, portio, equiv. ad àt (ḳ.).

} tà (opp. tà-t) (Denkm. III, 115; IV, 46, a, 2), Harr. del prec.; rr. ll. cc. nel senso dell'all. 3.
— Grébaut trad. il 2° (Denkm. III, l. c.) emanazione (v. àt, all. 3).

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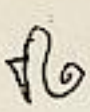
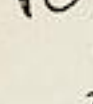
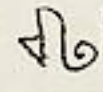
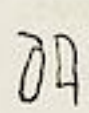
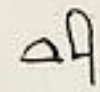
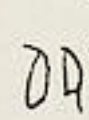
 , tà (opp. àt) (Düm. Dend. 12, 10), deriv. da  tà, all. 1; colore variegato, colore, sinonimo di trī.
— Smalto e metallo che è frequentemente nominato coi metalli preziosi.

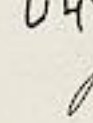
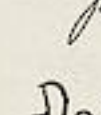
, tàa (Dend.), הדר, lodare, glorificare, magnificare.

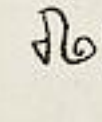
, tàa (E) orzo. Var. di  .

 , tāt (Dend., Retto), v.

, tàipes, דבשת, città della tribù di Zebulun.

 , tàu, v.  tà.

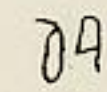
 , tàu (B. A. T. 81, 97), scarpa, calzamenta; v.  tū.

 , tàuu, v. tà.

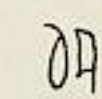
, tàūrà (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 14; An. IV, 3 e 4), la frusta o bacchetta, con cui si percuoteva il cavallo da sella o da tiro.

, tàp (Dict. géo. 4/14), v. tp.

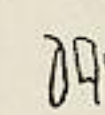
, tàmenḥe o tamenti, תמנה, costr. תמנת, θαμνα, città delle montagne d'Efraim, nella quale morì Giosuè.

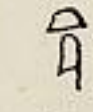
 , tànasa (Rit. 163, 9), nome di un genio infernale.

, tàràa (D'Orb. 16, 10), scala, opp. colonna; g. m.
— Oppure identico all'ebr. תרע, cald. תרעא, porta, uscio.
v. tir.

 , tàror (An. II, 8, 4), g. f., תוק (?), θρυπ (M.), τ, χλιβανος, fornax; תנור, تنور, fornace, forno per cuocere il pane.

, tàs (D. e. T. I, 57, 2), sedersi, accomodarsi, prender posto, posarsi.

 , tàsa (Harr. I, 64, a, 9), legare, incastonare, incastrare, incorniciare, guernire di lavori artistici. Var. di ts.

 , tàsef (Sagg.), v. tasf.

, tàs'es (Tomb. di Ti, N. 150),

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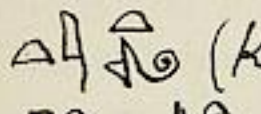
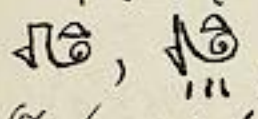
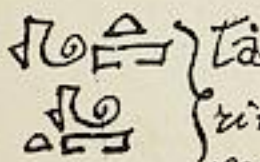
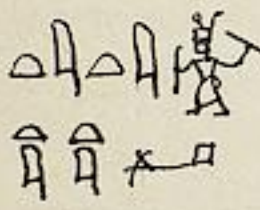
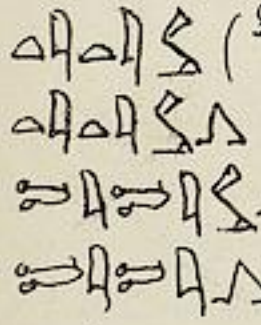
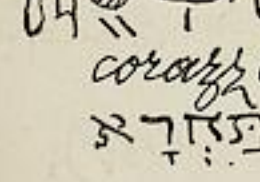
impastare, cuocere il pane, fare il pane ;— o un quid simile.

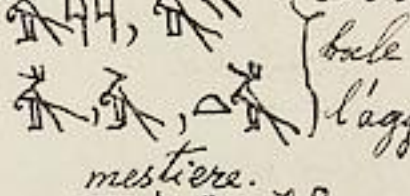


(Karn.) tā-t, equivalente a tà. Gli ultimi due nel t. c- nel senso dell'all. 3.
(Denkm. IV, 46, a, 2)

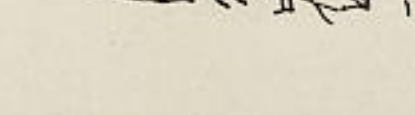

tà-t (D. T. II, 6, 5 inf.), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; *la camera variopinta, colorata, ποικίλη.*
— Oppure identico a ⲥⲁϩ, camera segreta, gabinetto, camera, loggia.


tàtà, forme raddoppiate di tà, con gli stessi significati.


tàtà, affine col prec.; significa: *battere col piede, calpestare, pestare.* — *Scalpitare, trottare, galoppare (detto dei cavalli); andar al trotto, al galoppo ;— trotto, galoppo.*
— *Balzar di contentezza.*


tàxiro (An. IV, 16, 9), *la corazza o lo scudo.*
𐤃𐤓𐤏, θωραξ, vestis militaris, armatura ; 𐤎𐤍𐤍𐤓 scudo, rotella.

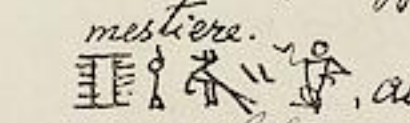
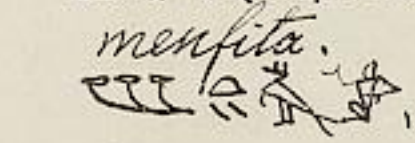

tāam, tām, nome di un'erba o pianticella impiegata in medicina.

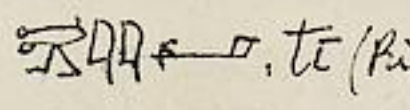

tāzet (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 17), ?

, ti, desinenza di un nome o di un aggettivo, forma il duale femm.:

neter-ti, le due dee ;

neh-ti, i due sicomori.
In ambedue i casi il si può supporre inerente al nome od all'aggettivo femminile singolare. Così si può supporre formato da neter-t, dea, e da neh-t sicomoro.

ti, aggiunto ad un radicale o tema qualunque, verbale o nominale, forma l'aggettivo di dimora o di mestiere.

, abitante di Menfi, menfita.

, agricoltore.


, ti (Rit. 13 4, 6), v. t.

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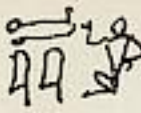
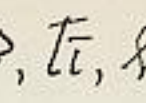
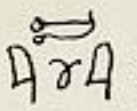
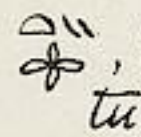
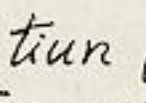
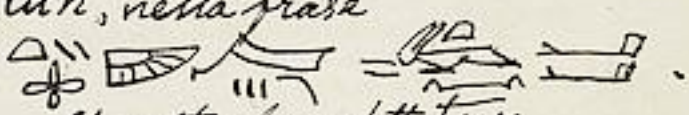
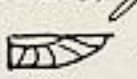
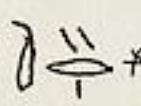
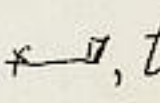
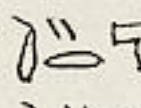
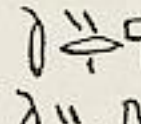
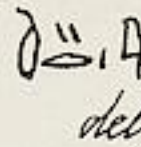
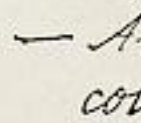
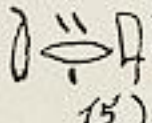
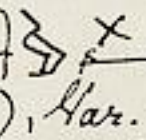
 , tī, v.  t.

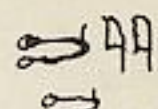
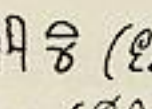
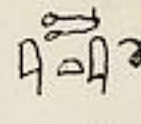
 , tī, fettuccia, nastro, legame, legaccio, vincolo, striscia, lista, cordella, cordoncino, corda.
Confr. ⲧⲓⲟ corda, filo; ald. ⲧⲓⲱ filare, contorcere.

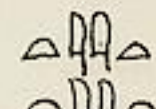
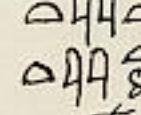
 , tiun (D.-R.-T. 63,2), equiv. a  tun, nella frase  .
V. sotto il predetto tun.
— Forse  è il determinativo del gruppo prec..

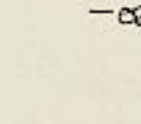
 , tir (Karn), v.  .

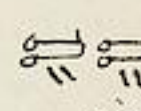
 (Stela Bakenkons, Monaco)  ,   (Harr. I,4,1) } tir; tiràa, ⲧⲓⲣ, ⲧⲓⲣⲁ, ⲧⲓⲣⲉ, uscio, porta; battente o imposta della porta; — ⲧⲱⲣⲁ porta.
— Altri assimilano a ΔΗΡΙ (M.), στήλη, colonna.
V. tàràa.

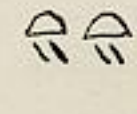
 , tiràu (P. d. Bal. IV,23, 15), Har. di  tnr. (Chab.) Vaillant, fort, puissant, prééminent; qualificazione molto onorevole.
אדר esser grande, illustre, magnifico.
אדיר grande, magnifico, illustre, forte, nobile; principe.

 (Edfu) } tī-t, v.  tī.
 (D.-R.-T. I, 14, a) }


 } tī-t (E. 10,11; 92,3; 143,3; 148,16; Ḫ. 1840,56), escrezione, escrezione sudicia, sozza, putrida; ⲣⲟ·ⲣⲟ, sterco, escremento di animali (in E. 148,16 anche di un dio).
— Limo, fango.

 , titi, (Chab.) être bâbleur, causeur, jaser, bavarder; — bâblerie, moquerie, raillerie.

 , titi (P. Abbott, 5, ult.), cacciar un grido, specialm. di lamento; gemere, lamentarsi; ⲦⲞⲈⲒⲦ (Ḫ.), ⲦⲞⲨⲈⲒⲦ (Ḫ.), ⲦⲰⲒⲦ (M.), lamentari, plangere in luctu; ⲧⲟⲓⲟ cacciare emettere un grido. — V. Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 14th, Nota.
— Emettere una voce in tuono acuto, alto. Confr. ⲧⲧⲏⲓ emettere un suono grave; ⲧⲧⲏⲓ, ⲧⲏⲓ, lieta esclamazione, grido di gioia.
— (Goodw., Ḫ. 1867, 87) to quarrel con qualcuno.
— Chab. confr. con ⲤⲀⲀⲈ (Ḫ.), praeputiatus, distortus, balbus (λαλιὰ lingua); e traduce: parlar con voce balbettante, tartagliare, balbettare, balbuzzire.

 , titu (Dict. géo. 1116,8),

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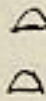
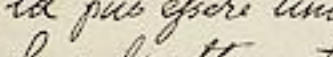
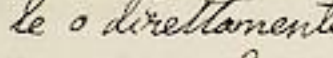
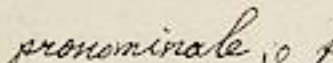
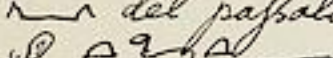
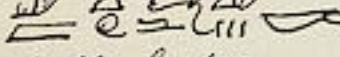
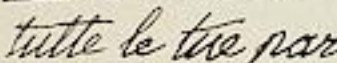
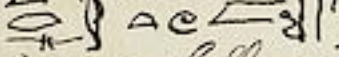
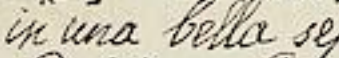
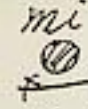
nome di una grande costellazione.


tu, affisso ad un verbo attivo lo rende passivo. Questa particella può essere unita alla radice verbale o direttamente, o dopo il suffisso pronominale, o fra questo ed il segno del passato, così:
 , sono ascoltate tutte le tue parole;
 , egli è seppellito in una bella sepoltura;
 , egli fu ascoltato.
— Colla coniugazione per mezzo degli ausiliari, il segno del passivo può essere dopo la radice verbale, o dopo l'ausiliare, o dopo l'una e l'altro, come:
 , egli è purificato;
 , gli fu reso il suo occhio;
 , tu sarai battuto.
Se fra la radice attributiva e gli ausiliari vi sono preposizioni paragogiche, il segno del passivo può essere collocato o dopo l'ausiliare o dopo l'attributivo:

tu sarai punito severamente;

fu dato a me il collare del valore.

H. Rosi, Grammatica Copto-Geroglf.

2) — Aggiunto come desinenza alla radice verbale, forma il participio passivo o passato.
3) — Verbo sostantivo essere.
4) — Verbo ausiliare per la coniugazione dei verbi attivi.
5) — Cogli affissi pronominali forma i pronomi al regime diretto:
me, te, lui, ecc.
(P. Rhind) egli mi loda.
 (P. Rec.) egli ti protegge colle sue ali.
, (P. Abbott) voi lo trovate intatto.
— Si trova però anche questa forma pel nominativo:
, tu sai.
(Rit. 110,13) io sono in essa.
6) — Sillaba di semplice legamento fra un nome od un verbo e l'affisso pronominale:
, la tua casa;
, i loro bestiami;
.... (P. Orb. 8,9) tu lo porrai in....

, tu (Inscr. Sebek I, 413), materia, V. ta.

, tu (Schiap. d. d. F. Taw. I, a, 1), statua, V. tut, all. 3.

, tu (Sharpe E, 1, 46; Z. 1873, 17), vento, aria. Gen. di tua, di za e di zā.

(Schiap. d. d. F. Tav. LXV)
(Abyd. I, cap. 19) tu, Von Lemm (Ritualbuch) crede che siano forse in connes. con tut, radunare.

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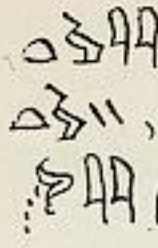
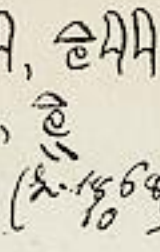
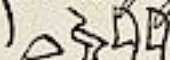
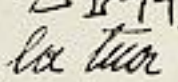
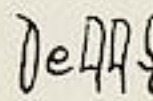
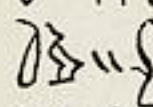
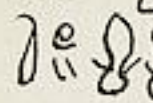
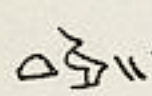
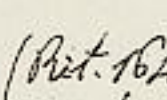
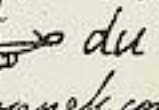
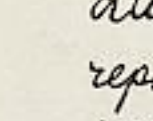
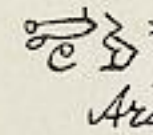
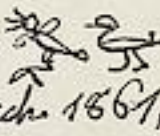
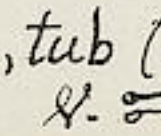
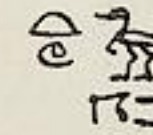
 , 
,
 (Z. 1466, 10) } *tuī, tui*, coi suffissi pronominali forma i pronomi possess. femm.:  *la mia*;  , *la tua*; ecc..
2)— Pronome dimostrativo: *questa, quella*.

 (Saqqar.)
 (P. Orb. 13,1)
 } *tuī*, sandali, scarpe, calzamento. ⲧⲟⲟⲧⲉ (C.), ⲑⲱⲟⲩⲏ (M.), calceus, calcea, calceamentum.

 , *tuī* (Rit. 164, 10) affine con  *du* e  *duī*, ed in connes. con ⲧⲟⲧⲉⲓⲟ (C.) repudiare, repudium; significa: abbominevole, esecrabile, detestabile, spregevole; miserabile, vile, infame, scellerato.
 (l.c.), gli scellerati; (Masp.) les misérables; (Birch) the annihilated; (Pierr.) les morts.

 , *tuura* (Goodw. Rev. Arch. 1861, 127), v.  *tutu*.

, *tub* (Champ. Mon. 390), v.  *tb-t*.

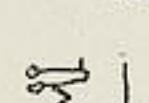
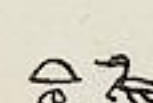
 , *tubaxi* (Z. 1876, 40), סרבז, טבח, trucidare, ammazzare, scannare, macellare; סֶרֶבָה uccisione; macellaio, carnefice.

, *tubaxi*, deriv. dal prec.; ident. a סִרְבַזְרַ città di Aram, presso Hamah.

, *tuben* (E) equiv. a .

, *tupro* (An. I, 17, 6; Chab. Voy. 71, 72), nome di uno strumento musicale; corno, tromba, buccina, tuba, שׁוֹפָר; ⲧⲁⲡ (C., M., π) cornu, χερατίνη, σάλπιγξ. — O forse תֹּף *timpano, timballo, tamburello, cembalo, nacchera*.

, *tuf* (Rit. Nesemneter, Bul. al Cap. 66), Naville ha dimostrato (Z. 1883, 164) essere questa voce una var. del pron. dimostr. fem. .

 (Edfu)
 (Z. 1875, 7)
 (An. III, 2, 11)
 } *tuf, tufi*, la pianta del papiro; il giunco, la canna del papiro. ⲥⲟⲟⲩϥ (C.) π, πάπυρος, papyrus; ⲑⲓⲟ, canna palustre, alga, giunco.
2)— ⲑⲓⲟ giuncaia; regione coperta di papiri; palude.

, *tu-mà-àx* (bis), (Chab.)

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formola di saluto epistolare: come stai? come stai?. V. sotto mà.

tun, varianti di dun (V.), aprire, stendere, ecc.

aprire, lavare le mani (detto d'un uccello, le ali).

mu-tun, equiv. al seg..

tun, deriv. dal prec.; propr.: l'acqua che sale, che si stende, che si allarga; nome dell'inondazione del Nilo.

tun, (Brug.) una specie particolare di albero di giardino, confr. תְּאַנָה fico. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 44) il platano?; variante di tn.

2) — (Id. ib. V, 14) legumi a gambo, e dapprima il gambo che si erge fuori di terra, poi tutti i legumi, di cui il gambo, le foglie od i frutti sono fuor di terra e si mangiano; in opposizione a nn-t (V.).

tunep, תונך (Z. 1846, 19), una città della Siria.

tunepta, תונפתא

tunen (E.), V. tun.

tunnu, (E.) infans. Il significato è ancora incerto.

tunnu (Send.) V. tun.

tunnu, V. tun.

tur (Harr. I, 40, a, 10), il color rosso-scuro, rosso-di-sangue, sanguigno. — V. utr.

tur, probabil. תִּירָה, città poco lontana dal Carmelo.

turà (P. Med. 6, 2), θωρ (plur. θωρι (M.), τωρε (F.)) salix, il salice. — V. tr. — V. anche trī.

turī (Dim. Send. 6, 3), Var. di trī.

turpu (An. IV, 14, 4c 5), Var. di trp.

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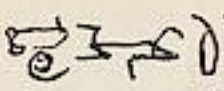
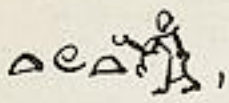
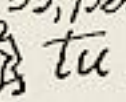
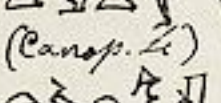
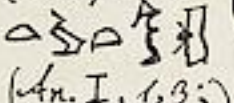
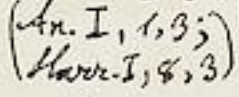
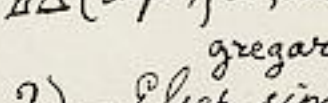
 , tultà (An. IV, 17, 4; 13, mit.; L. 1875, 8), una specie di farina di grano; סלת fior di farina, farina purissima; חלצה hordeum decorticatum, ἄλφιτα.

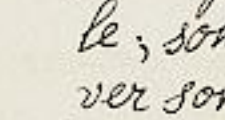
 , tut (P. 55, Berl., Cap. 50). V.  tu.

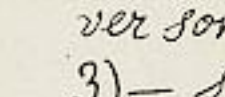
(Canop. L.)  (An. I, 1, 3; Harr. I, 8, 3)  (Dend.)  (Edfu) tut, radunare, adunare, assembrare, unire, riunire, congiungere; — radunarsi, assembrarsi, raccogliersi, riunirsi (Canop. l. c.). ⲑⲟⲩⲉⲧ, ⲑⲟⲩⲱⲧ, congregare, colligere; ⲧⲟⲩⲱⲧ, congregare.

2) — Esser simile, somigliante, eguale; somigliare, rassomigliare, aver somiglianza, agguagliare.

3) — Sost. g. m., somiglianza, similitudine, paragone; — immagine, effigie, impronta, simulacro, figura, ritratto, sembianza, statua, forma; ⲑⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲑⲟⲩⲟⲩⲧ (M.), simulacrum, idolum, statua.

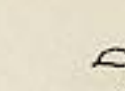
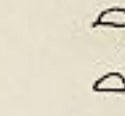
 , nessuno è simile a lui.

 , un'immagine di Rā.

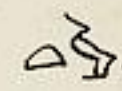
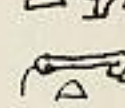
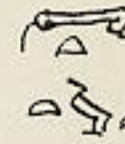
 , una statua di argento.

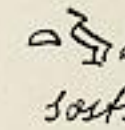
4) — (Edfu e Rosetta) equiv. al seg.

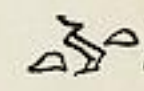
5) — (Chab.) convenzione; ciò che è stabilito, regolato, decretato; — aggettivo: costante, immutabile, permanente, solido, stabile, fermo; onde

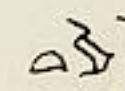
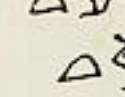
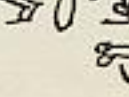
 fermo di cuore,  coraggioso, magnanimo.

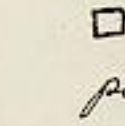
Confr. סדר editto, legge, sentenza; תכן fondare, porre, decretare, ordinare; תכן base, fondamento.

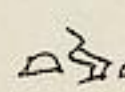
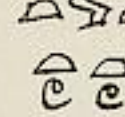
 (Rit. 15, 46)  (Stel. Min. Flor. M. 3)  (Masp. L. ép. 27, 33) sost. g. m. tut, generare, procreare; esser il generatore, il produttore. — Generatore, padre; produttore.

V.  utt.

 , tut, V. al foretico utt.

  tut, Masp. (Journ. As. 1880, 16th, Nota) identifica con  titi.

 , tutīna, תוּתָן, plur. תוּתָנִים, nome di un popolo e di un paese nell'Arabia Settentrionale. — Oppure תַּתַּנַי, תַּתְּנַי, città o distretto della Samaria.

  tutu, prefisso direttamente al verbo dà le forme impersonali equiv. a: v'ha, v'è, v'ebbe, vi fu; o l'impersonale indefinito si..., franc. on..., ted. man..., ingl. man... opp. they..., ed il verbo può essere tradotto col passivo:

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talora [hieroglyphs] è legato al verbo colla particella [hieroglyphs].
[hieroglyphs] (P. d. Berl., Rom. I, pl. 44), tutte cose buone che si cercano nel Neter-xer.
2) — Compreso fra [hieroglyphs] ed un verbo, dà l'impersonale imperativo, frequente negli editti e nei decreti.
[hieroglyphs], si faccia una panegirica.

[hieroglyphs], tutu (P. Harris 500 verso), (Masp. Louvre As. 1883, 37) chiamare, appellare. — Coufr. [hieroglyphs] titi.

[hieroglyphs], tutu (Pleyt. Et. 21), V. [hieroglyphs] tut.

[hieroglyphs], tutu, V. [hieroglyphs] tut.

[hieroglyphs], tutu, V. [hieroglyphs] dudu.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 6, 4) tutu, chiocciare, pigolare, piauder, κιττιζω; DID emettere un grido. - Compr. [hieroglyphs].
2) — Il passero. ΣΑΔ (C.), ϬΑΔ (M.) Π, passer, passerculus, στρουθίον. — Oppure ident. a DID, D'D, rondine, gru.

[hieroglyphs], tuteken (E.), ?

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 11, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 9, 11) tuh, tuha, V. [hieroglyphs] tha.

[hieroglyphs] (Gebouq. Adaq. 35) [hieroglyphs] (Ramesseum) (Luqsor, Pilone, muro Nord) tuhir, tuhiri, tuhir, tuher, Varr. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepa I, 356) [hieroglyphs] (Pierret, D. d. I, 120) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 74, c) [hieroglyphs] (Denderah) tūa, elevare, portare in alto, alzare, innalzare, brandire. — Portare in generale (Sepi, l. c.). — Elevarsi, innalzarsi. — (Pierret, l. c.) appoggiarsi (su..., [hieroglyphs]...) (Confront. il seg.).

[hieroglyphs], tūa (Z. Z. I, 93, 26), deriv. dal prec.; puntello, appoggio, sostegno; pilastro, colonna, תְּמוֹךְ.

[hieroglyphs] (P. d. L. 57) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 37, 4) [hieroglyphs] (P. Prisse, 10, 6, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) tūa, in connes. col prec. ed [hieroglyphs], signif.: esaltare, innalzare, elevare, portar in alto qualcuno, cioè: lodare, glorificare, salutare.
2) — (Masp., P. di Berl. I, p. 120) supplicare, implorare una grazia o la compassione; e, per questo scopo esaltare, lodare. — (Mar. Karn. 37, 4) Elemosinare, mendicare, chiedere l'elemosina.

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3) — Essere miserabile (V. il seg.).
4) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati: lode, elogio, encomio, gloria, glorificazione; — supplica, preghiera; onorevole domanda (per valorose azioni; Denkm. II, 136, 4). — Miseria (Masp. a Hara. l. c.), mendicità. — Confr. dūa e s'ūa.

, tūa (P. d. Berl. l. 93, 120), deriv. dal prec.; colui che adora, colui che implora qualche cosa da qualcuno, un supplicante, mendicante; (Masp.) miserabile; — ed anche vile, infame (V. il seg.). — Plur. (l. c. 93), (Denkm. II, 136, 4). — Brugsch traduce anche: esser fiero, orgoglioso di chiedere.

, tūa (P. d. l. 164, 24), equival. a tūa (V.), specialm. nel senso di mendicare, esser miserabile, mendicante, ed in senso di disprezzo, vile, infame (Mar. Karn. 53, 23). — Mendicità, miseria. (P. l. c.), un mendico, un mendicante.

, tūa (Stel. Mendes; Z. 1871, 83), deriv. da tūa, signif. propr. ciò che è elevato in alto, che si libra in alto, — l'aria, il vento. Sinon. di zā.

Secondo Max Müller (Z. 1886, 86), forma deriv. da za ed a questo equivalente.

, tūa à-u (Z. 1879, 6), sost. di tūa.

(Boon. 2, D, col. 30) } tūaīu, tūau, V. tūa. Il 1° = nel l. c.
(Dend.) } participio plurale.

, (Denkm. II, 136, 4) } tūau, V. tūa e tūa.

, tūau, deriv. da tūa (V.); elevazione, gonfiamento, gonfiezza, ingrossamento; una forma speciale di malattia, per la cui guarigione (,) erano prescritte determinate ricette (E. 104, 11; 105, 5, 13, 18).

, , (Denkm. II, 92, 144, 129) } tūau, tūa-ut, tūa-t, g. f., uno dei nove olii od unguenti sacri. — (Birch) essenza.
, (ib. 145, d; 146, a)
(Abyd. Mar.)
(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 1ª 8)

, tūr, (E.) genus arundinis. Var. di tr (V.).

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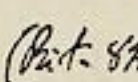
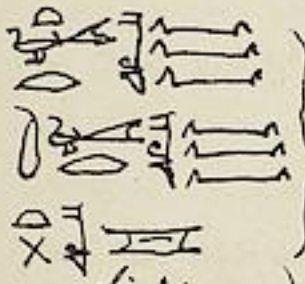
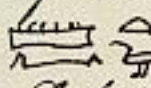
2) — (Brit. 84,2;133,11;136,12;125,44), equival. al seg.; — plur.  (ib. 125,44).

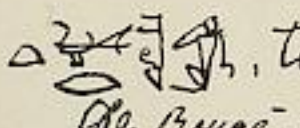

tūr, lavare, purificare, nettare, mondare, purgare, depurare, ripulire (—  dal sudiciume) (Denk.; P. 54 I. 53, b. 19).

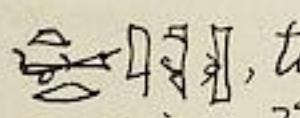
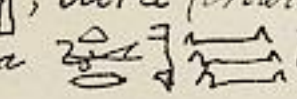
2) — Purificare o mondare se od un altro moralmente (Mar. Karn. 36, l. 19).

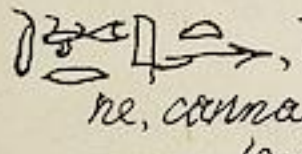
3) — Puro, mondo, netto, depurato, ripulito, pulito, purificato, lavato.

4) — Ablusione, purificazione, ec.

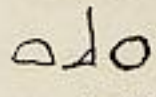
— סוהר purificare, nettare, purgare; esser purificato, puro, netto; purificarsi, nettarsi; סְהוֹר, cost. סְהוֹר e סְהָר, puro, netto, mondo; סְהָרָה, סְהָרוּת chiarezza, purificazione (delle donne).

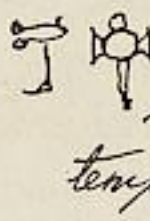
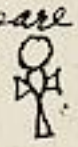
 , tūr (Brit. 17, 84), Birch, De Rougé e Pierret traducono purificare, facendolo var. del precad., all. 1. 2.

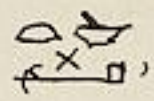
 , tūrà (Mar. Karn. 36. l. 19), equiv. a  tūr, in senso morale.

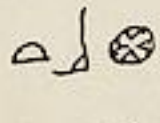
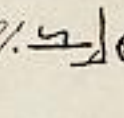
 , tūrà-t (An. IV, 3, 5), bastone, canna, mazza, bacchetta, verga. TWPE (P.) instrumentum cuspide ferrea munitum.

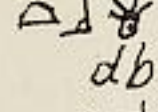
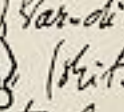
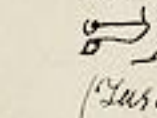
— Forse in affinità con tūr, all. 1.

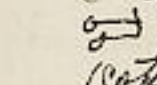
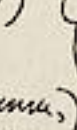
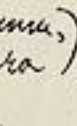
 , teb, תֹּף, ڤف, TAMP (B. M, P), musicum instrumentum, cophinus, canistrum, τύμπανον, timpano, timballo, tamburello, cembalo, nacchera, spagnuolo adulfa.

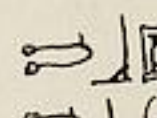
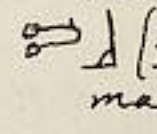
 , teb, pare un nome speciale dell'utensile  che si adoperava nel tempio.

 , teb (Rec. IV, 90), Var. di db.

 , teb (P. 1879, 13), V.  db.

 , teb (Lepsius Elle, 35) Var. di  db. — Duale  (Brit. 102, 3).

(Tusc. Bepi I, 405)

(Coffin of Anana, XXV, sopra)
teb-ut, forme plur.,  , sandali di (pelle) bianca;  , sandali di pelle nera (Birch, Coffin etc., l. c.).



(Denkm. II, 105, 6)
teb, g. m., propr. gabbia per gli uccelli; — ma poi comunemente: cassa, cofano, arca, cassone, forziere.
TAIBE (P.), TAIBI (M.), f. arca, capsa, urna; תֵּבָה arca, cassetta, cestella.

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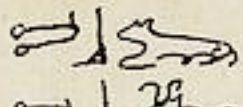
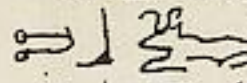
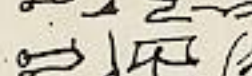
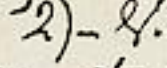
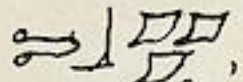

(Dict. geò. 1230)


(L. 1671, 17)

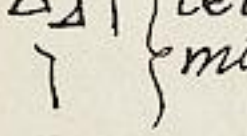
(Edfu)

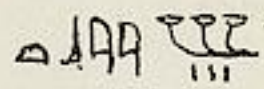
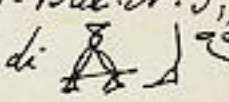
teb, giovine vitello, giovenco. TB, TBNH, jumentum, animal.

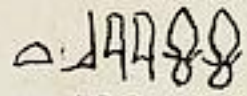
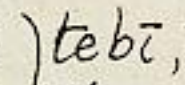
2)—  db.

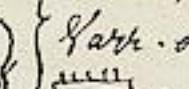
3)— Peso determinato (Confr. il latino pecus, pecunia).

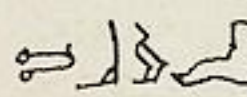

teb (Dict. geò. 273), TEBI, ⲧⲉⲃⲓ, obolus, assarium.

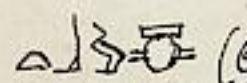
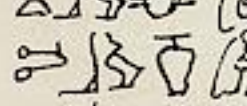
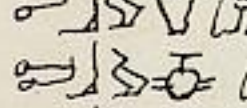

teb, il numero 10000, diecimila

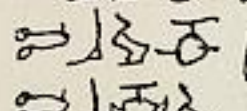

tebī (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 14, l), Var. di  db.


tebī, teb-īt (Sharpe 55), Var. di  tb.

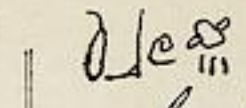
 men-teb-īt, V. sotto db.

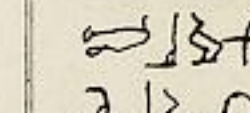

tebu (Inscr. Tela 312; Sepi I, 144), sandalo; Var. del prec. tb.

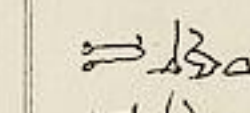
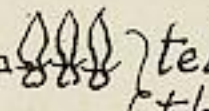

(Chab.)

(Denkm. III, 230)

(D'Orb. 12, 9)

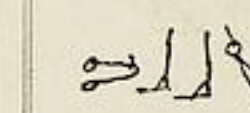
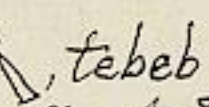
(P. Med.)

(Harr.)

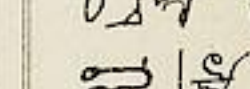
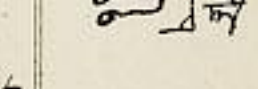
tebu, g. m., brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia, boccia; vaso od altro recipiente qualunque per contener liquidi, per es. la birra.

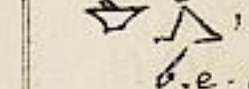
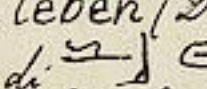

, tebu, (Masp., Journ. As. 1876, 105) banne, copertura o sacco in tela grossolana od a treccia, di cui si rivestono le giarre e damigiane per consolidarle.


tebu (Med.-Abu), parola designante una determinata misura. — Secondo Maspero, è un sacco od una gabbia od un intreccio come il prec., impiegato però per contener legumi.


teb-ut, plurale di  tb (V.).


, tebeb (Inscr. Tetà, 312), Var. di  db.

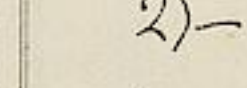


teben (Dend., Mar.), Vars. delle b.-e. di dbn-t.


, teben (D. T. I, 55, 3), Var. delle b.-e. di  dbn.

2)— Muoversi in giro, circolare; — esser rotonde. Confr. il seg.

, teben (Dend.), equiv. al prec., all. 2.

2)— Equiv. a tb.


, teben (Chab. Mél. 1873, 39), sinciput, volto, viso, faccia, parte anteriore della testa, fronte.

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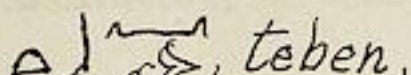
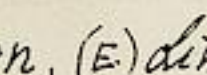
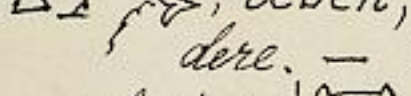
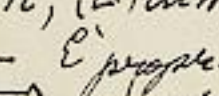
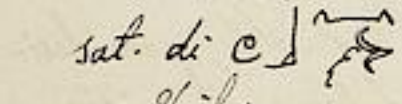
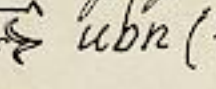
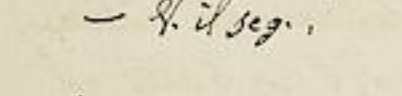
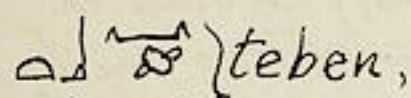
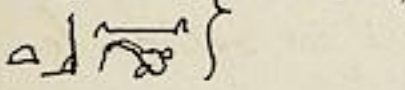
2) — Vertice, sommità.
Confr. עִבְרִי luogo alto, colle, monte.

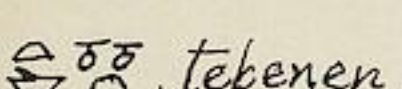
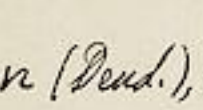
 , teben, (E.) dimittere, effundere. — È propr. forma caus. di  ubn (V.). — V. il seg.

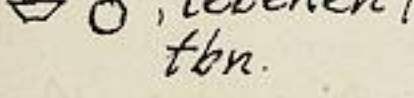
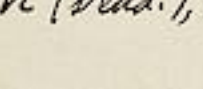
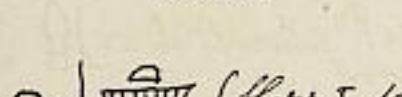
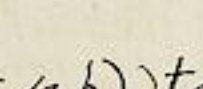
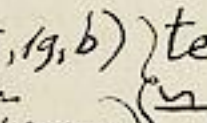
 teben, V.  tubn.

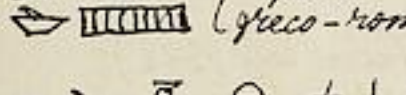
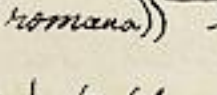
 , tebenen (Deut.), V.  , tbn.

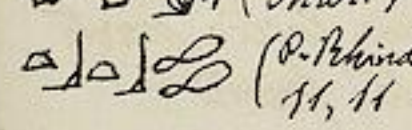
 (Harr. I, 19, b) teb-t, Harr. di db.
 (epoca greco-romana)

 , teb-t (V. 1879, 13), b. e., Har. di db.

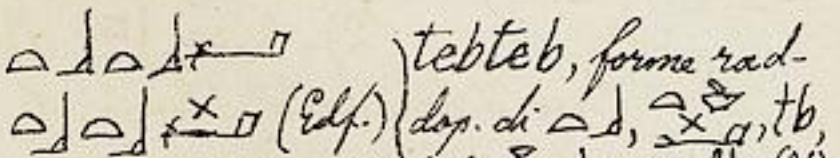
 , teb-t, V.  tb.

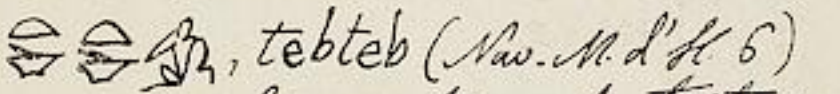
 (E),  (Sagg.) teb-t,
 (Bul., Sfel. Cr.),  duale (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 13) teb-ti,
V.  tb.

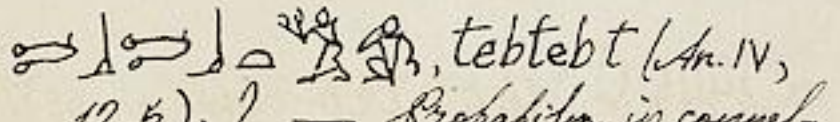
 , tebteb, in connessione con  tb (V.); far rotondo, torcere — ghindare, ifsare, alzare con ordigni.
Confr. חוג circondare, circuire.

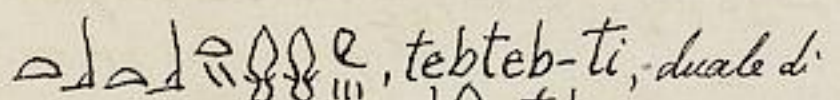
(Deut. Mar.) tebteb, deriv. dal
 (P. Rhind 11, 11) prec., all. 2; muoversi in su, elevare,

levar in alto, portar su.
— Ed i passivi.

 tebteb, forme raddop. di , tb, e di db (V.); acciaccare, pestare, tritare, sminuzzolare (con armi, coi denti, ecc.).
תף, תפף, battere, percuotere, picchiare.

 , tebteb (Nav. M. d'H. 6) equiv. al prec., nel senso di tritare, sminuzzolare coi denti.
2) — Equiv. al seg.?

 , tebtebt (An. IV, 12, 5), ? — Probabilm. in connes. coi prec., signif. ingiuriare, svilianeggiare, oltraggiare.
Brug. confr. ΔΠΙΟ, ΔΠΙΕ, ΔΠΕΙΕ (Z.) exprobrare, probro afficere, arguere, redarguere. — Confr. anche דבב parlare, dir male; calunniare, render infame; onde דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza, infamia; — דִּבָּה, דִּבָּה, biasimo, calunnia, vituperio, villania, infamia, da דבה offendere.

 , tebteb-ti, duale di tb.

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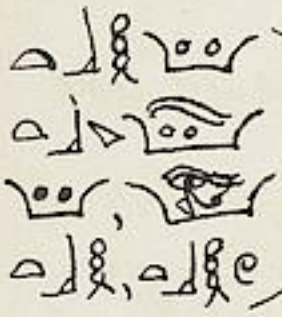
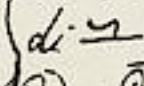
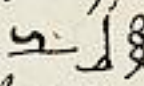
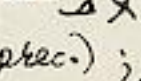
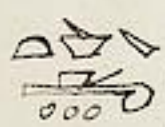
tebeh (Edfu), nome speciale di Tifone, quando è rappresentato sotto la forma di un asino accosciato.

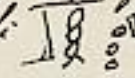
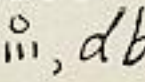
tebeha (Z. 1875,5; Rec. de trav. III. 59), Varr. del prec..

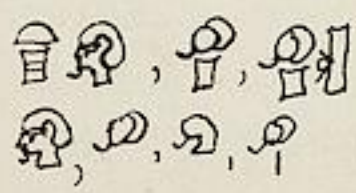


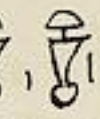
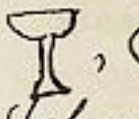
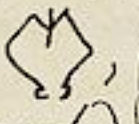
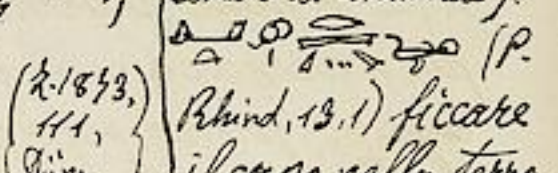
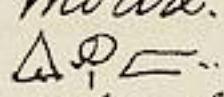
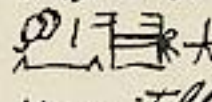
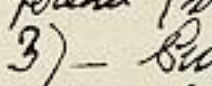
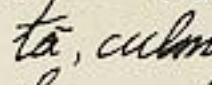
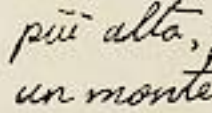
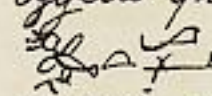
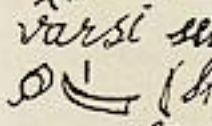
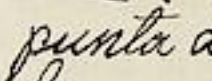
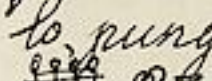
tebeh (T. de Boug., Edf., 116, 8, 12), Varr. delle b.c. di  , dbḥ. 2) — Equiv. al seg..

tebeh (Edf.; Stel. Abyd. II, Bul.; Z. 1871, 89; Trans. 1874, 346), Varr. delle b.c. di  ,  (v. il prec.); il necessario, l'occorrente, il bisognevole, l'indispensabile corredo per la guerra; le armi necessarie, occorrenti. — (Birch, Trans. l.c.) Collezione o magazzino di strumenti guerreschi.



tebḥ (De Roug. Text. géog., pl. 56), Var. delle b.c. di  e  , dbḥ.



tep; A) sost., g.m.: 1) — Capo, testa (di  (Inscr. Sepi I, 394)  (base epoche)  (Z. 1873, 111, Dümi.)  (cosmo o di animale): (P. Rhind, 13, 1) ficcare il capo nella terra, opp. dare il capo alla terra, significa morire.  (Edfu), mostrare o far vedere il capo in ..., cioè mostrarsi.  , la testa di Orione (sḥ), una stella od una costellazione parte della costellazione di Orione. 2) — Al plur.: capi, teste, cioè persone, individui, nelle addizioni, come totale o somma di un'addizione di persone di età, sesso o condizione differenti (Dict. géo. 231 e seg.). 3) — Punta, cima, vetta, sommità, culmine, apice, colmo, comignolo, per designare la parte superiore, più alta, più elevata od estrema di un monte, di un edifizio o di un oggetto qualunque.  , toccare la cima, trovarsi sulla cima, alla sommità.  (Stel. Metter.) tep-set, letter. punta della coda, significa: pungolo, pungitoio, spina, aculeo.  , letter. prendere l'estremità (o il principio, Z. all. 6) della via, significa: intraprendere un viaggio (v. sotto śp).  , la punta del naso.  il tetto di una casa o di un tempio. V. anche  tp-ro e  tp-rd. Confr. ṯnṯ termine, fine, estremità.

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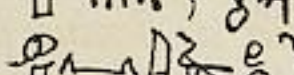
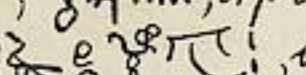
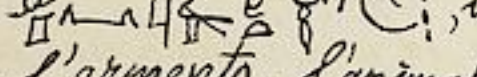
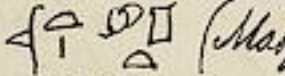
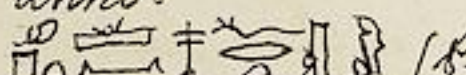
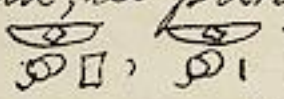
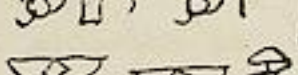
4) — Il primo, il principale, il capo, il principe. — Gli aggettivi corrisp.: primo, precipuo, capitale, di primo ordine, superiore, ecc., di forma o di qualità; magnifico, nobile, superbo (Masp. a Sepi I, l.c.).

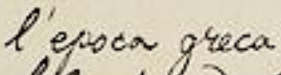
 ,  , il primo di cinque.

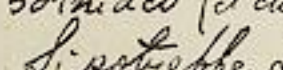
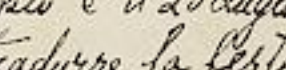
 , il primo dell'armento, l'animale che cammina alla testa dell'armento. Era generalmente un bue (An. 5) od una vacca (D'Orb. 5, 8 e segg.).

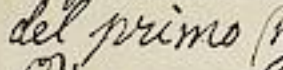
 (Masp. gen. ép. 31), il primo anno.

 (P. Harr. 500, verso), la prima delle donne, la favorita, la principessa.

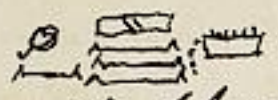
 , ,  , prima epoca festiva, primo tempo festivo; designa (all'epoca greca, secondo il Calendario Alessandrino) il tempo dal 26 Epiphi al 26 Mesori, il qual tempo corrispondeva al mese di Thot dell'anno normale sothiaco (il cui principio è il 20 Luglio). Si potrebbe anche tradurre la festa del primo (mese).

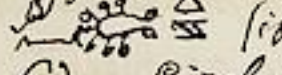
 , il primo di..., il più grande di..., il più bello di....

 , v. sotto  ba-u.

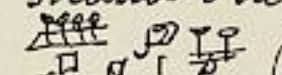
 , , e varr., v. sotto sp.

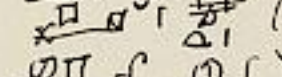
5) — In connessione col prec.: primizia, cioè la prima cosa o produzione, il primo frutto della terra o del lavoro:

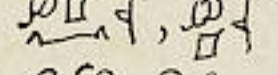
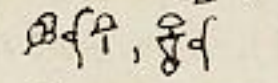
 (Erman, Z. 1882, 69) le primizie del raccolto, della messe.

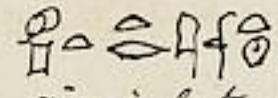
 (ib.) le primizie del campo.

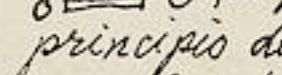
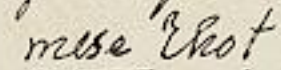
6) — Ciò che è prima, anteriore, primo; principio, cominciamento, detto dello spazio e del tempo.

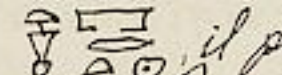
 (Z. 1876, 101), il principio della strada o del cammino; onde

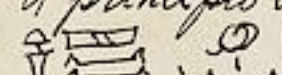
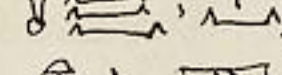
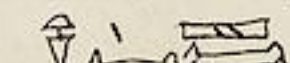
 (v. all'all. 3).

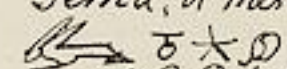
 ,  il principio dell'anno.

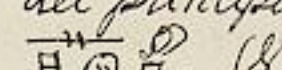
 , i principii delle stagioni, feste analoghe alle panegirie.

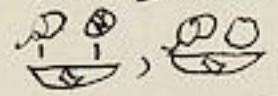
 , il primo mese di Šʿa, il principio della tetrameria Šʿa, il mese Thot (v. sotto  àb).

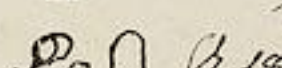
 , il principio della tetrameria Ber, il primo mese di Ber, il principio dell'inverno, il mese Tobi.

 ,  ,  il principio della tetrameria Šemu, il primo mese di Šemu, il mese Pachon.

 , la (prima) ora del principio dell'anno.

 (v. sotto sp).

 , , tep-sep-ḥeb, designa l'8° giorno del mese lunare.

 (Z. 1872, 62 e seg.), il principio o il primo giorno di una decade.

7) — Somma, sommario, risultato finale, totale di un conto; equaglianza, parità nel calcolo, nella numerazione; la giusta misura, la giusta proporzione; proporzione, ragione.

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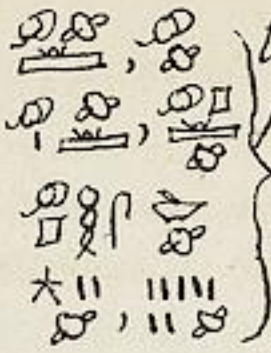
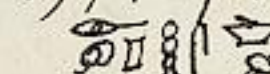
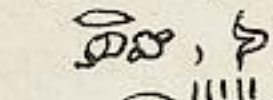
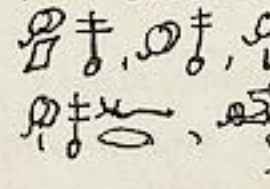
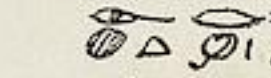

tep-ḥeseb, capitolo, corpo, articolo, item di un calcolo; conto, calcolo. Equiv. all'ebr. נשׂה ראשׁ, contare, misurare, calcolare la somma (Ḥ. 1869, 89); e quindi:


fare il conto, il calcolo, calcolare, contare;


r-tep-ḥeseb (D.T. 69, 4), come corrisponde al calcolo sommario, complessivo o totale; giusto, esatto, corretto, esattamente concordante in numero ed in misura.


tep-nefer (D.T. 2, 14), la somma totale intiera, perfetta, armonica; l'armonia delle parti, l'armonia in numero ed in misura.


far una cosa armonicamente, porre una cosa in armonia.

tep-met, tep-meter, espressione sinonima della preced. , col significato di: somma giusta, esatta, corretta, consonante, concordante; simmetria, proporzione, armonia, concordanza. — Quindi in generale: ciò che è esatto, preciso, giusto; esattezza, precisione. — Cura, diligenza, studio nell'esecuzione.

— B) — Pronome e Aggettivo:

8) — a) Stando solo significa quanto ognuno, ciascuno, ognuno di... (... od (ām) ....) (D. Result. 29).

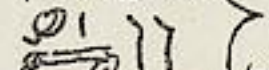
(D.T.I, 109, 5), gli operai, ciascuno pel loro tempo stabilito.

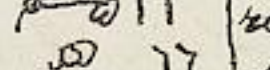
b) Legato col sostantivo e ad esso premesso: ogni, ciascuno.

ogni mattina.

, ogni mese.

, ogni anno.


(Dend.), ogni tempo.


(Champ. Not. Man. II, 546), ogni giorno.

c) — Immediatamente preceduto dal sostantivo: primo, ecc. (V. A, 4).

— C) — Verbo:

9) — a) Corrispondere, eguagliare, rassomigliare — e quindi

b) gli aggettivi corrisp.: eguale, simile, corrispondente:

(D'orb. 17, 1), e ciascuno di essi era simile (all'altro), cioè: i due (alberi) si rassomigliavano perfettamente.

— D) — Preposizione:

10) — a) Sopra, su, al di sopra

b) — gli aggettivi e pronomi corrisp.: quello o ciò che è sopra, su, al di sopra di una cosa o di un luogo; che è sopra.., su... ; plur. , , che sono sopra..., su... .

: tep-ā, e varr., ed i vocaboli derivati, v. al fonetico tpā.

(Stel. di Berl.)

(Stel. gli Stranieri)
Oh! viventi sulla terra!

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(Denkm. II, 124) letter.: sulla terra (e) fine con sulla montagna, espressione che designa i vivi ed i morti (Masp., Trans. 1880, 6, 20 e 21).

her-tep, V. sotto her.

— 11) — I segni e si trovano anche equiv. a tp (V.) (D. T. I, 77, 2).

12) — Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128) dà anche come variante di tpt nel gruppo equival. a (V. sotto s'mr).

tep, Varr. delle b. e. del prec.. V. esempi, all. 4 e 6.

2) Comunem.: il numero Sette.

, tep, capo, superiore. V. tp, all. 3.

tep, giovane vitella, giovane vacca, giovenca.

— (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) bufalo.

tep (J. de Roug., Edf. 67, XXII), uccello, volatile in generale, צִפּוֹר, צִפֹּר, cald. צִפַּר.

tep [plur. , (D. T. I, 29, 27; 79, 29), (18.), (J. de Roug. Edf. 81, 4), (D. T. 77, 2)], equiv. a ah (V.).

plur. (J. de Roug. Edf. 18, 17, I). La superficie del suolo, il piano, la superficie piana di un terreno, della terra, il terreno piano, la pianura, שְׂדֵה. — Campagna, campo.

— In J. de Roug. Edf. 20, IX si nota il cambio fra e àpt-rt.

— (Lepage Ren., Trans. VIII, 213) headland, promontorio o qualche altra specie di terra o prospettiva di paesaggio.

tep, Varr. di 2 e 4, all. 7.

, tep, plur. (Inscr. Sepi I, 239) che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 146) trad.: habits luxueux.

tep (Nav. M. d'H. 18, 3; Edf. freq.), deriv. da tp, letter. il divoratore; designa l'ippopotamo.

2) — Il 2° trovasi freq. nelle b. e. usato come semplice segno sillabico invece di e tp.

tep (Denkm. VI, 116, 52), Varr. di tp (V.); assaggiare,

plur. (J. de Roug. Edf. 18, 17, I). La superficie del suolo, il piano, la superficie piana di un terreno, della terra, il terreno piano, la pianura, שְׂדֵה. — Campagna, campo.

— In J. de Roug. Edf. 20, IX si nota il cambio fra e àpt-rt.

— (Lepage Ren., Trans. VIII, 213) headland, promontorio o qualche altra specie di terra o prospettiva di paesaggio.

tep, Varr. delle b. e. del prec.. V. esempi, all. 4 e 6.

2) Comunem.: il numero Sette.

, tep, capo, superiore. V. tp, all. 3.

tep, giovane vitella, giovane vacca, giovenca.

— (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) bufalo.

tep (J. de Roug., Edf. 67, XXII), uccello, volatile in generale, צִפּוֹר, צִפֹּר, cald. צִפַּר.

tep [plur. , (D. T. I, 29, 27; 79, 29), (18.), (J. de Roug. Edf. 81, 4), (D. T. 77, 2)], equiv. a ah (V.).

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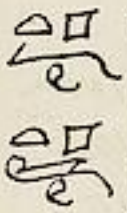
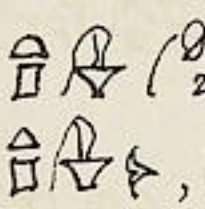
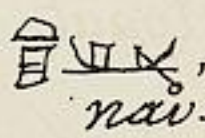
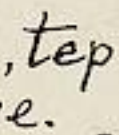
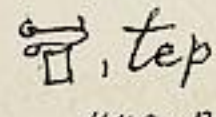
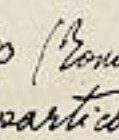
gustare, savourer; gusto, sapore.
ТЕП, ТОП, ТѠП (?-) ⲧ ⲡⲓ (sah.), gustare, gustus, sapor.

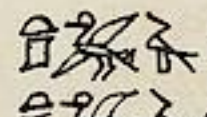

tep (Edf., lotta di Horo), deriv. dal prec.; l'organo gustatore, l'organo del gusto, cioè la lingua.

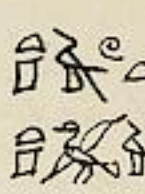
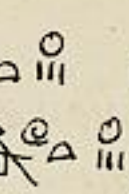
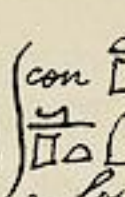

(Düm. Res. 22, 6) (Edf.) tep, bruciare, cuocere, ardere, scottare, abbruciare.

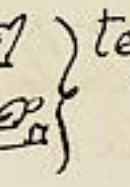
(B.A.T. 30, d) tep, arca, cassa, paniera, cesta, cesto, forziere, sporta, cofano, scrigno; corba, canestro.
ТАП (C.M., π), canistrum, cophinus; ⲡⲧⲃⲏ arca, cafsetta, cafsa, cesta, cestello.
— Affine con db-t.

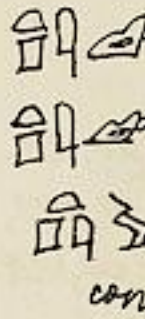
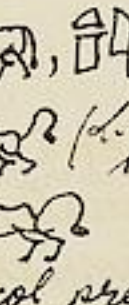

, tep (Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXII), nave.
2) — V.  tp-t, all. 1.

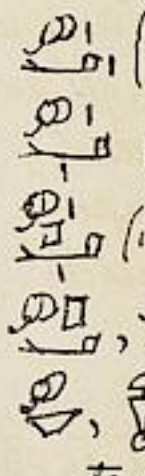
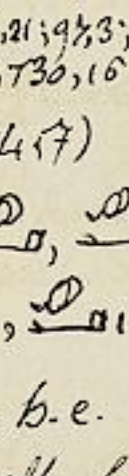
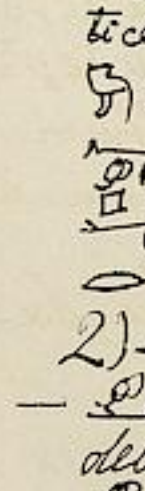
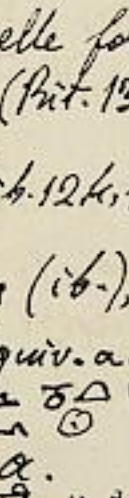
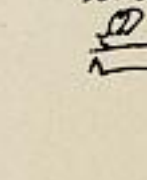
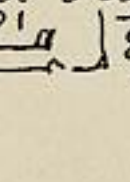

, tep (Tomba di Ti, N. 24), nome di una particolare specie di oca o anitra. — V.  , tp.


tepau, tepaut (E. 106, 2; 103, 5; ecc.), affine


con  , tpt, dpat, dpt (?), e forse deriv. da 
tp; signif. letter. il gustabile, il commestibile, detto di alberi e piante, designa i loro frutti od altre loro parti commestibili.
— Cibo, vitto, in genere.

tepà, var. di  tp.


(L. Ausw. 12, 11) tepà, tepàu, Equival. a  tp; probabilm. in connes. col prec..


(Rit. 64, 21; 93, 3; 127, 7; 136, 16) (ib. 124, 7) (ib.), tepà (opp. tep-à, letter.: sulla mano, v. sotto  tp. all. 10) signif. davanti, dinanzi a, scritto anche coll'accompagnamento di una particella nelle forme  (Rit. 130, 16), m-tepà (ib. 124, 4), n-tepà (ib.), r-tepà cogli stessi significati.
2) — Equiv. a  tp, all. 1, 3, 4, 6.
—  , il principio dell'ora.
 , il principio del

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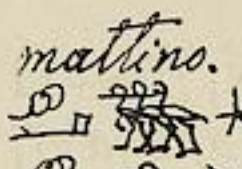
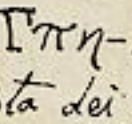
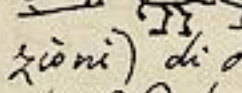
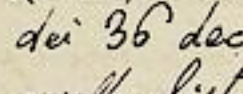
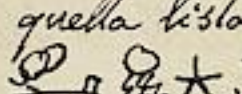
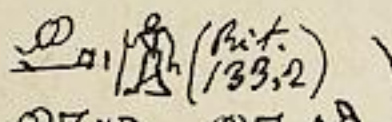
mattino.

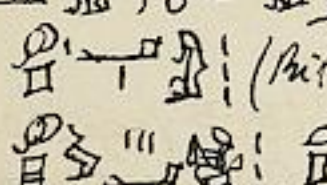
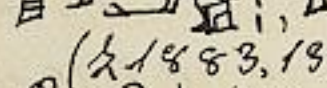
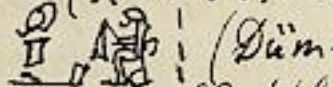
 Tπη-Biov della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion; nome del 23° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista. V.  ba-u.

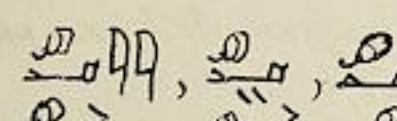
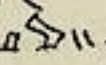
 , Tπη-χυ della suddetta lista, nome del 21° decano.

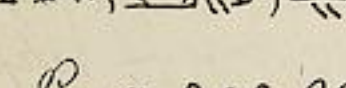
 , Tπη φὸντ della medesima lista, nome del 10° decano. V. Leps. Aegypt. Chron. p. 69.

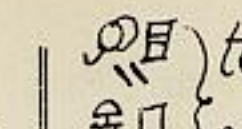
 (tempio di Ombos, Pronaos), costellazione alla 4ª ora del giorno.

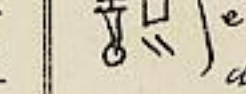
 (Brit. 133,2) tepā, vecchio, antenato, antico, avo, anziano, capo, magnate, principe.

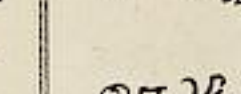
 (Brit. 124,7)  (Lanzone 183,191)  (Dümichen, Inscr. di Edf.) (Richl, l. l. c.) plurali: gli antenati, gli anziani, i capi; les augustes.

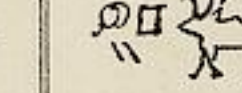
 tepāī, tepāi, tepāu, tepāui (Inscr. Lepsius I, 392, 289, 256), varianti di  tpā, all. 1.

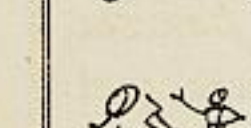
 dinanzi a lui; davanti a lui.

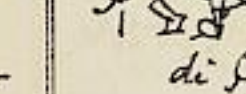
 tepi, equiv. a tp, all. 10, a) e b). Ma talora anche nel senso degli altri allin., spec. B, c e C, b.

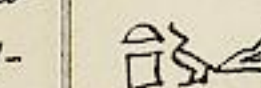
 tepi, V. tp.

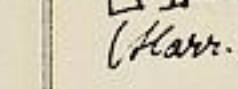
 tepiu (An. IV, 15,8) una specie di pesce. — O forse questo o cibo di pesce (Confr. tp).

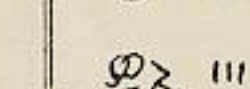
 , tepiro (Harr.), V. tpr.

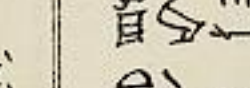
 tepu, plur. di tp, all. 10, b), quelli che sono su, sopra, ecc.

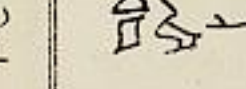
 , tepu (Harr. I, 11, 3), plurale di tp, all. 2; teste umane, cioè persone, individui, in una enumerazione.

 tepu, (Harr. I, 20, a, 9) V. tp.

 , tepu, V. tpaut.

 tepu-ā-u, plurale di tpā.

 , tep-mā (Trans. 1888, 22; V. di Berl. I, 248; E, 99, 16), equiv. a mā.

 tepnen, (E.) ΤΑΠΕΝ, ΘΑΠΕΝ, cuminum.

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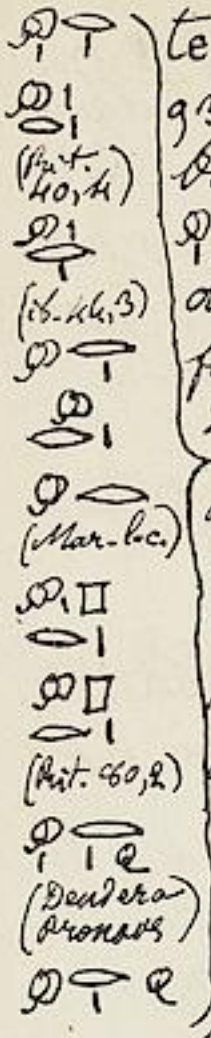
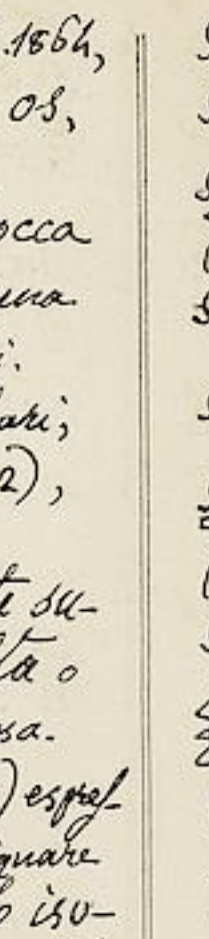


tep-ro (Brug. Mater. 849; Z. 1564, 93) ταπρο (P., T), στόμα, os, bocca (Rit. ll. cc.).
(E, 64, 12) bocca di coccodrillo, nome di una forma di malattia d'occhi.
2) — (Mar., Deir-el-Bahari, pl. 6; Pierr. Rit. 44, 3; 80, 2), equiv. al seg.
3) — La punta, la parte superiore, la parte più alta o più sporgente di una cosa.
4) — (Eisenl., Z. 1873, 29) espressione matematica per designare la base di un triangolo isoscele e la base maggiore del trapezio isoscele. — Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 309), designa piuttosto la base o il cateto minore di un triangolo rettangolo, e la base maggiore di un trapezio rettangolo.
5) — (Pierr. al Rit. 40, 4) preposizione: contro.

tepro o teper, in connes. col prec.; parola, lettura, comunicazione orale, orazione, discorso. — Esprimersi verbalmente, parlare, discorrere, esser oratore, leggere, recitare עבר parlare; il parlare, parola, editto, precetto, oracolo, dottrina, consiglio, sentenza, profezia; תפלה intercessione, preghiera, supplica, orazione.



tep-rod, il modo e la maniera di essere o di fare qualche cosa, metodo, mezzo.
2) — Regola, regolamento, prescritto, ordinanza, legge, istruzione, insegnamento, precetto, dogma. — Onde il caus.
(C, 26, Louvre), (Pierr.) édicter les reglements, promulgare o fare eseguire decreti (nella casa reale).
3) — Consuetudine, uso, festa religiosa, cerimonia religiosa (Inscr. di Rosetta), liturgia.
— Si osservi l'affinità di composizione di questo tep-rod, da rod piede, con l'ebr. מועדים feste solenni, ed il verbo יסר assuefare, abituare, regolare, addrizzare, da רגל piede.

tep-t, equiv. a in ogni suo significato.; come aggettivo, g. f., e nel senso dell'all. 10, b) riferito ad un nome femmin., che (f.) è sopra... (Inscr. Sepi I, 266).
principio delle stagioni.
(Harr. 500 verso)
la prima delle donne, la più bella, la favorita.
2) — Vi è anche equiv. a tp-t.

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, tep-t (P. Harris 500, verso) favorita (Masp.). ↳ il prec..

} tep-t (Mél. d. Chab., II, 62), ↳ tp.

, tep-t (Rit. 32, 10), (Pierr.) la vipère frontale. Nel l.c. veramente è scritto che pare si debba tradurre la testa del mio uræus; Birch trad. semplic. my head; Lefébure: l'uræus de ma couronne.

} tep-t, ⲧⲟⲡ, carina navis, carena, chiglia, stiva di una nave.
(Harr. I, 15, b)
(Mar. M. d'H. pl. VIII, a, 15ª)
2) – nave, ↳ tp.
3) – ↳ tp-t, e tp, all. 12.

, tept (D. H. I. II, 55, 1), consumare, divorare (confr. tp), detto dell'azione distruggitrice della spada. ⲧⲁⲃⲟ distruggere, troncare, consumare. – confr. ↳ dpt.

, tep-t (Rit. 80, 6), gruppo erroneo invece di tph-t.

, tep, misura di capacità eguale ad 1/5 di hn, ed equiv. a litri 0,15.

} tep-t, ↳ tp.
(Rit. 125, 6 c; Rec. IV, 85, B)

} tep-t, tep-ti (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128), varr. etiop. di pd e pd-ti.

, tep-tà (Tuch. Rgai I, 473), prepos. equiv. a , all. 10, a).

, tep-ti, equiv. a tp-t, all. 1.
– (Masp. al P. Harr. 500, verso) il più bello.
– ↳ qui appresso tpti-ro.

} tep-ti (An. IV, 2, 8).
↳ tp-t.

} tepti-ro, tept-ro (↳ 1864, 93; 1868, 15; Mar. Deir-el-Bahari, pl. 6),
↳ e , tpr.

, tepdi (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128), ↳ tpti.

} teph, tephu-t, teph-t, g. f., caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, gola, precipizio, voragine, baratro abisso, gouffre. – Buco, la buca di un rettile.
(Rit. 146, 21),
2) – Recesso, retraite, ritiro, ricovero, asilo; – l'asilo secreto di un dio; – e quindi equiv. al seg.

} teph-t, arca, reliquiario.
(Inscr. Sepi I, 86)
, plur. (ib. 236)

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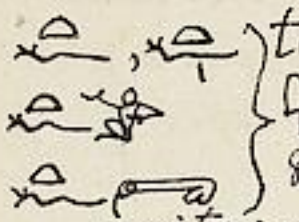
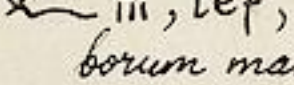
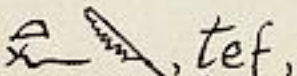
— V. il proc., all. 2.


tef, forma fondamentale di

àtf (V.), padre.
Plur. , padri, genitori, antenati.
ΔΦο, ϧΦε, ΔΠο, gignere, generator.

 , tef, (E.) flores seu fructus arborum masculinorum.

, tef (Inscr Sepi I, 514), ?

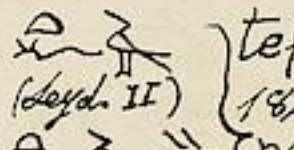
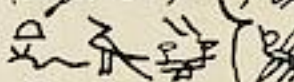
 , tef, sega a mano, gattuccio, égohine (franc.).

tef, spruzzare, asperger-
re di acqua, inumidire,
ammollare, innaffiare,
irrorare, irrugiadare,
bagnare, umettare; — spandere,
versare.

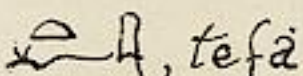
2) — Schiuma, spuma, bava, umidità, umidezza, acquosità. — Il bagnato, molle, liquido, acquoso. — Rugiada, goccia, ϧaq, guttula roris.
ⲥⲓⲥ stillare, colare, scolare, gocciare, spicciare; ⲥⲓⲥⲉ gonorrea, scorrimento, flusso, mestruo; ⲧⲣⲟⲓ, ⲧⲣⲟⲓⲧ, stillare, gocciare, sgocciolare; ⲧⲣⲟⲩ stilla, goccia; ⲧⲗⲗ stillare, gocciare; stilla, stillicidio, goccia; ⲧⲗⲗⲉ bagnare, ⲥⲟⲩⲉ esser umido, bagnato dalla pioggia.

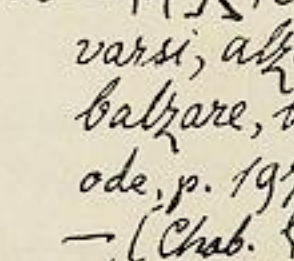
3) — Sputare, vomitare addosso o sopra..., sputo. ϭⲁϥ (M.), ⲧⲁϥ, ⲧⲁⲁϥ (B.), π, sputum; ⲧⲁⲁϥ (B.) spuere; calд. ⲧⲫⲧⲫ, arab. تفّ, تفف, sputare.

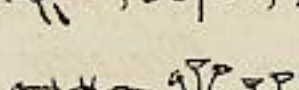
4) — Goccia, per piccola quantità.

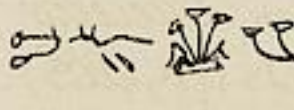

tefa, tefai (Nav. Z. 1882, 184), femm. corrisp. al masc.


pafi,
pf, e varr. (V.); quello, illa, colà. — Equiv. a
tn.

 , tefa (Birch. Z. 1873, 152), Ver. di
tf, con è forse identico.

 , tefi (Med.-Abu), sollevarsi, alzarsi, saltare, saltellare, balzare, balzellare. (V. Heath, Exode, p. 197).
— (Chab. Voy. 141) palpiter, s'agiter, regimber.
Confr. ⲧⲃⲣⲟ, تفّ, carolare, camminare a passo di danza.
2) — Brugsch osserva che questo verbo significa in sostanza il battere, il palpitare del cuore per gioia o per pena (ⲧⲟⲃ, Z., fastidire).

 , tefi, V.
tfa.

 , tefi (Sall. I, 4, 9),

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V. tuf.

tefen (C, 26 Louvre), orfano, orfanello.
2) — Esser sollecito, attento, diligente darsi della pena, occuparsi con diligenza, con cura, con sollecitudine; applicarsi (Brug.).
3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

tefen, Var. di dfn.
1) — Essere attaccato, aderente a... (o....), esser dipendente da... (o).
— Esser viscoso, tenace; attaccarsi, appiccicarsi (detto del fango e dell'argilla).
2) — V. il prec., all. 2. — Onde
3) — Correre, affrettarsi verso..., rendersi saltando a..., saltellare, balzellare verso....
Confr. tft.

tefen, in connes. col prec., all. 3; saltellare, balzar di gioia, esultare; rallegrarsi, gioire, esser in gioia, esser contento.

, tefen, il 1° dei sette scorpioni, che rappresentano la costellazione delle Pleiadi. V. ptt.

, tefen-it (Rec. IV, 87, 16), una specie di uccello; propr. l'uccello saltatore (Confr. tfn, all. 3).

tefen-t, b.e. (Denkm. IV, 60, a), sost. equiv. a tf (V.): schiuma, liquido, umidità; sputo (ḏbi, sputare, ελτοτq spuere).
2) — Varr. del seg..

tefn-t (Rit. freq.), , (Inscr. Dépit.), tefn-t, la Dea Tafne o Tefnut, la quale dispensa gli umidi fondi (confr. il prec.); figlia di Rā e sorella gemella di Šu.
2) — b.e. (Denkm. IV, 60, a), equiv. al prec., all. 1.

, tefrer (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XII), essere attaccaticcio, aderente, tenace; viscoso, vischioso, glutinoso, resinoso, gommoso: siriaco ܬܒܠ, arabo ḏbb, Esser viscoso, tenace, attaccato (detto del fango, dell'argilla); τεβλε resina.
2) — Appiccare, appiccicare il fango, l'immondezza, imbrattare, sporcare, lordare, insudiciare, macchiare, bruttare. ; infettare.
Brug confr. τωλω, ταλεq, θω=λεb, inquinare, sordescere; macula, sordes.

tefrer, nome del paese, onde si esportava il χesteb all'epoca grec-rom..

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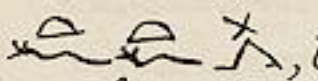
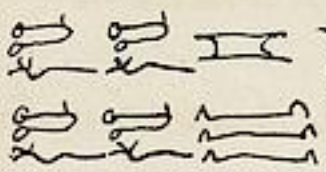
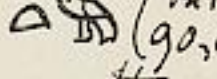
, tefrer, Var. dell'epoca romana del prec..

 , teftef (P. Ge, 38, Bul.). forma raddopp. di tft, collo stesso signif..

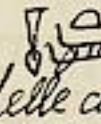
 teftef (Mar. Dend.), forma radd. di tf, collo stesso signif..

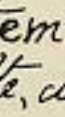
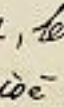
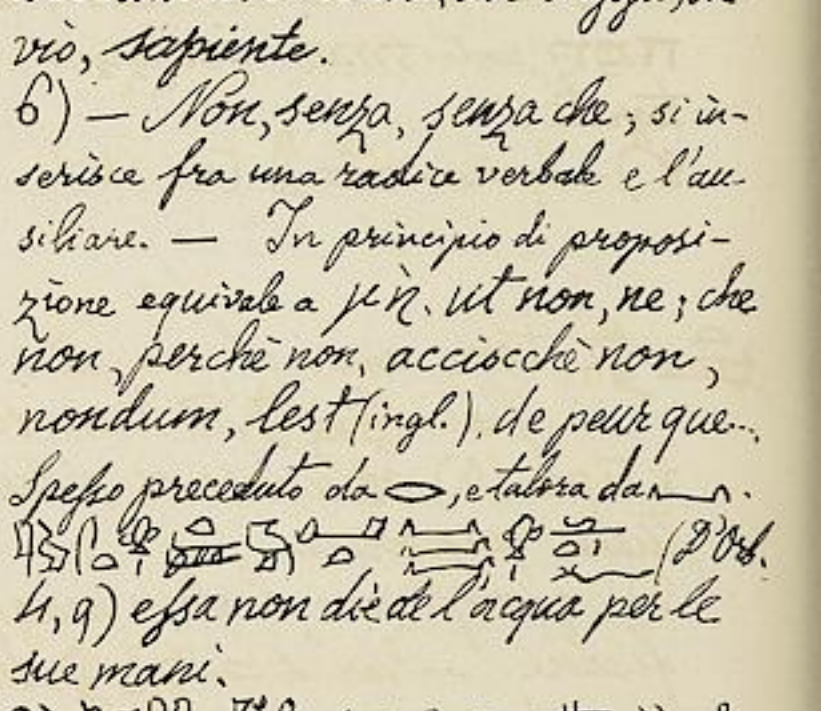
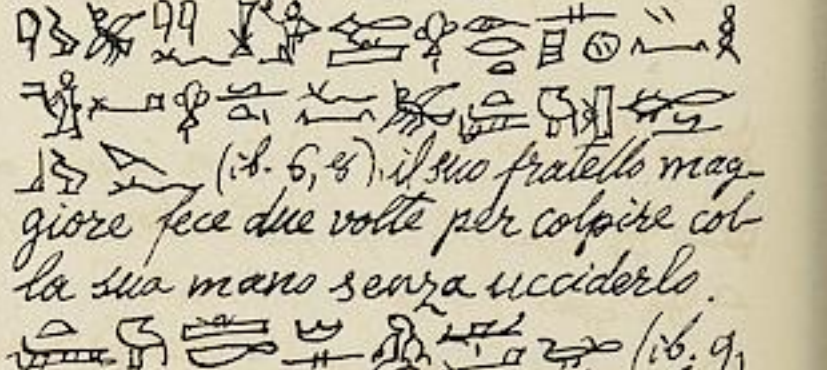
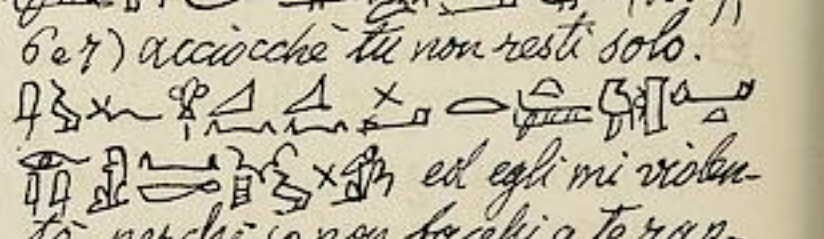
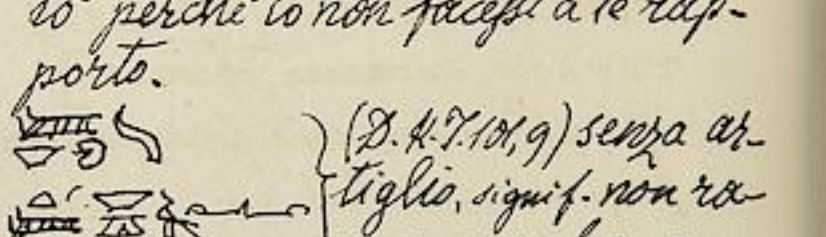
tem, signif. fond.: riempire, infarcire (Harr. I,57,7); — stoppare, turare, chiudere, conchiudere, serrare; essere chiuso; chiusura. ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲟⲙ, ⲧⲙ (B.), ⲑⲱⲙ, ⲑⲟⲙ (M.), obturare, claudere, occludere, obturarsi; [ⲧⲩⲡⲟ obturare os, silentium imponere; ⲧⲱⲙⲛϩⲏⲧ obcæcatio cordis]; — ⲧⲟⲙ chiudere, otturare, ⲧⲙⲟⲩ esser chiuso. (Rit. 90,6)

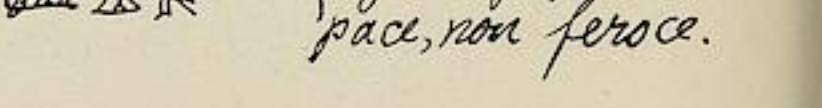
2) — Detto del cuore: esser chiuso o turato, signif. essere snervato, abbattuto, estenuato, rifinito, esaurito, indebolito (Prise V,1).  (Z. 1870,164), l'oblio, la dimenticanza (del passato); confr. anche il prec. ⲧⲱⲙⲛϩⲏⲧ.

3) — (Chab. Voy. 296) Privare, annientare; esser consumato. ⲧⲙⲟⲩ venir meno, consumarsi, esser distrutto, consumato; ⲧⲉⲙⲧⲙ far venir meno, far consumare; ⲧⲁⲓⲧⲙ consumazione.

4) — Escludere, eccettuare, scartare — ed i passivi.

5) — Nascondere, celare; nascosto, occulto, secreto. Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870,169) dà il vocabolo ⲧⲁⲣⲥⲓⲙ [plur. ⲧⲁⲣⲥⲓⲙⲓ Deut. 1,20; 2,2; costr. ⲧⲁⲣⲥⲓⲙⲉ Gen. 41,8], che non si è ancor potuto connettere ad alcun radicale semitico, come la trascrizione di  xer-tem, letter. indicatore delle cose occulte, cioè saggio, savio, sapiente.

6) — Non, senza, senza che; si inserisce fra una radice verbale e l'ausiliare. — In principio di proposizione equivale a μή, ut non, ne; che non, perchè non, acciocchè non, nondum, lest (ingl.), de peur que... Spesso preceduto da  , e talora da  .  (P. Ab. 4,9) essa non dà de l'acqua per le sue mani.  (ib. 6,8) il suo fratello maggiore fece due volte per colpire colla sua mano senza ucciderlo.  (ib. 9, 6 e 7) acciocchè tu non resti solo.  ed egli mi violentò perchè io non facessi a te rapporto.

 (P. A. T. 10,9) senza artiglio, signif. non rapace, non feroce.

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– p-tem... innanzi ad un verbo equivale al semplice tem, senza..., senza che... (S. es. prec. del S. D'Orb. 6,8).
7) – In connessione col signif. fond.: esser annichilato, perfetto, intiero, completo; – perfettamente; – perfezione (Masp. Gens. ép. 24). tmm, tmm, tmm, tmm, ed anche tmy, terminare, finire, compirsi; render perfetto; tm perfetto, compiuto, intiero; tm, twm, tmm, tmmt, costr. tmmt, perfezione, integrità.
8) – Equiv. a tm (N.).

tem, equiv. al prec., all. 1, nella frase tem-ro, τυπόω (C.), obturare os, silentium imponere.
2) – glorificare, lodare, magnificare. – Var. di dmy.

(P. Prise, 3, 1) (Rit. 9, 1) (Var.) (Stela Antefa), (Inscr. Pepi I, 338) } tem, equiv. a tm, all. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. nel senso dell'all. 2, τωμ ν̄ qht (C), θωμνqht (M.), obturare cor, obcæcatio cordis [τωμ (C), τυφλόω, excæcare, obcæcare].
– Gli ultimi due sono forse antiquati, freq. nel senso dell'all. 6.

tem, l'opposto del prec.; l'eletto, il virtuoso; – gli eletti, i prescelti, i buoni. tm, tmm, illibato, immacolato, probo, sincero, integerrimo, senza difetti. – È assimilato ad àmn, àxu, rxy, xu. (Rit. 149, 12; C, 26; Louv.) (Rit. 17, Sut.; Mag.; 146, b)
2) – Gli uomini in generale, le creature, le persone esistenti, (Chab. e Pierr.) les humains; (Birch) mortals, created beings, the existing.
3) – (Erman, Z. 1881, 64) gli uomini nel senso di: lavoratori, operai.

tem, (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 136) fregare, strofinare, battere; – battere, percuotere. – V. tm tm.

tem, il dio Tum, forma di Rā; uscito da Nut (Rit.

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3,1); deificazione del sole al tramonto (ib. 15,28); dio primordiale, creatore del cielo e degli esseri, il padrone delle cose, l'autore della fecondazione, padrone della vita; che partorisce gli dei e dà la forma a se stesso (ib. 17, principio; 79,1). Capo di An e signore di Heliopoli (18,4; 74,3; 145,16).

pe-tem, la dimora di Tum, Πάτουμος, פִּתֹם, una città d'Egitto, poco lontana dal seno arabico (Esodo 1,11), stazione degli Israeliti.

tem, g. f., Τῶμ della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 6° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (Leps. Leg. Chron., p. 69). — Questa costellazione apparteneva al segno della Vergine del zodiaco. E, secondo Kircher, si chiamava ΘΟΤΜΟ appunto lo stesso segno del zodiaco.
Due altre costellazioni o stelle erano chiamate [illegible] Tom superiore e Tom inferiore.

tem, Var. di [illegible] (B.A.D. 9, 4) [illegible] (b.e.) dm e di [illegible] dmu (V.); tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare.
— Il tagliuzzatore, l'arnese od istrumento per tagliare; coltello, spada.

tem, deriv. da [illegible] tm, all. 1; ciò che è chiuso, che deve tenersi chiuso; cappella da chiudersi; arca, forziere, cassone, armadio, stipo. (Bend. Mar.).

tem, Var. di [illegible] dm e di [illegible] tmā. m-tem (Z. 1877, 92) denno (de-novo). (Inscr. pepi I, 266)

tem (a., Meidum), affine di ident. a [illegible] dm, [illegible] dm e [illegible] dmā (V.); raccogliere, ammassare.
ΤΩΜ, ΤΩΜΜ, conjungere, conjungere se, conjuctio.
— Mucchio, cumulo, ammasso, nucleo, turba, schiera, legione; designazione di un grosso attruppamento di soldati.

[illegible] tem, ciò che è cinto, attorniato, chiuso intorno; - coprimento, velame, velamento, sacco, involuppo esterno. — pelle, cuoio, buccia. — ΤΩΜΕ, ΤΩΩΜΕ, ΤΟΟΜΕ (Z., qN), βαλλάντια, marsupium, marsupia, sacculi, crumena. — V. [illegible] zam.

tem (opp. met?) (Stele Miram., 13, 4), (Lepage Ren., Trans. II, 356)

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sistro, la divisa o il segno distintivo della dea Hathor.

, tema-dod, v. dm.

, temam-ut, tema-t (E.), v. tm.

, temà (Inscr. Sepi I, 266), v. tm; nel l. c. nel senso di riunire.

, temà, Var. di dmà.

, temàī (Edf., Lotta d'Hor.), Var. delle b. e. di dmàī.

, temàu (Inscr. Sepi I, 439) (Mosp. Rec. de trav. VII) le creature, Var. di tm.

, temà-t (Deud. Mar.), Var. delle b. e. di dmà.

, temā (o tem-dod) (Esneh), v. dm.

, t-mā, Var. di s-mā.

, temā (Br. 3 Festkal., X, 23), Var. di zamā.

, temi, temī, Var. di tm, specialm. come aggettivo. Nel Rit. l. c. si ha l'espress. , acciocchè (i morti) non siano senza la verità; (Pierr.) absolument, sans la vérité.

, temī (Liste del Nilo), uno dei nomi per designare l'acqua dell'inondazione, e l'inondazione stessa del Nilo; probabilm. in connessione con tm, all. 7, letter. la perfetta, la completa.

(Leps. Baurk. 12), (Pleyt. Et. 58) temī, temu, glorificare, lodare, magnificare. — Coloro che sono glorificati, eletti, v. tm. — Var. di dmu.

, temu (Stel. delle min., 15), equiv. a tm.

, temu (P. Prisse, V, 1), v. tm.

, temu, v. tm.

, temu (P. di Bologna), Var. di tm.

, temu, v. tm.

, temu, v. tm.

, temu, v. tm.

, temu (Chab. Mél. 1873, 100), il noce? È uno dei sette alberi sacri del tempio di Dendera. Confr. תָּמָר dattero, palma.

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, temui, v. tm.

temuu, (Brugsch) pare
(E) ident. a dm e
dmāt.

temuu, (E.) composito.
– Brugsch lo connette col
prec.

, temum-t oppure
temu-met (Descr. V, 40), equiv. a
tm, preso anche come
nome astratto.

temem (Masp. genr. ép. 24),
equiv. a tm, all. 7.
– Il 2º anche nei signif.
degli altri allinea.
, strade non passate da altri.

, temem (Rit. 100, 2; 129,
2), Var. di tm, cappella.
(Birch) sledge; (Pierr.) barque,
traîneau; (Brugsch) Verschluss.

, temem, v. .

(Rit. 17, Rit. 146, b)
(Sall. II, 13, 9)
temem, v. tm.

, temem (Rec III, 81, 15, b),
Var. di dm.

, temem, v. tmuu.

, temmūu, Variante
di tmuu.
– Brugsch lo dà come plur. di .

(Mar. Abyd. I, p. 37)
(Edfu, Lotta di Horo)
temem-t,
Varr. di
tm.

, temer-ti, forma duale
di tm, collo stesso signif.

, temeneh, תִּמְנָת, città
nella tribù di Zebulon.

temer (E.), forma di tm,
con gli stessi significati, conservato
nel copto ⲧⲁⲙⲉⲣ, claudere, obturare.

, temer, v. tmuu.

, temer
o forse , temer-t
(E.) piscinulus.

, t-mes (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 42)
forma caus. di , ms, all. 1, e perciò
equiv. al copto ⲑⲙⲉⲥⲓⲟ (M.) obstetri-
care; raccogliere il parto, assiste-
re la partoriente. — Ostetricante,
ostetrica.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

(Rit. 125, 43;
Lac. Ausw. 17, B, 3)
(Stel. etiop.)
temes, la ta-
vola, il quadro

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(romb. trans. V) (Deud. Mar.) per scrivere; la tavoletta dello scriba. — Tavola, intavolato, intavolatura.

(romb. 9, Bab. el-Mol.) (Deud. Mar.) nome di una costellazione decano del cielo egizio.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Brit. 410, 4c 6) (P. 2. T. I, 34, 2) (Brit. 125, 23) (Mar. Mon. div. 25, b) (Dict. geog. 1886, IX, 42) (Brugs II, 1873, 313) temes, (Lepag. Ren., Brugs II, 313) badluck, misfortune, accident, disgrazia, sventura, infortunio, calamità, sciagura, accidente (TWMT, occurrere, casus, eventus). — Esser in disgrazia, essere disgraziato. — Brugsch confr. pure con TWMT, ma nel senso di obstupescere, stupore percelli, haesitare, dubitare, stupor, admiratio.

2) — (Brugsch) un peccato od una colpa speciale. — Nemico. — , plurale. — Pierret connette il 3° gruppo al voc. prec. e trad. enregistreurs.

, temes-t-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 346), plur. di tms.

, tem-sep (Brit. 125, 27), nome di uno dei 42 giudici o assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

, t-mes-t (Brugsch, Géogr. III, N. 117) cost. di t-ms, all. 1; forse l'uscir fuori del bambino alla sua nascita.

, temesqu, Damasco, דַּמֶּשֶׂק, דּוּמֶשֶׂק, دمشق.

, tem-t (Rec. I, 15, 2), v. tm.

, temet, v. dm.

, , , forma dual. } tem-t, tem-ti, v. tm.

, temti (Inscr. Pepi I, 457) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) completamente, v. tm. all. 7.

} tem-t, tem-ti (E. 46, 19; 91; 91, 11 e 12), v. tm.

, temtem (Harr. I, 18, a) (Birch, Z. 1873, 154), sacco, sacchetto (v. tm), misura determinata per materie aride e per la farina.

} temtem, (E) verosimil-

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(P. Med. 5, 3) (ib. 69, 5 e 6) } mente identico al copto ⲧⲙⲙ= ⲧⲙ (B.), scalpere, scabere, radere; scolpire, scolpire in bassorilievo, intagliare, inciadere; — grattare. — Oppure alcunchè di simile a mescolare, allegare. — Lauth assimila a תמם compirsi, terminare, finire; esser consumato, consumarsi, venir meno. Confr. tm, all. 2 e 7. — Masp. li fa equiv. a .

} temeḥ, תּוּמָח, tribù Ismaelitica nell'Arabia. — (Z. 1879, 102) i Libii.

, temeḥī (Harr. I, 62, b), una specie particolare di pietra preziosa, che proveniva principalmente dal paese negro .

} ten, aggett. pronom. femm., questa, quella [cald. תּ questo, questa].
2) — equiv. al seg..
3) — equiv. a tn.

} ten, affisso pron. della 2ª pers. pl, voi, vi.
אַתֶּם (affiss. תֶּם), m.; אַתֵּן (aff. תֵּן), אַתֶּנָה, f., voi; assir. attunu (m.), attina (f.), voi.

2) — aggett. possessivo: vostro, vostra, vostri, vostre; di voi.

(Rit. 76, 12) (Inno ad Amenofi, Bul.) (R. Ghrist. 104) (Rit. 76, 2) (Serc. Torino) (Z. 1870, 80) (ib.) (Forsch. Ueber, 255) (Caop.) (Dend.; D. 27-74, 3) } b.e. } ten, 1) — elevarsi in alto, rizzarsi, alzarsi, erigersi, come l'uccello che è in procinto di alzarsi a volo.
2) — essere, fare o farsi alto, grande, elevato; ingrandirsi, accrescersi; essere innalzato, esaltato. — Aumentare, ingrandire, accrescere, ampliare.
3) — Essere numeroso, copioso, considerevole, riguardevole, rispettabile.
4) — Sost. corrispond.: grandezza, estensione, quantità, moltitudine, lunghezza, altezza, durata, numero (Stel. Bianxi, retto 17 e 34; El-Kab, Vorh. Thr.; Rit. 76, 12; 72, f; ecc.). TONOT, TWNOT, TWNE (B.), TONW (M.), valde, multum, omnino. ⲧⲱⲛ estendere, ingrandire, esser grande; ⲧⲉⲧⲛ magnificare, esaltare, celebrare.
5) — Costr. con ⲟ ed ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ: fare una differenza, un divario, separare (Inscr. Uhas, l. c.), segregare, disgiungere, scegliere, trascegliere.

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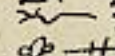
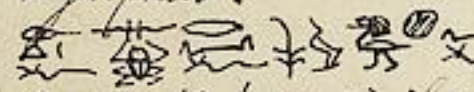
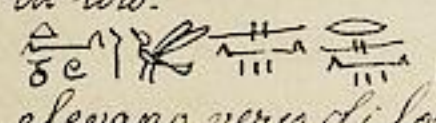
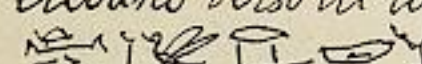
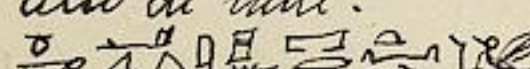
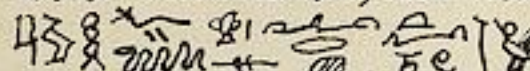
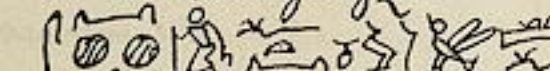
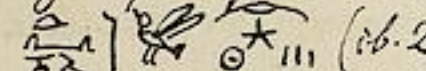
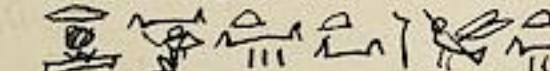
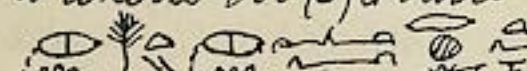
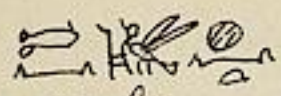
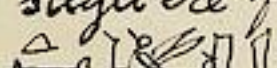
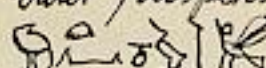
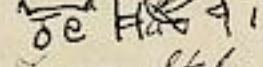
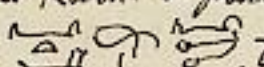
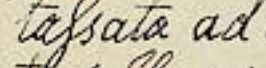
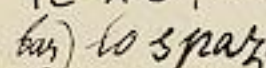
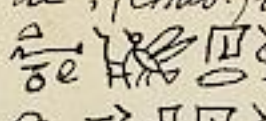
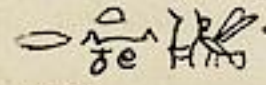
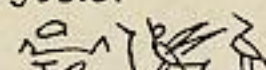
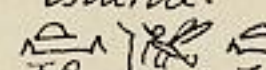
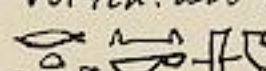
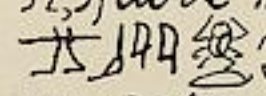
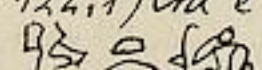
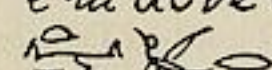
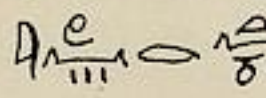
fuore la scelta, la scernita (Z. f. Æ. 1879, p. 113; De Roug. Chrest. 104).
6) — Ogni, ciascuno, tutti; precede il sost.
7) — In fine di propos. equivale al copto ⲧⲱⲛ, ⲉⲧⲱⲛ, ⲛⲧⲱⲛ (S.B.); ⲑⲱⲛ, ⲉⲑⲱⲁ, ⲛⲑⲱⲛ (M.). ubi? — corrisp. con ⲉ, quo? — dove?, donde? — ed anche chi? (Rit. 154,2).
8) — Creare, produrre, ecc.; — produzione della terra; — imposta, tributo, canone, livello, tassa, quota. (Confr.  tnà).
— Ed ora una serie di esempi dei precedenti significati.

(Rit. 76,12), il suo occhio si trasforma, risplende(e) si dilata sopra di loro.

(ib. 75,32), essi si elevano verso di loro.

(ib. 146,a), più alto di tutti.

(ib. 86,5), io entro valutando, esco moltiplicando.

(ib. 146,f), un rettile è su di essa, del quale è ignota la lunghezza.

(ib. 76,14), egli fortifica la sua statura.

(ib. 25,2), numerare i mesi.

(ib. 71,12), io conosco voi (e) il vostro numero.

(ib. 72,4), frumento ed orzo, di cui non è conosciuta la quantità.


(De Roug. Chrest. 104), scegliere fra....

(Bud. l.c.), titolo di Ammone: di alta intelligenza; (Pribaut) dispensateur des destinées.

(Rit. 18,6; 20,1), ad ogni morte.

, ogni anno.
In una Stela di Karn. si parla di un' imposta che era  tassata ad ogni anno: (Chab.) tassata sulla produzione dell'anno.

(Sall. I, 4,10), ogni mese; (Chabas) lo spazio di un mese.

(ib.), ogni decade; (Chab.) lo spazio di dieci sesu.

ogni giorno, in ogni giorno, quotidianamente, giornalmente.

, ad ogni sera.

(Rit. 71,7), ad ogni istante.

(Rit. 42,18), creò la terra, creò i due serpenti. Mes (Pierr.: les naissances; Birch: all the generations).

(ib. 52,3) dove hai tu messo il tuo cibo?.

(ib. 38,1, 122,1) chi e donde sei tu?.

(ib. 64,24), e tu dove sei ogni giorno?.

(ib. 154,2) chi è come lui?

, dove siamo?.

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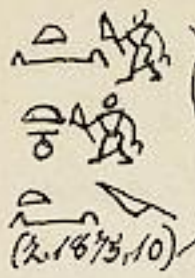
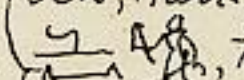
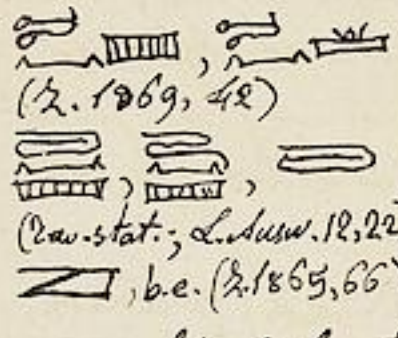
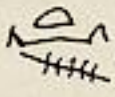
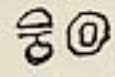
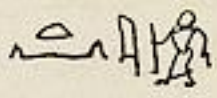
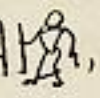
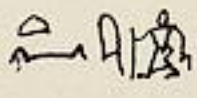
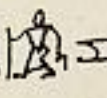

(Z. 1873, 10) ten, Varr. delle b.e. invece di  , dn (V.), uccidere, ammazzare, ecc.

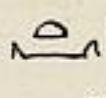

ten, un peso che constava di 10 (qd); — peso effettivo della forma , ed equivalente a 91 grammi. — V. al fonetico udn.

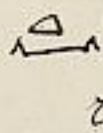
 , ten (Liebl. Aeg. Denkm.) cocuzzo, cocuzzolo.

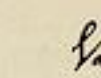
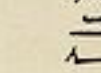
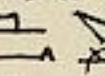
 , ten (Edfu), forse lo stesso che il copto ⲑⲉⲛⲓⲱ, (ⲧⲧⲓ), eclipsis (lunae). 2) — Piatto, vaso di forma rotonda.

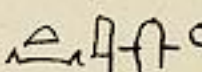
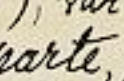
 , tenà, Var. di  tnnu.

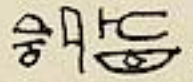
 , tenà, V.  .

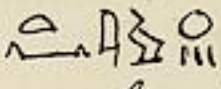
 , tenà (Altare granitico di Torino, E, 9 in Trans. 1874, 117, Birch) a stand, sostegno.

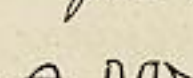
 , tenà (P. 29, Louvre), dividere, spartire, dimezzare, disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, dividere in pezzi, spezzare, amputare; — slegare, sciogliere. — I sost. corrisp.: pezzo, parte, porzione, ecc.

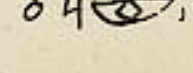
Var. di  dnà ed affine con  dn e  tn (V.). 2) — (P. 29, Louvre) trovar ostacolo, impedimento; — impedire, impacciare.

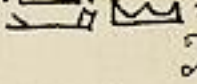
 , tenà (J. de Roug. Edf. 55, 4), Var. di dnà (V.); parte, porzione, quota; in relazione alle offerte attribuite, assegnate ad una divinità. V.  tn, all. 6.

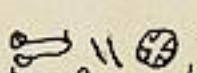
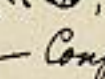
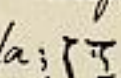
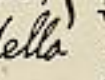
 , tenà, V. dnà.

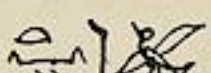
 , tenàu (Stel. Khotm. III, Bul.), plur. di tn.

 , tenàs (D. Z. I. 15), deriv. da tns, esser grave, pesante; significa: la spada pesante.

 , tenà-t, V. tnà.

 , tenā-t (Z. 1872, 21), ? Forse equiv. al seg..

 , teni (Z. 1872, 21), Ehis o Ehinis — Confr. luogo della tribù di Giuda;  città del confine settentrionale della Palestina;  nome di un popolo d'Assiria;  città dell'Idumea.

 , teni, Varr. di tn, in C, 26, Louvre nel senso di separare, disgiungere; e nel P. Harr. I, 6, 13 nel senso di ogni:

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, ad ogni festa.
, ad ogni mattina.

, tenī (Edfu, Lista dei Nomi), V. tnnu.

, tenī, V. tnnu.

tenu (Ä. 1875, 74), Varianti di tn.

tenu (Ä. 1865, 66; 1869, 42 e 43), Varr. di tn.

tenef, pizzicare, suonare il liuto. — Suonator di liuto. — Birch (Ä. l.c.) traduce l'ultimo gruppo: danzare, ballare, ballerino; ritenendolo come var. di trf (V.).

, tenem (Dict. géo. 1119), Δελμι, lac primum.

tenem, tenemī, tenemem, andar indietro, retrocedere, rinculare. — Respingere; forzare, impedire di andare avanti; porre inciampi al viaggio, all'arrivo ad una meta; costringere a tornar indietro. — Ed i passivi. — (Rit. l.c.) Respingitore oppure colui che cammina a ritroso; nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride. — (Chab.) colui che fa nascere il disordine o la confusione.

s-tenem, forme causative: occasionare o cagionare il ritorno, esser causa del ritorno, far prendere l'opposta direzione (), far tornar indietro. — Far rovesciare, far essere a rovescio, far essere sconcertato, disordinato, confuso, stravolto. — Ed anche equiv. al semplice tnm: (Rit. l.c.), io ritornai per la (stessa) strada; (Pierr.) je recommence ma route; (Birch) I have found the road.

, tenemem (Brug.) Var. di trmm.

, tenem-t-u (Inscr. Sépi I, 453), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), deriv. da tnm, signif.: les défenses (d'une muraille).

, tenen, Var. di dndn e dnd (V.).

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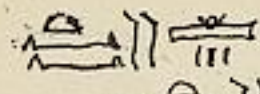
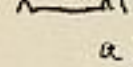
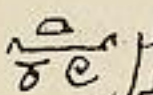
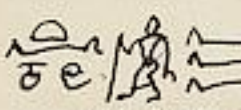
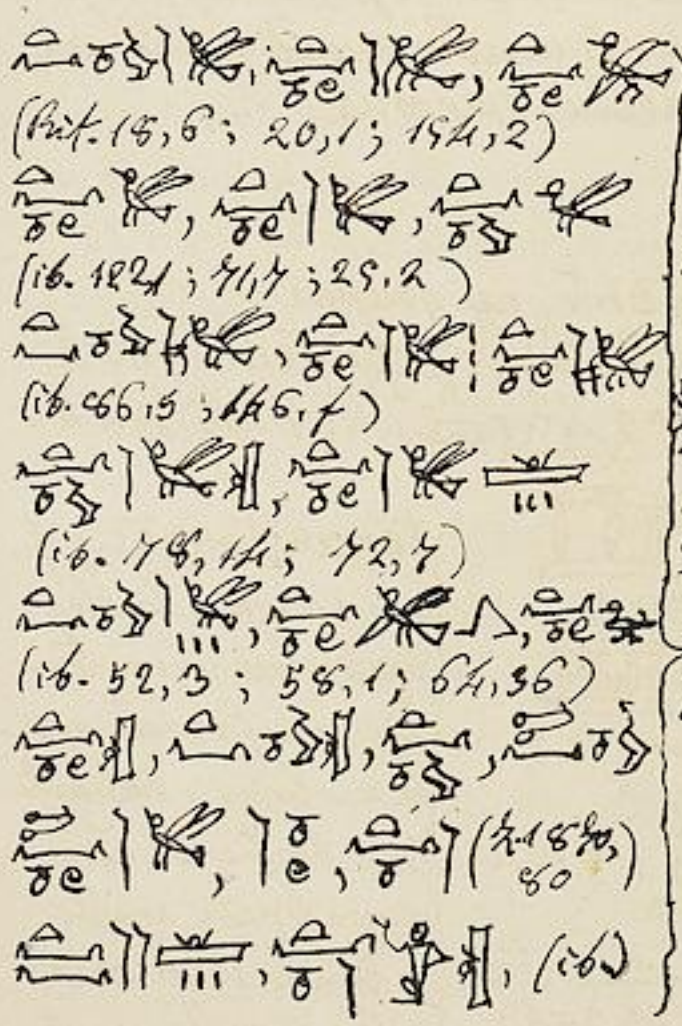
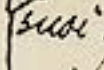
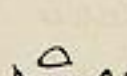
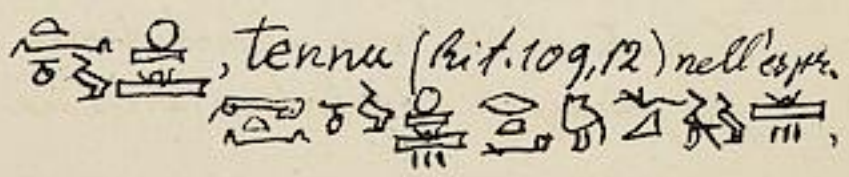
 , tenen (Z. 1870,80), equiv. a  tn, specialm. all. 8.

 , tennu (Brug. Matér. 60), deriv. dal prec. tn, all. 1 e 2; diventare od essere riguardevole, rispettabile, grande; crescere in età e dignità od in meriti. — Esser vecchio, ꜣpd.

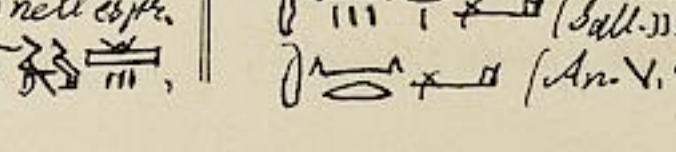
 , tennu, deriv. dal prec.; propr. vecchia acqua; designazione di un canale.


(Rit. 15,6; 20,1; 154,2)
(ib. 182,1; 71,7; 29,2)
(ib. 66,5; 146,7)
(ib. 78,14; 72,7)
(ib. 52,3; 58,1; 64,36)
(Z. 1870, 80)
tennu, equiv. a  tn, in tutti i suoi significati. V. ibid. gli esempi.

 , tennu, v. tnà.

 , tennu (Rit. 109,12) nell'espr. ,

che io tradurrei: fra le grandezze date in ricompensa. — Pierret ritiene che il testo sia qui manifestamente corrotto, e che sia rimasta la traccia di un vocabolo determinato da e implicante un'idea di rinnovamento e di riproduzione; — vocabolo però da il Pierret non traduce.


(Sall. II, 6, 6)
(Stn. VII, 1, 6)
tennu. Secondo Maspero (Geur. ép. 56), il segno in questi grappi è abusivo, ed essi sono varr. di tn, all. 8; tributo, canone, ecc.

, tennu (An. III, 3, 2) (Masp., Geur. ép. 101) les tenants (d'une ville), ceux qui payent la quote-part, l'impôt (V. il prec.) dans cette ville.

, tennu, v. tnnu.

, tennu (Denkm. III, 194, 14), v. tnnu.

, tennus (Géog. I, tav. XXI, 8), var. della b.e. di dns.

, tenen-t (Rit. 142,10), var. di tann-t.

(An. III, 3, 10; Sall. III, 10, 1)
(An. V, 6, 4)
tenro, esser forte,

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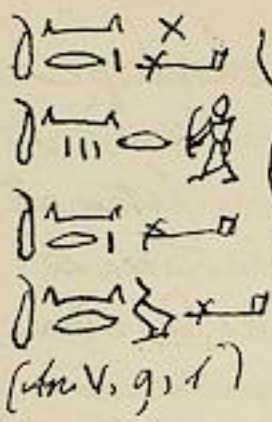
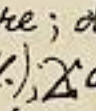
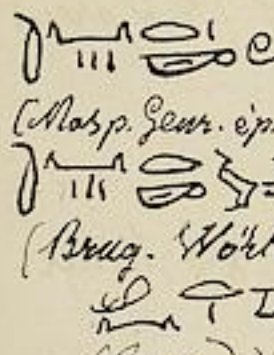

(An V, 9; 1)

robusto, vigoroso, poderoso, saldo, sodo, gagliardo, potente, ardito, duro. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: vigore, forza, arditezza, potenza, bravura, virtus dei latini.

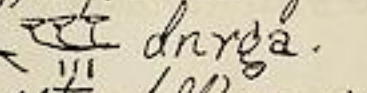
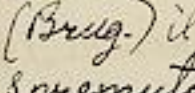
— La vittoria riportata colla forza, colla bravura, ecc.

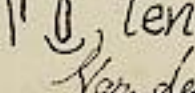
ϭpo (M.), Χpo (B.), vincere, viriliter agere; durum, solidum esse; Χop (M.), Χωp, Χωpi, Χωωpe (B.), forte, potens, validum, solidum esse; fortitudo. —  , valido, robusto, forte, poderoso, duro; fermezza, robustezza, durezza; , grande, forte, nobile, magnifico, illustre. — (Lauth riferisce a serpente, balena, dragone, mostro marino).

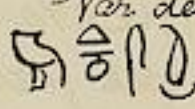

(Mosp. Senr. ep. 32)
(Brug. Wörterb.)

teñroku (An. IV, 12, 1, 11), (Masp.) una specie di liquore, estratto forse dalla pianta dnrǧa.

— (Brug.) il mosto dell'uva pigiata, spremuta (spremere, pigiare, girare il torchio).

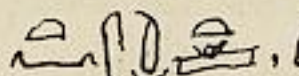
Questa bibita è nel l.c. nominata insieme con  e  .

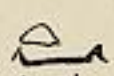
, tens (De Roug. Ext. géog. 41), Var. delle b. e. di  dns.

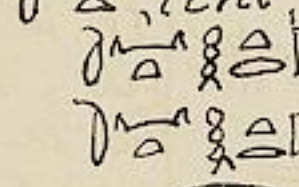
 , m-tens, (Goodw.) pesante, gravemente.

(Dend. Mar.)
(Rec. III, 67, 8)
(D. E. T. I, 34, 2)

tens, deriv. dal prec.; l'animale pesante, robusto, duro, grossolano, ruvido, indocile, intrattabile, feroce; nome di Tifone, sopratutto nella sua forma di ippopotamo.

 , tens-t, g. f., peso, gravità, ecc.; sost. di tns (B.).

 , tent (Beni-Hasn.), nome di una specie di uccello, secondo il Bilharz, vanellus spinosus.

, tent, nei gruppi  tent-ḥetrà, V. sotto ḥtrà.

(Denderah)
(D. Brugsch. 14, 3)
(ib. 18, 20)
(Harr. I, 45, 3 e 4)
(Stela Mendes)

tenza, tenzai, g. f., uno spazio o locale particolare in un tempio, con facciata aperta a colonne e scalinata o portico od atrio a gradinata avanti. — Piccolo santuario o tempietto elevato sul tetto di un altro più grande.

In questa edicola erano celebrate diverse feste principali del calendario (D. E. T., Lav.

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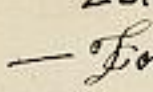
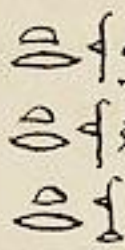
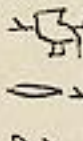
30; P. Harr. I, 49, 10).
Bragsch confr. ΧΑΝΗ (M., ϯ) cella; ΧΕΝΕΦΩΡ (M.), ΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ (P.), δῶμα. — Forse identico a  zadu.

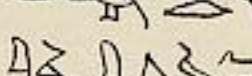
teneḥ, teneḥu (Rec. III, 57, 7; IV, 12), b.e., ΤΝϘ (P.), ΤΗΝϘ, ΤΕΝϘ, π, ala.


ter, forma grammaticale rinforzativa di un pronome interrogativo (V. Goodw. Z. 1866, 6 e 7).

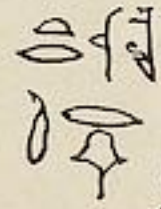
, quid enim? che mai?

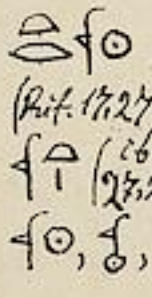
, quisnam? quinam? chi mai? quale mai?

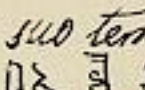

quisnam? quinam?

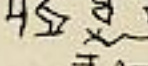

(Inscr. Sepi I, 298 e 299), Olà! chi sei tu dunque, tu che vieni? (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 153).

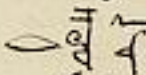
2) — frag. equiv. a tr.

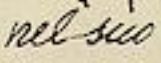

ter, θωρ, plur. θωρι (M.), ταρε (P.), salix, il salice. — (Rièv. Et. I, 45) palmier?

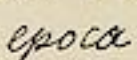

ter, è di ambedue i generi (g.m. Rit. 42, 22; g.f. ib. 27, 2 e 146, 18), il tempo, l'epoca determinata; intervallo, tempo, epoca, età, secolo, stagione, fase, momento. — Anno. תור, תור, tempo, volta; דור, דר, cald. דר, periodo d'anni, età, secolo, tempo.

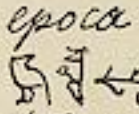
 , ad tempus, subito, senza indugio; - a tempo opportuno, a tempo determinato, a suo tempo, ἐν καιρῷ, εἰς καιρὸν (Canopo, dove è scritto al suo tempo.

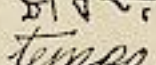
 (Canopo), κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, in ogni tempo.

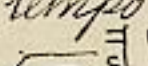
 (Rit. 62, 14)

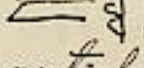
 (P. 1876, 6-7)
espressione identica all'ebr. דר דר, per ogni tempo, per ogni età, perpetuamente; (Birch) from time to time (Rit.), da una stagione all'altra (P. l. c.); (Pierr. Rit.) de saison en saison; (Lefeb., ib.) année par année.

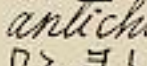
 , ogni tempo, sempre.

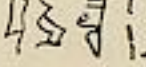
 (Peyt. Rec. de trav. III, 58) ringiovanito al suo tempo.

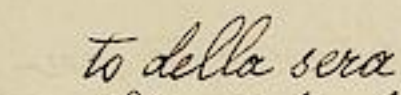

(Canop. 17 e 28, grec. 31 e 51) κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, nel suo tempo dell'anno, nella sua epoca dell'anno.

 (ib. 21, gr. 41), ποτέ, ad un tempo.

 (ib.), πρότερον, negli antichi tempi.

 (ib.), ἐν τοῖς μέτα ταῦτα καιροῖς, nei tempi seguenti.

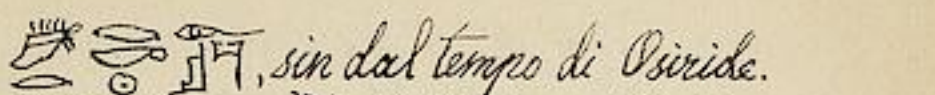
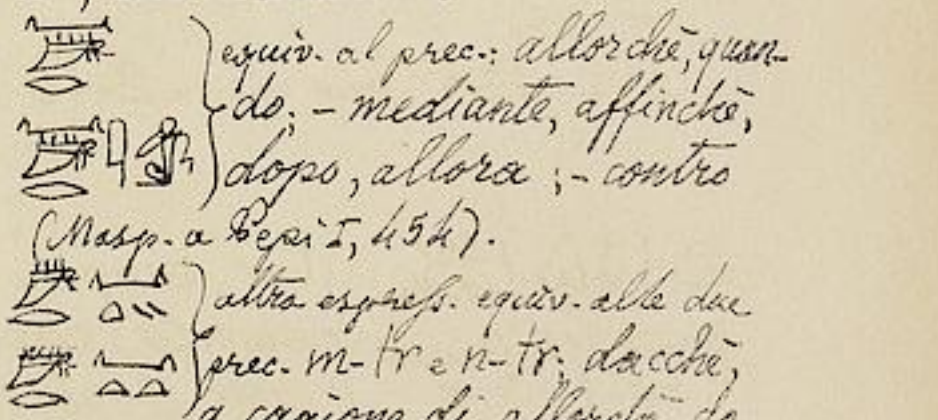

(Sall. IV, 2, 4), al tempo della sera, all'epoca od al momen-

to della sera.
— Plur.  (Edf.), (Karnak), (ib.), i tempi, ma più frequent. le stagioni dell'anno.
 } ogni stagione, in ogni stagione; — op pare: principio delle stagioni.

, ter (Goodw. Z. 1874, 37) penna.

 (Bend-fray.) (ib.) (Karn., Temp. di Apet) (P. I. T. I, 99,9) } ter, frag. unito a neter, divino, sacro, signif. in generale: stoffa, drappo, materia, panno, tela; — ma soprattutto la fine stoffa od il drappo di bisso.
אַדֶּרֶת, veste grande, veste magnifica, manto, drappo;
אַזּוֹר cinto, cintola, cintura, sciarpa;
עֲטָרָה corona, serto, diadema.

} ter, l'estremo lembo, estremo limite, estremità, l'ultimo limite, l'estremo, l'ultima estremità; l'ultimo.
 b.c. — Confine, limite, fine, punto. — Confr. , e .
 2) — Masc. di tr-t e tr-ti.
 (Stel. etiop.; Deuteron. V, 16) 3) — Uscente o proveniente da, a partire da, da, sino da, ted. seit, fran. depuis, lat. a, ab, inde. — Fr. per; — quando, allorchè (Masp.).

 , sin dal tempo di Osiride.
 (P. R. T. 39, A, 16), dagli antenati, dal tempo degli antenati.
, sin dal giorno in cui essi nacquero.
— , totalmente, in totalità, tutto, intiero. — Ogni cosa.
THP (P. M.) omnis.
È di solito affisso da un affisso pronominale nel signif. di tutto, intiero, completo, ogni, come: THPQ, totus, THPC, tota; THPW, omnes.
, giorno di festa per tutta la terra.
 } a cagione di, per, de par... (Masp.), pel motivo che, poichè, perchè, giacchè, dacchè, dopochè, allorchè, quando, depuis, lorsque... — Per rapporto a..., relativamente a...
 } equiv. al prec.: allorchè, quando; — mediante, affinchè, dopo, allora; — contro (Masp. a Pepi I, 454).
 } altra espress. equiv. alle due prec. m-tr e n-tr: dacchè, a cagione di, allorchè, dopochè. — Perciò, onde, pertanto, quindi, per conseguenza.
 (Rec. I, 82, 3) } Brugsch traduce con dubbio: del tutto, affatto, interamente, completamente, assolutamente, finalmente, in fine, in somma. — (Pleyt. Pro.

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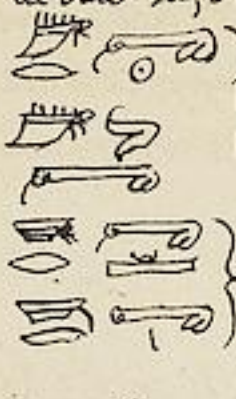
de trav. III, 58) immediatamente.



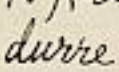
prima, dianzi, dinnanzi, avanti, già, altre volte, per lo dianzi, auparavant. יְרוֹם, יְרֹם, prima che, avanti che, avanti, innanzi, dinanzi.

4) — (Leps. Denk. Text. pl. 32, al Rit. 17,33), Var. di dr.

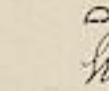
5) — Equiv. al seg.

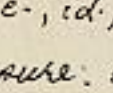
, ter (Stel. Mett.; Rit. 92,7; 146, L), eseguire, terminare, finire, condurre a termine; fare, lavorare, operare, agire, essere attivo; θpo (M.), τρε (?) efficere, facere.

— Agitare, tramenare; essere in moto, in agitazione, agitarsi (Rit. 92,7), agitazione (ib. 146,L);

— Piehl traduce fonctionner al Rit. 146,L) e encelnte (V. ) al Rit. 92,7, dove Birch trad. to be embalmed (V. il seg.).

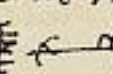
, ter (P. di Berl. I, l. 198), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1874, 158) identico con ⲥⲓϩⲉ (M.) indurre, ⲥⲱϩ (M.) amicire, involvere fascis vel alia re cadaver.

 (l.c., id.) on te fait habillement; oppure: tu sei seppellito (?). —

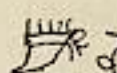
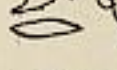
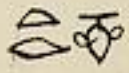
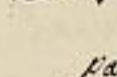
— Goodw. traduce  (che egli legge ter-sès-k) according to Fay wish.

, ter (Rit. 104,5 e 6; 130,9; 156,3; 160,2), confinare, limitare, rinserrare, rinchiudere, cingere, attorniare, attorniar di muro. — chiudere una strada (Rit. 156,3); — incatenare, imprigionare, — invilluppare.

— (ib. 106,5) recinto, prigione. ⲧⲁⲓⲣ definire, segnare il confine, delineare, descrivere, girare; ⲧⲱⲧ circuire, circondare; ⲧⲱⲧⲛ circuire, andar attorno; ⲥⲧⲱⲧ cingere, circondare, accerchiare; ⲧⲱⲥⲩ attorniare, circondare. — ϫⲗϫⲗ, ϫⲟⲗϫⲗ, ϫⲱⲗϫⲉⲗ (?), ϫⲁⲗϫⲉⲗ (B.), sepire, φράσσειν; sepes, sepimentum, claustrum; ⲉϥϫⲏⲗ (M.) cinctus, circumdatus.

, ter, equiv. a  tr, all. 1; fine, termine, meta, estremità, estremo, confine, frontiera, — punta.

2) — Salitoio, scala, scala a piuoli, ⲧⲗⲱ (?) scala portatile.

 (Berl. Satc. 4)  (O.L.V. 66, 442; 70, A) } ter, il cuore, come sede della volontà, del desiderio e delle passioni. Sinon. di  ḥāti e di  ḥāt, ḥt, àb. — ⲧⲟⲣ, cor, animus, voluntas, beneplacitum, potestas

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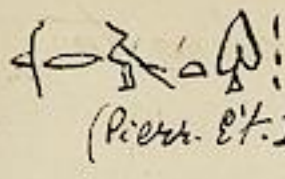
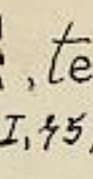
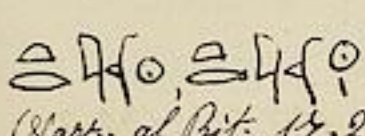
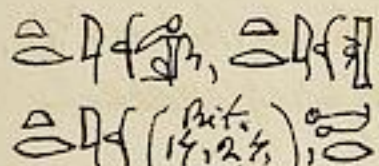
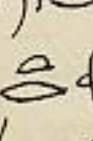
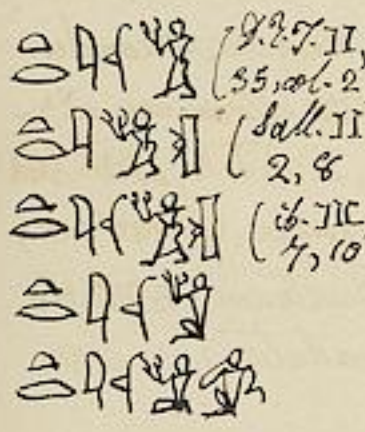
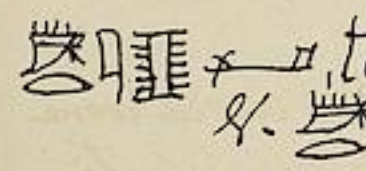
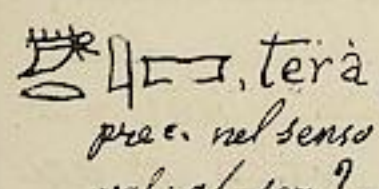
 , tera-t opp. ter-ti-t-u (Pierr. Ét. I, 45), v.  tr.

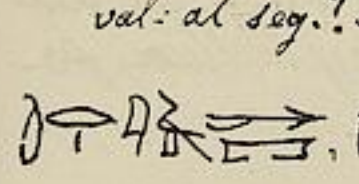
 terà, vars. di tr (v. ib. gli esempi).

 terà (v. ib. 1886, 6 e 7, Goodw.), vars. di  tr.
2) — I due ultimi nei ll. cc. sono equiv. al prec..

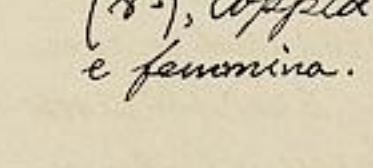
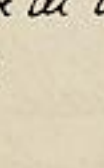
 terà, consentire, assentire, dare il consenso; accostarsi al parere di alcuno; persuadere amichevolmente; — calmare, placare, acchetare. — (Chab.) onorare, glorificare, lodare, adorare. עתר orare, pregare, far orazione, placare; esaudire; ותד onorare, venerare, portar rispetto.

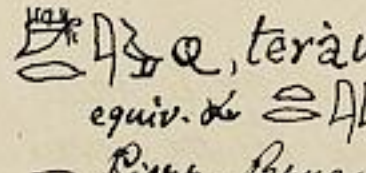
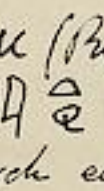
 terà (Rit. 106, 6; 160, 2), v. tr.

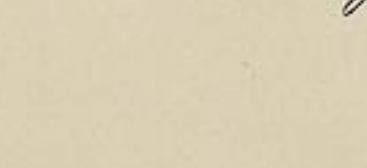
 terà (Rit. 146, p), equiv. al prec. nel senso di recinto, opp. equival. al seg.? — V. anche trit.

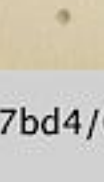
 terəàa (Harr. I, 4, 1),

porta (תְּרְעָא, תְּרַע cald., porta, uscio, bocca del forno), app. colonna (τωρι, γτώρων, ΧΗΡΙ columna); — app. equiv. al seg..

 teràa-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 10), v.  trà-t, ed il prec.

 teràu, completo, intiero, completezza, integrità; intieramente. Vars. di  tr.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

 teràu (Denkm. III, 194, 31 e seg.; An. IV, 13, 10; 15, 1; Rit. 92, 7; 146, k), v. tr.

teràu (Rit. 162, 16), avoltoio, falco, nibbio, ΠΑΤ; ΘΡΕ (M., ΠΙ) milvus; ΘΡΕΤΟΥΙ (M., ΠΙ), γύψ, vultur, ΤΡΕ (C., ΤΕ) vultur, milvus. — Confr. però anche דרור, תדר, תור, דָּרוֹר, tortora o rondine; afar. tarra, tortora.
2) — Uccello,  , in genere più freq. al duale tr-ti (M.), coppia di uccelli, maschio e femmina.

 teràu (Rit. 145, 44), (Birch) equiv. di tr-īt.
— Pierr., Brugsch ed altri leggono e invece di Q e perciò annettono questo voc. al seg. (V.).

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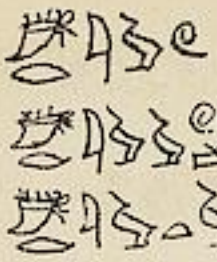
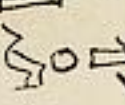
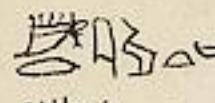
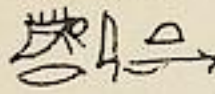
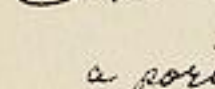
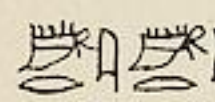
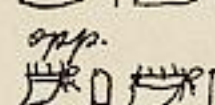
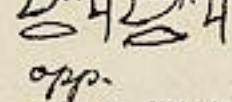
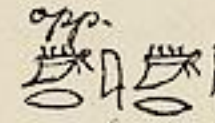
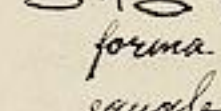
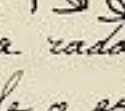
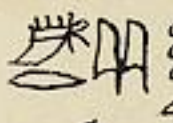
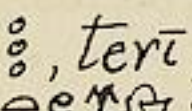
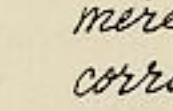
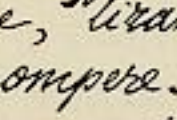
 , (Bibl., 145, 44), teràuu
, teràuuuu
, teràutui
} Varr. capricciose di  trau.



terà-ut-u, terà-t, parte di un edifizio (casa, palazzo), nominata accanto a porta e colonna (P. Leyd. I, 344, III, 9; VII, 9). È dubbio se designi un pezzo di muro, di parete o di pavimento, opp. intavolato o intelaiatura.
Confr. חֲלָה, חֲלוֹן, חֲלוֹנִי, imposta della porta; porta, uscio.
— V.  tràa.



opp.


opp.

teràterà (P. Mor. di Bal. 6, 4; i due primi secondo la lettura di Brugsch, ed il 3° secondo quella di Chabas), forma radoppiata di  trà, con eguale o prossimo significato.
— (Brug.) una persona distinta, eminente, superiore, degna di rispetto.
— Chab. confr. con ΔερΔερ luxuriari, da Δερ disperdere, ΔΗΡ ludus, commessatio, iocus, onde ϬΙΝΔΗΡ derisio, actio deridendi; — ed osserva che ΔερΔερ è in rapporto coll'ebbrezza (ΘΙΒΙ) (Epistola di S. Paolo ai Romani). Quindi Chab. traduce: ironie, railleries, plaisanteries, dérision, débauche, orgie, licence; — e gli aggettivi corrisp.: ironico, schernitore, scherzoso, licenzioso, débaucheur.
— (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 159) burlarsi, beffarsi di, burlare, motteggiare, ridersi di, farsi beffe di, prendersi giuoco di.
Confr. הִתְעַלֵּל beffarsi, burlarsi, deludere, beffare, burlare, gabbare.

 , terī, b.e. (Dend.), equival. a  tur.
Confr. תּוֹלַעַת vermiglio, scarlatto.
2) — Il colore variegato, colore, tinta; bagliore e splendidezza di variegati colori.
מְרֻקָּם, variegato, macchiato di diversi colori.

, terīr (Chab.) opprimere, tiranneggiare, disperdere, corrompere.
צָרַר angustiare, opprimere, esser nemico, far guerra; onde צַר, צָרָה angusto, avversario, nemico; calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia; צָרוֹת, gli stafi significf. come sost. ed aggett. femm.; צָרַר disperdere, אָרַר rigettare, רָאוֹן abbominazione, abbominio, infamia, fetore. הִצְרִיחַ cacciar fuori, far migrare, gettare.

 , ter-īt (Denk.) [più freq. al duale  tr-tī (Denkm. III, 194)], deriv. da tr, at-

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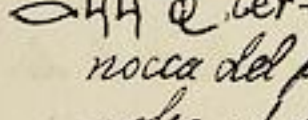
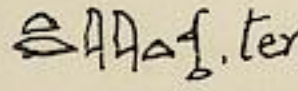
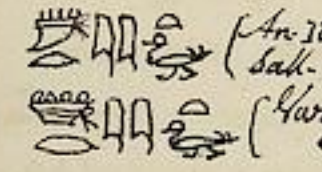
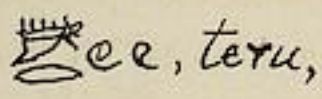
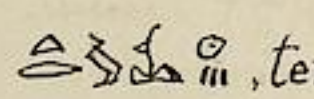
tornare, circondare, ecc.; significa: siepe, siepaglia, chiudenda, assiepamento, steccato, lizza, recinto. — Luogo cinto, circondato da muro; e quindi: casa, abitazione, ovile, e simile. —
גדר, גדרה, giro di muro, parete, barricata, ovile, recinto; גדוד luogo circolare, torrione, carcere; גדת abitazione, magione.
Brugsch confr. ⲧⲁⲓ (M., ⲧ), ⲧⲟ (P.), murus, paries, sepes, φραγμός.

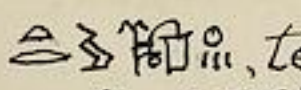

ter-it (An. I, 23, 8), tallone, nocca del piede, malleolo, calcagno, osso od osticino del piede; giuntura.
ⲧⲱⲣⲓ, spondylus, vertebra, talus.
— v. tr-t.

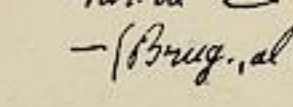

ter-it (C, 55, Louvr), v. tr.

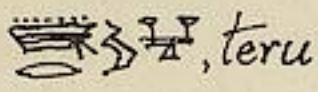

(An. III, 4, 2; Sall. I, 8, 1; Var. al Rit. 17, 13) ter-it, v. trau.

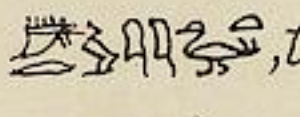

teru, v. tr-it.

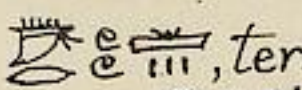

ter-u, plur. di tr.

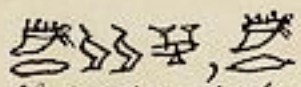

teru (Stel. delle mine d'oro, 3), Var. di tur e di trī. — (Brug., al l. c.) pittura.

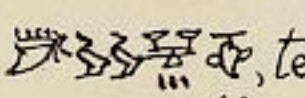

teru (Géog. I, N. 100), v. àtr.

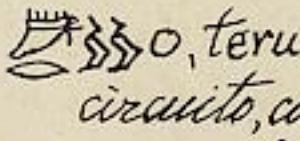

teru (Pianxi, verso, 15), v. tr.

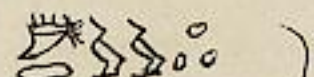

teru-īt (E.), v. .


teruu, nell'espressione = , ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ, essi tutti, v. sotto tr, all. 3.
2) — Confini, plur. del seg..


teruu, equiv. a tr e suoi plurali.
(Rit. 55, 1; 136, 4; 163, 7)
(Géog. III, N. 141)
, io son venuto dai confini della terra.


teruu (Pianxi, verso, 32), Var. di tr.


teruu, g. m. (P. Abbott, 2, 6 inf.), circuito, circonferenza, giro, contorno, periferia, cerchio, circolo; — globo; — globulo, granello.
תגר, גר, circuire, girare, andar attorno; דור, גל, palla, circolo, rotondità; זר corona, cerchio, circolo; תאר descrivere, girare; דגר circuire, circondare; סדר circondare, esser rotondo; rotondità; luogo circolare, carcere, torrione.
Confr. anche ⲥⲟⲗ foramen:
— (Goodw.) pacco.


teruu, colori, sostanze coloranti. v. trī e tru.
— Confr. col prec.

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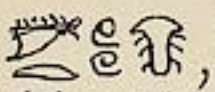
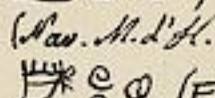
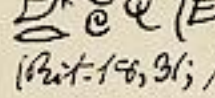
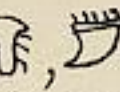
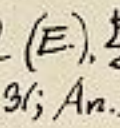
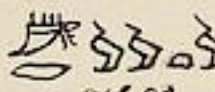
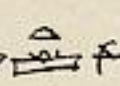
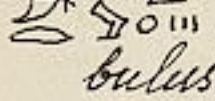
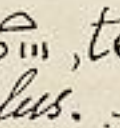
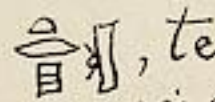
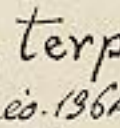
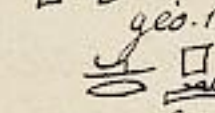
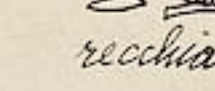
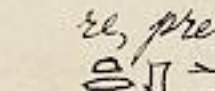
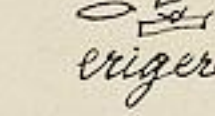
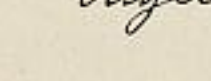


(Nav. M. d'A. XI, 2; IX, 2)

(Rit. 146, 31; An. III, 6, 9)
teruu, v.  tru
e  tr-tt.

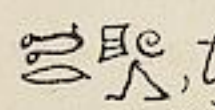

teruut-u, var. capric. di  truu.
— Il dº anche: completo, intiero.

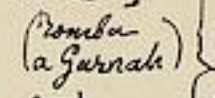
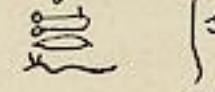

ter-ut, (E.) granulum, globulus. — v.  truu.

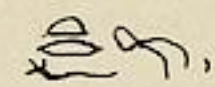

terp (De Roug. Ext. géog. 46; Dict. géo. 1364), var. delle b. e. di  ,

drp (v.); preparare, apparecchiare, apprestare, allestire; — esibire, presentare, offrire.

, presentare o preparare un dono.

, consacrare, stabilire, erigere un altare.

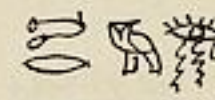
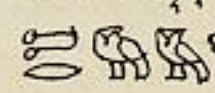
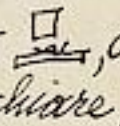


(E.)

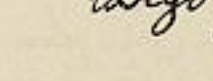
(Denkm. II, 147)
terp, v. turpu; una specie di oca od anitra, che si usava presentare nelle offerte.
(cf. Aelt. Text. 10, 30, 40)

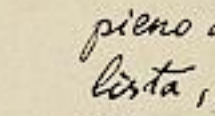
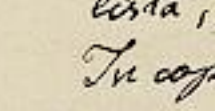
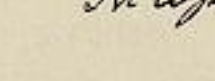
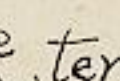

terpu (An. IV, 12, 5); (Masp. Gen. e'p. 33) in connes. col prec.: se balancer comme une oie; cammenar come un'oca, tentennar quà e là, vacillare, traballare, barcollare.


(Tomba a Gurnah)

terf, danzare, saltare.
ТЕВНР saltus; ⲧ-ⲃⲏⲣ dare saltus, saltare.
Gli Egiziani avevano diverse sorta di danze (mek-terf), che Champoll. enumera (Mon., 414) fra cui mek-terf neb-tet, la danza incastonatura dell'oro; mek-terf uxa, la danza ricerca; ecc.


terf (Dend.), v. drf.



terem, propr. forme cau-sat. di rm; far lacrime, cioè piangere;
ⲧⲣⲙⲏⲓ (v.), ⲧⲉⲣⲙⲏ (M.), τελγ, flere.
— Var. di  rrm (v.)
Confr. ⲩⲟⲧ lacrimare, piangere, versar lacrime; ⲩⲙⲧ, ⲧⲩⲙⲧ, lacrima, largo pianto.


tererì (Stel. Bianxi, retto, 32), muro, bastione, baluardo, bastita, palizzata, argine, diga; — ciò che gli assedianti innalzano intorno ad una città. Ident. a ⲧⲣⲣⲟ, terrapieno d'assedio, bastione, argine; balista, balestra.
In copto ⲧⲁⲗⲟ, ⲧⲁⲗⲉ, vallare.




(Inscr. Uhas, 56'3)
(Rec. I, 36, 1)
(Ö. Res. 45, a, 8)
ter-t, salice, v.  tr.

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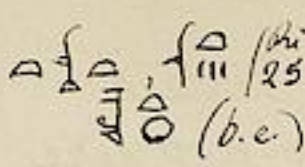
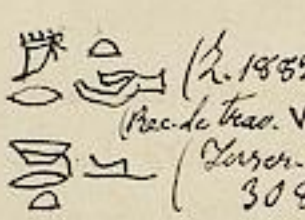
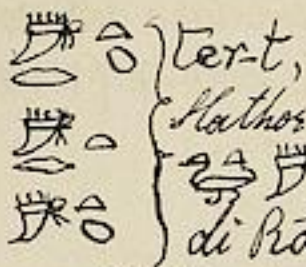
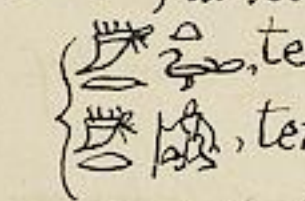
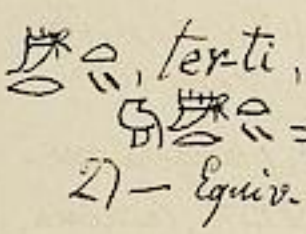
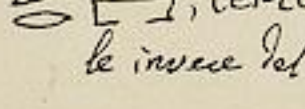

ter-t, f. ter-t (Rit. 25,2) ter-t, f. tr. (b.e.)


ter-t, la mano, la palma della mano. 2)— f. tr-t.

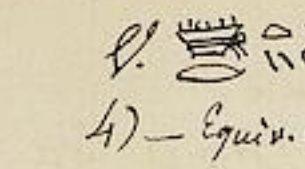

ter-t, f. tr-ti-t. Hathor a Philae è chiamata figlia e femmina di Rā.

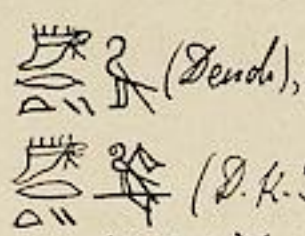

ter-t sèrau, opp. ter-sèrau-t, ter-t ūr, opp. ter-ūr-t, (El-Kab), la piccola avola, la grande avola, denominazioni di Iside e Nephty.

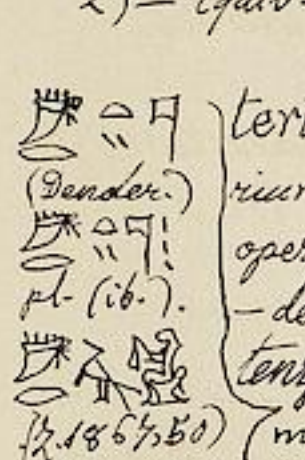

ter-ti, equiv. a tr; = (f. sotto tr). 2)— Equiv. a trti.

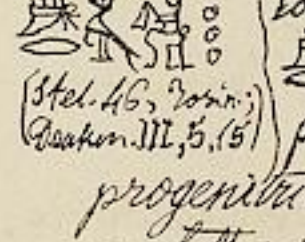

ter-ti (Denkm. III, 194), preg. duale invece del sing. più raro tr-t.

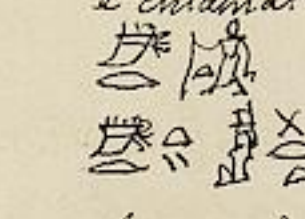
ter-ti, la coppia di uccelli, maschio e femmina; — (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, a Pepi I) due sparvieri femmine; trau nel senso del seg., all. 1. 3)— (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 51) le due covatrici; (ib. III, 221) le due piangitrici.


f. trti. 4)— Equiv. al seg. all. 2.

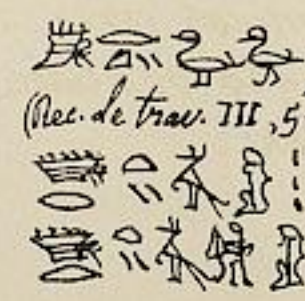

terti, equiv. a trau, falco, falcone, sparviere, avoltoio. 2)— Equiv. al seg.

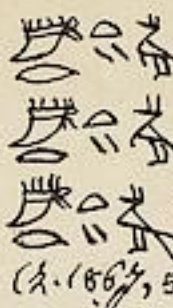

terti, una coppia divina, la riunione di due potenze divine operanti ad uno stesso scopo; — detto specialm. di due potenze divine, maschio e femmina, associate insieme. 2)— Predecessore, antecessore, antenato, progenitore, avolo, nonno.


, la divina coppia Iside e Nephty, le due progenitrici, nella loro proprietà di protettrici dei morti. — La prima è chiamata


la grande (o maggior dignità) nonna, progenitrice: la seconda

la piccola (o più giovane) nonna, progenitrice. 3)— (Piehl. Bet. Ét. 1881,5) equiv. al seg.


terti, equiv. al prec., all. 2. 2)— Le piangenti, le prefiche; donne che nelle sepolture precedono

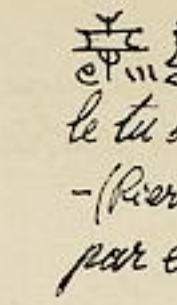

(L. 1867, 50 e 51)

vano o seguivano il cadavere gridando, urlando, cospargendosi il capo di fango e percuotendosi il petto in segno di dolore. — Non sempre però queste donne erano pagate od appartenevano ad una classe speciale; ma talvolta erano la moglie o le sorelle o le figlie del defunto che prendevano quel nome e ne facevano le veci. — Questo nome è pur dato ad Iside e Nephthy, in memoria del piagnisteo, che, secondo la leggenda, fecero nei funerali di Osiride.

— (Goodw., Z. l.c.) cantante, cantanti; una classe di persone, cui era destinato un posto determinato di sepoltura nella necropoli tebana.

— (Pleyte, Rec. l.c.) le due (divine) sorelle.

— (Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 54) le due covatrici.


(Stel. Piānxi, verso, 15), forma raddop. di tru (V.); scala, scala a piuoli, ponte a gradini; TWPTP (Z, 111) scalae, gradus.

(Sall. IV, 3, 2)

(P. di Bol. I, l. 202) pl.

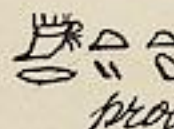
terterà, terter-it-u, forme raddoppiate di trà (V.) con equale o simile signif.

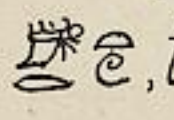
2) — Varr. di tràtrà V. ibid. la traduz. di Masp. che traduce il 2° gruppo: se moquant de..., hostiles à.... ?

, ter-tt (Rit. 17, 13), V. tr-ti.

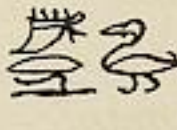
, ter-ti (Dend., Tempio di Osir.), le due sorelle, le due prefiche, le due progenitrici o le due covatrici (Loret, l.c. prec.); V. i voc. prec..

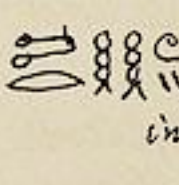
ter-ti, gli occhi, le pupille degli occhi.

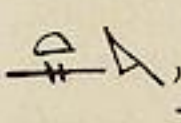
 , terti-t, V. trti, all. 2; progenitrice, avola, nonna.

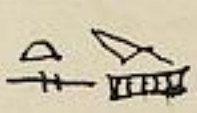
 , ter-tu (Rit. 99, 24), V. tr.

, ter-ḥeter (Stel. Piānxi) Var. di (V. sotto ḥtr).

 , terd (Stel. Aleff. II, l. 5), Var. di terti, in tutti i suoi signif., e di tràu.

 , tereḥ ḥui (P. Rhind, 4, 6), invece di thḥui.

 , tes (Denkm. IV, 36, a, 2), Var. di ds.

 , tes (Rec. IV, 9), Var. di ds.

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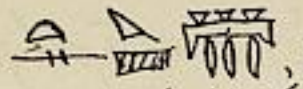
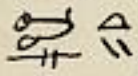
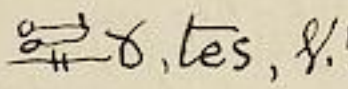
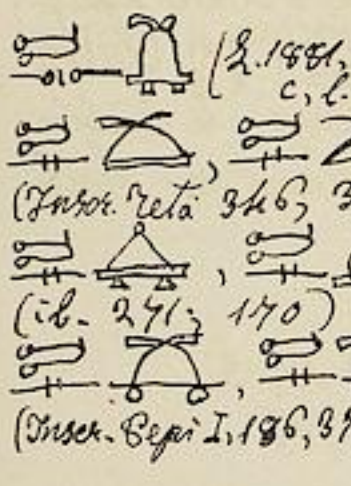
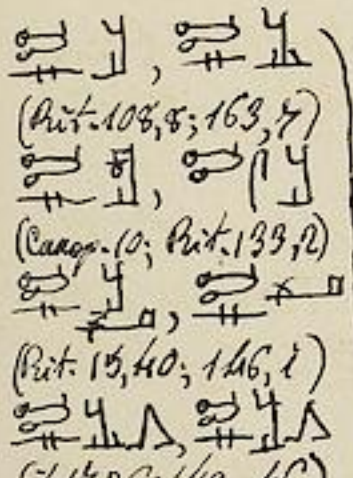
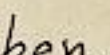
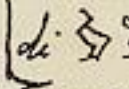
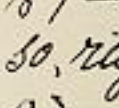
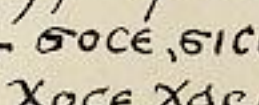
 , tes-tehen (Edfu), una specie di pietra o selce, letter. pietra-spada splendente.
— (Brug.) alabastro giallo.

tes (Rav. M. d'Ab. IV) le mascelle o le mandibole; — il becco di un uccello.
Duale  ts-ti collo stesso signif.
— (Lepage Ren., R. 1878, 108) dente, i denti.



 tes, forme primitive e radicali di uts e varr., e perciò equiv. al seg. in tutti i suoi signif., spec. all. 2 e 4.

 tes, forme fondamentali ed equiv. di uts e varr.; — quindi
1) — Appoggiare, sostenere, reggere, mantenere, difendere, puntellare, tener ritto, tener su, sopportare.
2) — Portare, elevare, innalzare, sollevare in alto, alzare, rizzare, ergere. — Trasportare, apportare, recare. — Portare un abito, un'acconciatura.
— Trasporto dei morti all'ipogeo, sepoltura, inumazione — ed i verbi corrisp..
3) — Presentare, offrire.
4.  ts.
4) — In oppos. a bga (4.): addirizzarsi, alzarsi, rizzarsi, erigersi, levarsi, ergersi, dirigersi in alto, levarsi su, salire, montare, elevarsi, salire in alto, rialzarsi, rilevarsi, sollevarsi; salire su... (); — rizzarsi per servir come appoggio, sostegno, ecc.
5) — Trasportarsi in un luogo, viaggiare.
6) — (Grébaut) risuscitare.
7) — I sost. corrispond. a tutti i precedenti signif.: puntello, appoggio, sostegno, ecc.; trasporto, elevazione, ecc.
8) — Gli aggett. alto, elevato, visto-so, riguardevole, considerabile, ecc.
9) — Equiv. a  , ts, al 2.
— ϬOCE, ϬICI, ϬAC, ϬEC (M.), ΔICE, ΔOCE, ΔAC (F.), ΔICI (B.), elevare, extollere, exaltare, extolli, exaltari; ΔACT, ΔACI, idem.; ΔICI (B), προφέρειν, offerre; — ϬOCI (M.), ϬOCE (F.), ΔICI (B.), ΔICE (B), altus, sublimis, excelsus.
— Dai prec. significati derivano i gruppi:  , tes-her (Rit. 147, 18), nome del guardiano della 5ª sala (ārt) di Osiride.
 , tes-ān-xent, ΤϬΟΧΥϵ (ϕογϵ) della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion; nome del 12º dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella

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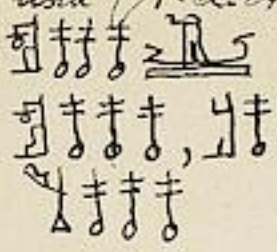
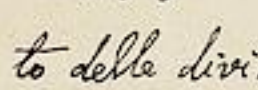
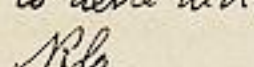
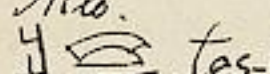
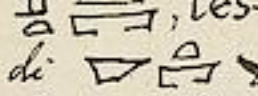
lista (V. L. Aeg. Chron. p. 69).

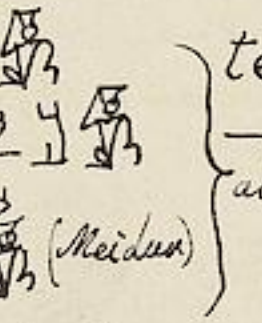


tes-nefer-u (Z. 1871, 38), la barca sacra, che era in ogni tempio egizio destinata al trasporto delle divinità nelle processioni sul Nilo.

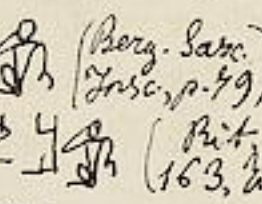


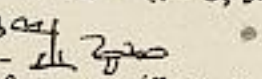
tes-t-xā (Dend.), sinonimo di  usex-t-xā.

V. sotto  xā e  xāī.



tes, equiv. al prec., all. 2. — V. il 3° gruppo anche al fonetico st.

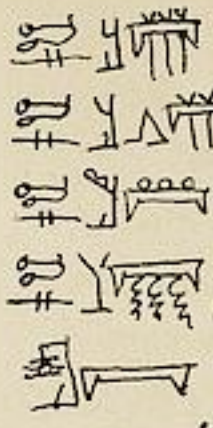


tes, insuperbirsi, inorgoglirsi; essere fiero, superbo, altiero, orgoglioso. — Orgoglio, fierezza, superbia, alterigia, arroganza, protervia, albagia, insolenza. — V.  uts.

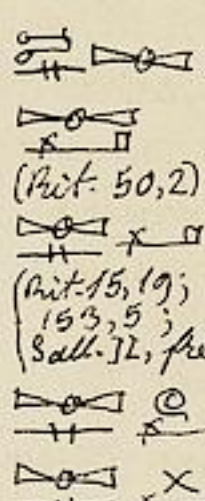
ΔICE (Z., π) superbia; T·I?, T'?, insuperbire, ardire, procedere con superbia, con arroganza, con temerità, con insolenza; T? superbo, insolente, proterво. — Il gruppo del Bit. l. c. pare ivi significh. formulare od un quid simile: Birch, De Rouge' e Diorr. lo considerano come var. del prec.

— (Steru, E) castigo, punizione, V. anche Bianxi, 67 e 134.

— Chab. traduce gli ultimi due: être couché, étendu; supinum jacere.



tes, deriv. da ts; l'elevazione, l'altezza del cielo, opp. il puntello, il sostegno del cielo; nel senso di altezza, cielo; e propr.: regione o strato delle nubi. ΔICE (P., π), ΔICI (B.), ΘICI (V.), altitudo, altum; NET-ΔACI (B.) excelsa, coelum.



tes, signif. fond.: mettere una corda attorno a qualche cosa e ad essa fermarla, detto specialmente della gomena d'una vela, che è messa attorno al cavicchio o piuolo fisso al bordo di una nave. — Poi in generale: mettere attorno, legare attorno, avvolgere, cingere, circondare, legare, annodare, legare attorno a; — bendare, fasciare, avvolgere, involgere, succingere. 2) — Apporre, appoggiare, collocare, mettere su, applicare secondo il precetto, l'ordine o la regola; far alcunchè regolarmente; porre o mettere in ordine, fare ordinatamente, regolare, ordinare, ordire, disporre, organizzare; disporre bene; ricondurre al giusto stato, acconciare, aggiustare; adornare, addobbare, ornare, fregiare.

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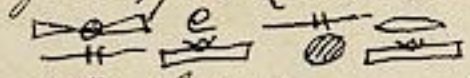
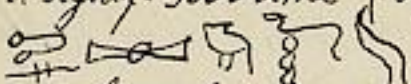
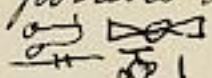
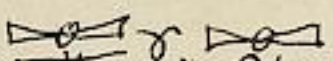
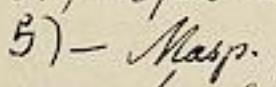
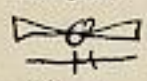
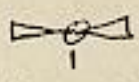
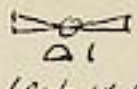
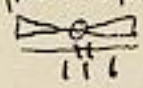
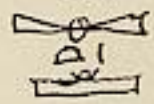
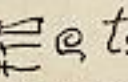
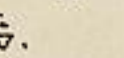
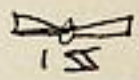
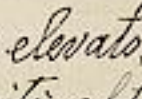
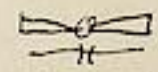
– Ed i sost. corrisp.: ordine, disposizione, posizione ordinata.
 (P. di Berl. I, l. 184), disporre con riflessione un progetto, elaborare un progetto.
3) – Equiv. a e varr. ts; onde il signif. sublime (Pepi I, 414).
 (Zeser-Pepi I, 428) portare la picca (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
 (Hel. Mettern.), propr.: avere o portar alto il cuore, signif.; essere orgoglioso, albagioso, insolente, arrogante, alliero, fiero, superbo; ed i sost. corrisp.. — Confr. ⲤICIⲚϘHT (M.) efferri corde, superbire, superbia; ⲍⲁⲥⲓ-ϘHT (P.) elatum cor habens, superbus.
4) – Equiv. a  .
5) – Masp. (Geur. ép. 69) trad. recommander il gruppo di sall. II, 10, 2; (confr. l'all. 9).
6) – Il segno designa e rappresenta una specie di palanca, sostegno o barella di questa forma  , su cui erano posate le statue delle divinità.
7) – Questo segno significa anche quanto il copto ⲑⲟϭⲥ, vertex, finis, extremitas. — Ed anche
8) – equiv. a  ts.
9) – Tutti questi gruppi sono anche sinonimi di ts.
— Frequentissima l'espressione
(Rit. Preg.)
(Sarc. Vienna) } tes-ter, avverbio: per converso, in senso inverso, al contrario, reciprocamente. — È verbo: avvolgere, cingere, ecc., e perciò cogli stessi signif. dell'all. 1.

 (Denkm. II, 150, a)

(Rit. 15,25; 50,3; 99,(6.8))
 (ib. 5,1)
 (Pleyt. 9't. 52) } tes, g. m., il nodo alla gomena, gomena, corda regolarmente arrotolata. V. esempi sotto  ⲧⲥⲥ.
2) – Equiv. a  ϫ ts.
3) – Equiv. a ts.
4) – Equiv. a , all. 2 e 6.
5) – Equiv. a Q (Denkm. II, 149, e; E. 51,21; Rit. 15,25; 50,3).
6) – Equiv. a .
7) – Equiv. a .
8) – Serie, fila, ordine; disposizione in serie, in ordine, disposizione ordinata (V. all. 4); – incastonatura, guernitura, fregio, ecc.

 , , tes, luogo elevato, cima, sommità, altura; luogo montagnoso, giogaia, montagna.
— Il 1° in E, 51, 21 è equiv. a  .

 ϫ, tes, (De Roug. Chrest. 87), equiv. a , all. 1 e , all. 1.
2) – Benda, banda, fascia, ciarpa, striscia, cingolo, nodo, fiocco, frangia, cappio, nastro; coda, strascico (d'una veste); cappio corsoio.
ⲦⲞⲈⲒⲤ, ⲦⲞⲒⲤ (P.), Ⲧ, ⲦⲰⲒⲤ (M., +), fascia, involucrum, succinctorium, affu-

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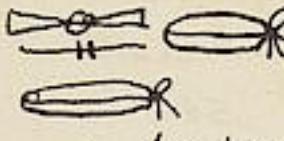
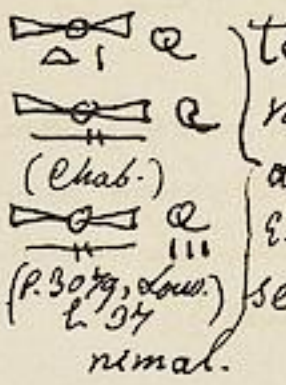
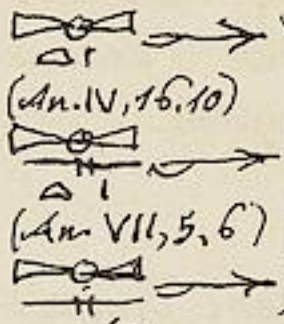
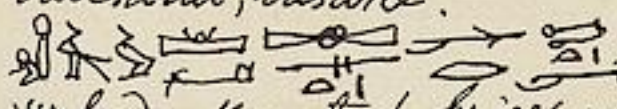
mentum ; ϬICI (All., π) nodi.
צִיצִית, צִיצִיּוֹת, fiocchi, frange.

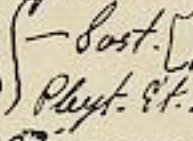
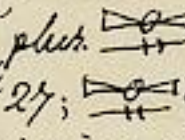

tes (Louvr. A, 66), equival. al prec.; all. 1, nel senso di cingere, esser cinto (di ---, ⊏---) (per es. di una veste, Pierr. T. d. L. I, 4); e all. 2, nel senso di corona.

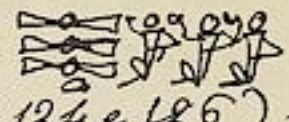
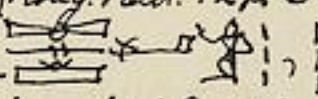
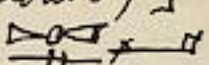
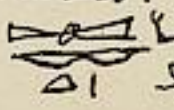

tes, ΔICE, ϬICI, dorso, schiena; propr. la vertebra della spina dorsale, (Pierr. E. f. I, 27) la charpente osseuse d'une personne ou d'un animal.


tes. Ciò che si mette attorno a qualche cosa, orlo, lembo, margine, cornice, bordo, orlatura, incastratura, incastonatura, guernitura.

2) — Estremità, limite, ΘOOC, finis, extremitas.

3) — (Masp. Genr. ép.) badine, canna, bacchetta, bastone.

(An. VII, l. c.). Masp. trad. briser une badine contre un pieu, e soggiunge che questa formola probabilmente è un proverbio egiziano rispondente al francese: le pot de terre qui se heurte contre le pot de fer.

tes, enunciare, formolare, pronunciare.
— Sost. [plur. 
Pleyt. E. f. 27;  P. Prisse V, 6-] enunciazione, espressione, pensiero, sentenza, l'oggetto del pensiero pronunciato, esposizione, pronuncia, voce; — decisione, giudizio, decreto, deposizione, testimonianza; massima, frase; — Sfogo del pensiero; oggetto, argomento degno di esposizione.
ΔOC (M.), ΔOOC (P.), π, dictum, effatum, res narratu digna; תְּבוּנָה, תְּשִׁיָּה, dottrina, prudenza, intelligenza, consiglio, ragione; legge. דָּת editto, legge, decreto, sentenza, consiglio.
2) — Rotolo, piego.

tes [plur. 
(Roug. Rech. 124 e 126), 
(a., Stel. C, 164, Louvr.)] propr. deriv. da 
signif. l'ordinatore; e designa un ufficiale di una forza armata o di un'altra schiera di impiegati e servitori del re; superiore, capo, ufficiale superiore, capo di truppe, capitano.
ϬC̄ (M. B.), ΔOEIC (P.), π, dominus, herus.

, tes s'emer-u (D. H. I. 4, 15), i capitani dei mercenarî.
— (Chab.) militaire.

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, tesàu, ✓. ts.
, tesàu-tu, ciò che è disposto, organizzato, preparato; - i preparativi, i preliminari.

, tesàf (Denkm. II, 69, 70), Var. di tsf.

(Rit. 90, 4) tesàs, ✓.
e zàs.

, tesā (?) (Rit. 163, 6), punire, esser punito; (Birch) evil-doer; (Pierr.) le coupables. ✓ ts.

, tes-ārq, il τόπος della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome dell'ultimo dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista; la costellazione dei Gemelli.

, tesī, Var. di .
(Sall. I, 7, 4; An. V, 15, 4)
(Fram. di un pap. di Bor., Chab.)

(Rec. III, 69)
(freq.)
(P. 29. II, 31, 13; Le.)
tesī, il meglio, le cose migliori, le produzioni migliori.
Xrci (?) melior.

, tesī, ✓. ts.

, tesī (An. I, 4, 6), ✓. ts.

c (2. 1844, 30)
, tesu, equiv. al prec.; i due ultimi come sost.
— In L. l.c. è data l'espressione come equivalente a (v. sotto tss).

, tesu, ✓. ts.

(Inscr. Sépi I, 472) tesu, ✓.
e , ts.

, teseb (Inscr. Leto 292), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 42) forma caus. di sb, collo stesso significato: circoncidere, circoncisore.

(Pietra delle off., Berl.)
(Denkm. II, 26) tesef, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.

, tesem, trincerare, fortificare, assodare trincee e fortini; trincerato, fortificato.
(Stel. Bianxi, verso, 12 e 14)
(Pelse; Pict. geo. 139 6)
2) — trincea, fortino, parapetto.

, tesem, cane, cane levriero, veltro.
(Rit. 145, 40; 64, 10)
(Bianxi, 3; Rec. I, 41, 4, a)
(Chab.) (Ball. II, 3, 1) plur.

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, teses (Louvre D, 4),
f. ts àṣ.

, teses (Stel. etiop., Bak.),
Var. di ts.
, i capitani (op. i soldati) di Sua Maestà.

(Z. 1874, 36) } teses, teses-t, Varianti di ts, all. 1, nella freq. frase:

(Z. l.c.) } uā-teses, fermare, sciogliere il nodo; ficcare, cioè mettere, annodare, legare il nodo dell'albero maestro; porre, allacciare la gomena intorno al cavicchio o piuolo al sinistro bordo della nave.

(Z. l.c., 36 etc.)

, tes-t (Tuscr. Bepi I, 172), nell'espr. che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce: coppa d'oro.

, tes-t-u (Rit. 130, 8), plurale di ts; le alture. (Birch) the extremities (?); (Pierr.) les ruées (?).

, tes-t (Esnek), equiv. a ts, all. 8; serie, ordine, ecc.

, tes-t, f. ts.

, tes-t, f. ts.

, tes-t (Z. 1881, 2. IV, a, 14) Var. della VI din. di ts, all. 6.

} tes-t, Varr. di ts.

, tes-ti (Z. 1878, 108), f. ts.
— (Lep. Rec. Z. l.c.) i denti.

, tes-ti (Rit. 50, 1 e 3), Varianti di γ ts, fascia, benda, ecc.
, io ho legato la benda dietro il mio capo; (Birch) I have tied the joint (or vertebrae) of the back of my head: (Pierr.) j'organise l'organisation de mon occiput. — Quindi Birch fa questo vocabolo equiv. a Q ts, e Pierret a ts, all. 2.

, tes-tu (Rit. 108, 8), in connes. con ts, all. 1, signif. spire. — (Birch) to coil round ---; (Pierr.) les replis.

, testes (Brug.), Var. di

-γ, testes (Rit. 145, 24), forma raddop. di γ ts, con eguale o simile signif.; nome di una benda o stoffa speciale; (Birch) tunic.

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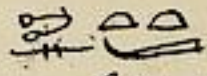
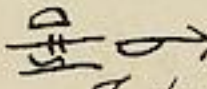
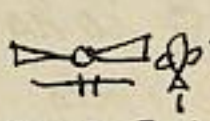
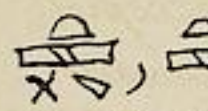
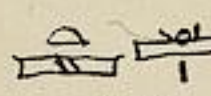
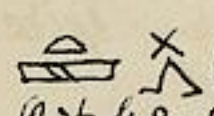
 , tes-tt (D. G. I, 40, 6; nella lista delle membra dello sparviero), corrisponde a bocca, ed a sp-ti, le labbra, di cui altra lista; e significa perciò il rostro, il becco di un uccello; — ed in generale le mascelle o mandibole (V. ts).

 , tesed (Louvre A, 114), (Pierr. D. d. L. I, 36) baton d'enseigne (?) insigne (?).
— Confr. ts. all. 2.

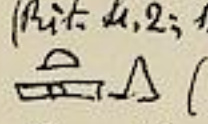
 tes-her (Pierr. D. d. L. I, 124), nome di un serpente mitologico.

 tes' (chab.) limite, frontiera. V. tas'.

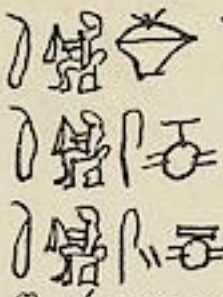
 , tes' (Brit. 125, 28), Var. del prec.

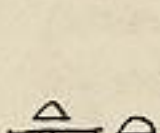
 tes', Var. di ds' e di ss'; disgiungere, separare, fendere, intaccare; entamer, fendre, briser en deux.
— Effraction (Chab. Mél. III, 2ª série);
— (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 79) breccia (Brit. 149, 80), fessura di un muro, passaggio stretto; — e quindi anche forse: se frayer un chemin, farsi strada, penetrare (Rit. 4, 2).
, rompere, spezzare, spezzare coi piedi, pestare, calpestare; trebbiare, sminuzzolare, tritare, latino terere (B. H. T. l. c.); spaccare, spezzare, fendere, dividere.
— (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 58) entrare.
2) — Esser in discordia, in dissunione; separarsi, disgiungersi, allontanarsi (da..., op. ...) (Louvre l. c., Pierr. D. d. L. I, 100; Z. 1873, 4); — cedere, ritirarsi.
— (Rit. 4, 2), io fendo l'Ageb: (Pierr.) je traverse l'espace liquide du ciel; (Birch) I am the one leaving the cold; (Brug.) Ich bin gelangt bis zum Gewässer Akabu, (Masp.) Je suis celui qui s'est fraye un chemin, qui a pénétré (?) dans...
— Al Rit. ibs signif. passaggio: (Birch) the crossing; (Brug.) der Eingang; (Masp.) la brèche.

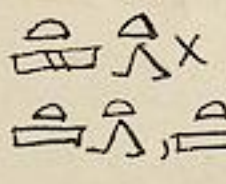
, tes'a (P. di Berl. I, l. 55), (Masp, Mél. d'Arch. II, 79), Var. del prec. all. 1.

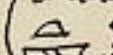
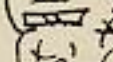
 tes'epes, albero dal legno fragrante, spesso menzionato nel P. Harr. I. Appartiene alla classe degli

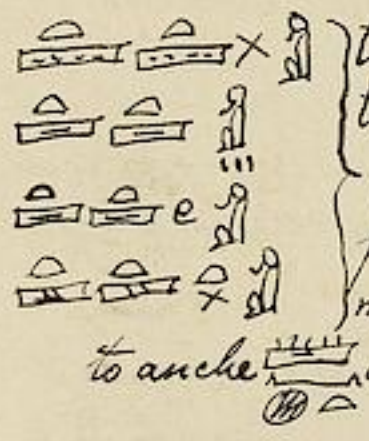
alberi producenti incenso, balsamo, unguento od olio, che erano o davano un ingrediente del Kyphi. (Brugsch) albero della regolizia. — Ebers (Z. 1874, 109) lo rapporta al greco σχῖνος, lentiscus, scilla, bulbus; e traduce: rami di mastice o lentisca.
— Nelle epoche più recenti, per es. nel P. Ebers è scritto anche .

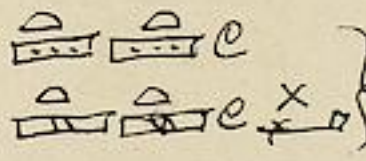

(Bersh. III, 175, a)
tesepes, olio od unguento, che era estratto dall'albero preced. ed era impiegato nella imbalsamazione dei cadavori. — (Birch, Z. 1877, 32) una bevanda od una conserva. — (Brug.) probab. sugo di regolizia.

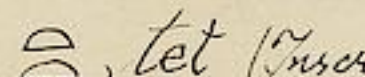

, tes'er, Var. di ds'r; la terra rossa, il deserto, attributo a Tifone (Calend. Sallier, 27 Athyr), il quale era rosso (Plut., de Iside et Osir. 22; Diodoro, I, 88).

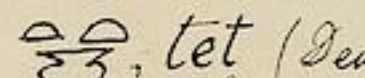

(Inscr. di Amenhotep) tes't (Z. 1873, 4). 4. ts'.

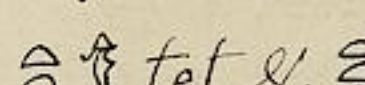
(P. H. V. 35, b, d, 9) (Rit. 1, 6) (Rec. IV, 15, 88, a) tes'tes', forme raddoppiate di  ,  , ts' (4.), cogli stessi significati. — Detto anche di parecchi medicamenti (E, 69, 12).
2) — Staccarsi da diverse parti, spiegarsi, distendersi, spandersi; — detto delle cose liquide: diffondersi, traboccare, spandersi; versare, colare, fondere, andare in fusione. — Getto, fusione, versamento, effusione.
ΔουγΔειγ, forma raddop. di Δωγς, Δοσγς, fundere, effundere, effusio, diffusio, fluxum, fluor (onde qομτ tr Δωγ as fusum).


tes'tes', tes'tesu, tes'-tes'-t (Rit. 1, 6 e varr.), deriv. dal prec.; il fuso (simulacro), nome di un dio (chiamato anche mnxt).


tes'tes'u (E, 69, 12), 4. ts'ts'.


, tet (Inscr. Pepi I, 318 e 441), Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. nel 1° luogo raide e nel 2° assaillir, attaquer.


, tet (Dend.-Mar.), nome di un grosso piatto o vaso; ttt pignatta, paiuolo. 4. dd-t.


, tet, 4. ttu.

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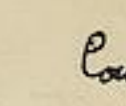
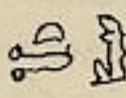
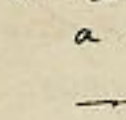
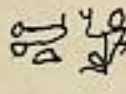
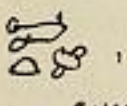
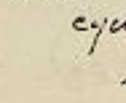
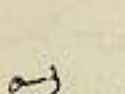
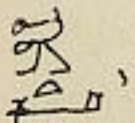
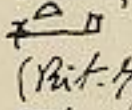
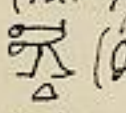
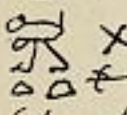
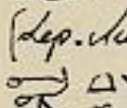
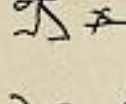
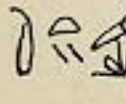
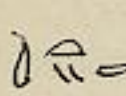
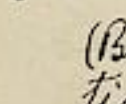
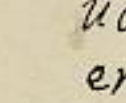
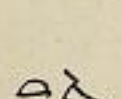
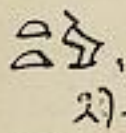
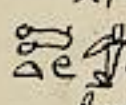
Caus.  s-tet (Stel. Aleff. II, l. 4), adunarsi, raffemorarsi.

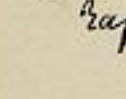
 , tetu (D'Orb. 13, 5), servi, forse a leggersi  rt-u (V.).
— V. tat.

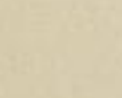
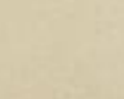
 , tet-u (Nav. M. d'H. 24, 106 esg.), V. t.

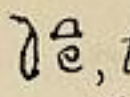
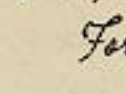
 , in  , tet-n-get (Edf.), equiv. a  zet-n-get, V. sotto  zt.

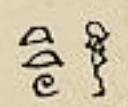
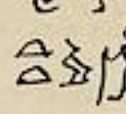
,  ,  , (Rit. 41, 2 it.; 93, 2; 99, 18, e varr.)  (Bomba di Zt),  (Masp. g. é. 20)  ,  ,  (Lep. Aufz. 1234; Stel. 42, Berl.)  (Schiap. d. d. F. p. 40)
tet, teti, tett, Var. di  t, (V. ib. esempi).
— Secondo il Brugsch, tt è l'antico fonetico di  .

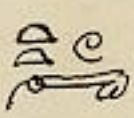
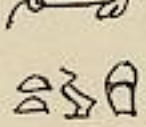
 , teti, V.  titi.

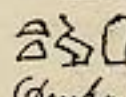
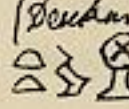
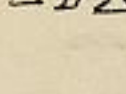
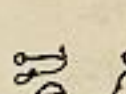
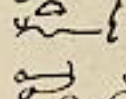
 , teti (Sall. II, 5, 9), ?
(Brug.) bastone? mazza? asta? pertica? trave? — (Masp. Gen. ofp. p. 53) entrave? ostacolo?

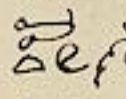
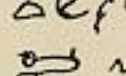
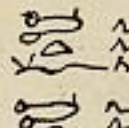
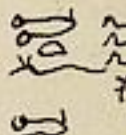
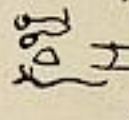
 , tetu (Inscr. Dép. I, 318), V.  tt.
2) — (Comb. di Zt, n. 87, 89), Var. di ttu.
, tetu (Brug., Reise nach der Oasis, Taf. XXII, l. 11 e 19), V. titi.

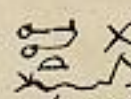
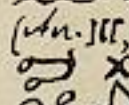
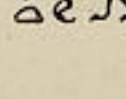
 , tetu (Rit. 153, 6), ?
Forse vare di  zd-tu, chiamato?

 (Dend.) 
tetu, V. e
tut, esser simile, ecc.
— Statua, effigie, figura, ecc. (V. D. Baumk. 10).

 , tetu (Rec. I, 22, 12), V.  .

 (Pietra delle offerte, Berl.),  ,  ,  (Denkm. II, 35, 92, 144)  (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 3–3)
tetu, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta sacra.

 (Rec. III, 41, 3)  (D. H. I. 54)  (Hal. Mett.)  (An. I, 7, 6; D. H. I. II, 43, b, 5)  (D. H. I. I, 79, 26)
tetef, propr. caus. di  tf (V.); far scorrere, far colare, far gocciolare, far fluire, versare, innaffiare, bagnare coll'effusione, collo spandimento. — Stendersi, spandersi, diffondersi, versarsi sopra... — Detto anche dell'inondazione che fa scorrere l'acqua sui campi. — Render fluido, corrente, liquido.
2) — Spandersi, distendersi, detto anche d'altre cose, per es. di armi, dei raggi del sole, ecc. (V. D. H. I. l. c.).

 ,  (An. III, 5, 2; 14, 10, 7; 12, 11)  (Nav. M. d'H. II)
tetef, equiv. al prec. all. 1 e 2. — Il significat. fondam. è però

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cader su qualche cosa e stendervisi sopra; salire, ascendere su---Onde il signif. generale: stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, diffondersi ecc.

, tetet, uno dei sette scorpioni che costituiscono la costellazione delle Pleiadi. V. ptt.

, tett, V. tt.

} tettet, V. titi.
} – (Chab.) fâcher, caqueter, bavarder; bavardage.

, tettet (Rit. 164, 3), maneggiare; (Birch) to prostrate; (Rièr.) écraser.

, ted-u (Denkm. III, 114, i, 19), (Budge, Trans. VIII, 319) Var. di zd-u, parole.

, tedef (D.Z.T. II, 35, 6), b.e., V.

, tedef (D.A.T. 43, b, 7, 2), b.e., V.

, terza (P. Harr. I, 4, 2), (Birch, Z. 1873, 10) inscrizione.

, teh (D.Z.T. I, 9, 1), affine col seg.; torre via, prendere, pigliare, afferrare, togliere, rapire, portar via.

(Rit. 165, 15)

(Sall. III, 2, 4)

(Rit. 125, 11)

(Kamp. Karn.)

(Rit. 163, 15)

(Mus. g. gr. 31)

(Rit. 125, 24)

(ib. 109, 9; 125, 26)

(ib. Var.)

(ib. 108, 1)

sost.

teh, teha, tehaàu, tehaï, oltrepassare un territorio od un confine proibito; trasgredire, sorpassare, oltrepassare, passar oltre; violare un luogo. – L'azione di entrare in un luogo interdetto. – Oltrepassare, varcare un territorio, un confine qualunque. 2) – Trasgredire, andare oltre la misura, oltrepassare la misura, rompere la misura, abusare, fare eccesso di..., trascendere. – Infrangere una legge. 3) – Forzare, impadronirsi con violenza, violare, tradire, perfidiare, far cosa perfida, violentare. 4) – Sost. corrisp.: abuso, trasgressione, effrazione, violo, violenza, violazione, perfidia, tradimento, frode. 5) – Procedere, camminar avanti e trovare un ostacolo, andare attraverso ostacoli (come colui che cerca di varcar un confine). – Esser impedito di muoversi avanti.

– ΤΟϘ (M., ϘΑΝ), δίοδος, transitus, viae. ΤΑϘΟ, ΤΑϘΕ (P.M.), capere, apprehendere, deprehendere, retinere.

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תעה errare, traviare, vagare, deviare; sedurre; תְּעִיָּה sviamento, seduzione; errore, deviazione, empietà, frode; - תעע, תהתעה, far errare, far traviare, ingannare; - עדה passare, invadere ostilmente, predare.
(Il gruppo del Rit. 108,1 è dubbio, V. l'art. tha-tu, Vol. III, p. 236, col. 1ª).

tehab, tehabu, affine con thm, thamu, (V.). — Detto del grano: pestare, battere, trebbiare, macinare.
(P. Med. Berl. 11,6;9,11)

tehami (Stel. etiop. Nastosenen) pellere, pulsare pede.
2) — Partire. V. thm ed il seg.

tehami, tehamu, (P. Vienna, 29) (An. VI, 6;3) (Louvre. As. 1867, 466) V. thm e .

tehan, Harr. (D'Orb. 12, 3) V. dhn.

tehan (Dict. géo. 959), nel nome di un canale. V. sotto dhn.

tehal (Sall. 1, 7, 6), fornace. Var. di

tehat, e sost. (P. 166. 3,2), (An. V, 27, 5),

teha-tu, tehī, tehu, V. th.

tehebu, (E.) genus ligni.

tehem, τωqm (C.) pulsare; battere, pestare, tritare, macinare (detto per es. dell'orzo); urtare, picchiare.
(Mar. Deud., Sala)
2) — (An. IV, 6, 4) equiv. al seg.

tehem, in connes. col prec. (V.), battere, picchiare, bussare, specialm. per chiamare qualcuno ed invitarlo a venire. — Onde: ineitare a, far venire, chiamare, evocare, convocare; detto specialm. di gente chiamata al lavoro. — Far convenire, suonare a raccolta, radunare, assembrare, ecc. chiamando. — Ed i passivi (Derbm. l.c.). — (Deuda e Masp.) eccitare, spingere, incitare.
(Deuter. III, 110, i) (Deud., Camera di Osiride) (id.) (Deud. Mar.)
2) — L'ultimo gruppo anche semplicemente: gridare, esclamare, fare acclamazioni, gridare a (per es. ad animali), continuar a gridare, gridare a lungo, gridare ad alta voce, gettar grida di gioia.
3) — Seguire qualcuno alla chiamata.
— θaqem, θωqem (M.), τeqm (F., B.), τωqm (F.), τaqem (B.), vocare, invitare, vocatio; τωqτ eβoon adire aliquem, visitare.

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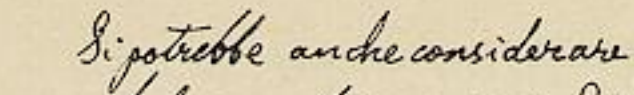
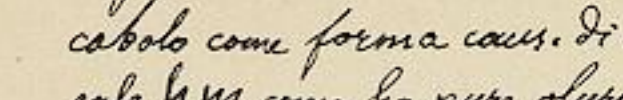
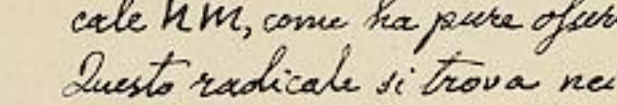
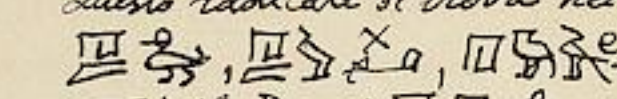
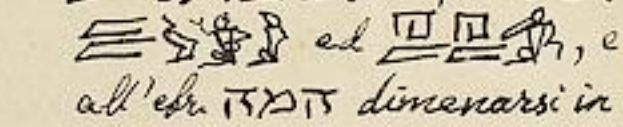
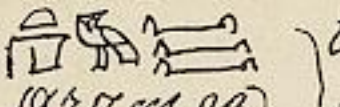
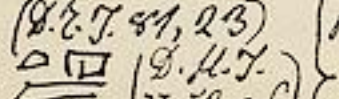
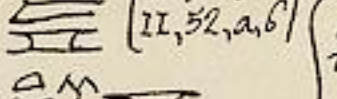
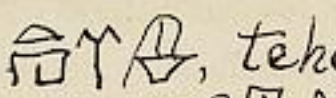
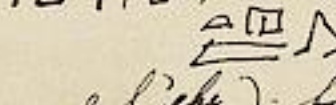
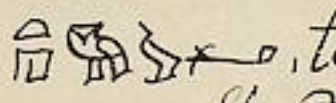
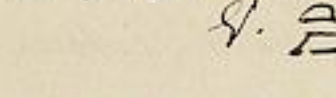
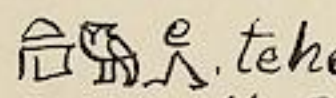
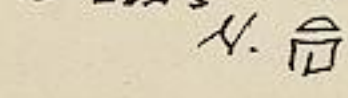
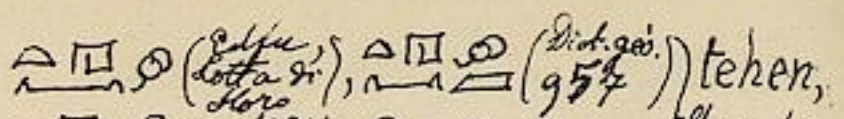
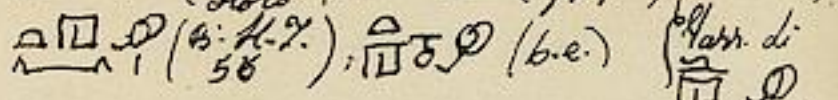
Si potrebbe anche considerare questo vocabolo come forma caus. di un radicale hm, come ha pure osservato il Brug. Questo radicale si trova nei vocaboli  ,  ,  ,  ed  , e corrisponde all'ebr. המה dimenarsi in rumoroso moto, infuriare, strepitare (per es. detto del popolo), הום, המם, idem, incitare, spingere, dissipare, estirpare, sterminare; onde תְּהוֹם (v. il seg.).

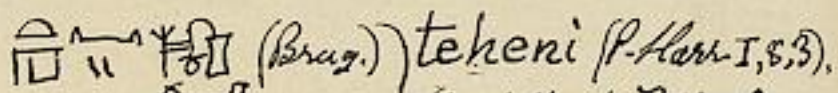
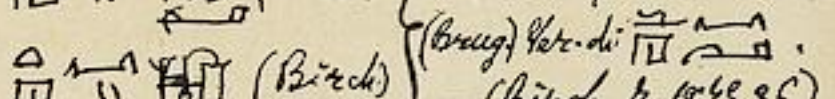
 (B.2.T. 81, 23)  (S.H.T. II, 52, a, 6)  tehem, תְּהוֹם (v. art. prec., fine), onda, flutto, flutto, marosо, cavallone; inondazione, quantità di acqua, luogo di molte acque, voragine, vortice, abisso. — Assir. tihâmti, mare. 2) — (Brug.) verbo: inondare, innaffiare.

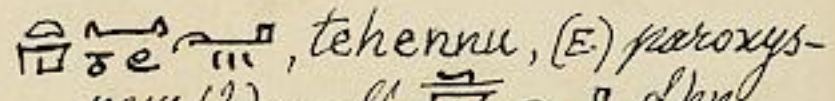
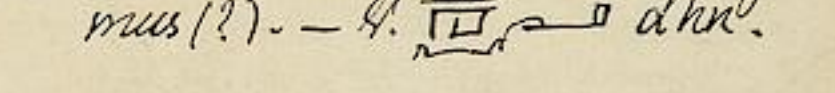
 , tehem, in connessione con  thm (v. l'osserv. in fine e l'ebr.); far bollire, crosciare, rumoreggiare nel cuocere; cuocere.

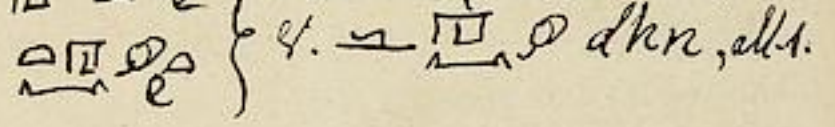
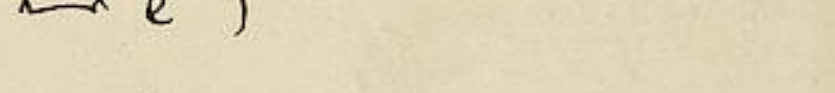
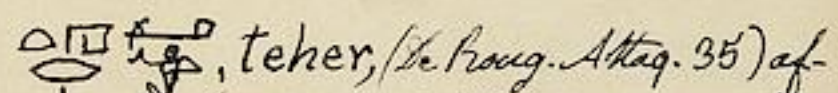
 , tehemu (An. IV, 6, 4), v.  thm.

 , tehemu (D'Orb. 1, 9), v.  thm.

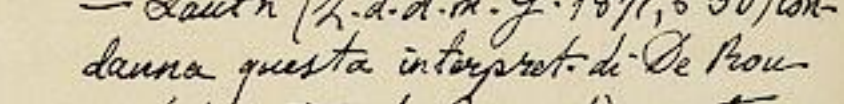
 (Edfou, Lotta di Horo), (Dict. géo. 957),  (B. H. T. 58), (b. e.) tehen, (Harr. di .

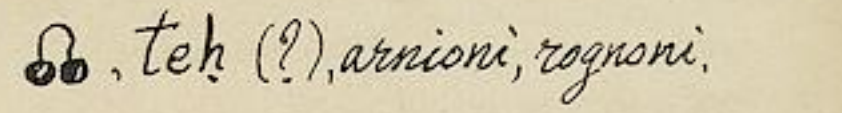
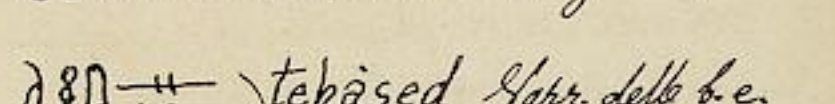
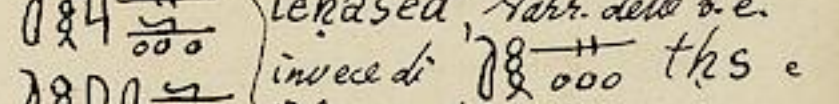
 (Brug.)  (Birch.) teheni (P. Harr. I, 8, 3). (Brug.) Ver. di . — (Birch. L. 1873, 36). assegnare, nominare, costituire.

 , tehennu, (E.) paroxysmus (?). — v.  dhn.

  tehen-t (P. d. Bul. 3, 8). v.  dhn, all.

, teher, (de Roug. Attaq. 35) affine a , puro, netto, mondo, chiaro; splendente, eminente, sovrastante, illustre, celebre, noto, famoso, rinomato, chiaro, insigne; significa guerriero insigne, illustre, scelto; il fiore dei guerrieri. — Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 630) condanna questa interpret. di De Rougé (ed accettata da Brugsch); e ritiene l'affinità ebraica nel senso di giovine gagliardo.

 , teḥ (?), arnioni, rognoni.

   teḥâsed, Harr. dello b. e. invece di ths e ths-t.

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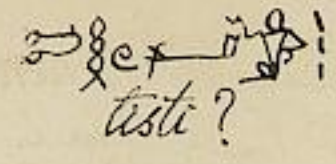
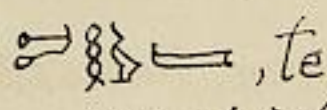
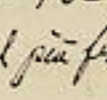
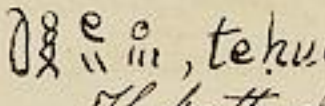
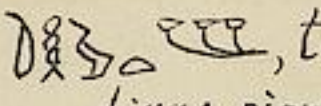
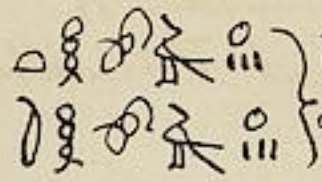
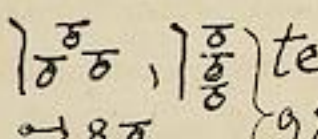
 , tehu (Ḫ. 1872,23), artisti?

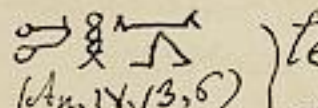
 , tehu (Chab, Hymne à Osir.), equiv. al più freq.  thhui.

 , tehui, (E) fructus quidam. Il frutto della pianta seg.?

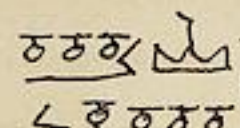
 , teh-ut (An. IV, 8, 11), nome di una pianta. — Equiv. al prec.?

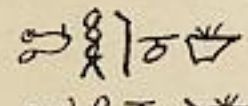
 tehūa, (E) fructus quidam.

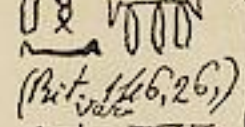
 tehen (Ḫ. 1879, 123; 1872, 97 e 92), equiv. a , (cf. qui sotto).

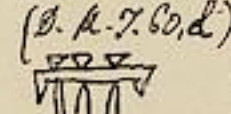
 tehen, propr. forma caus. di ḥn (cop. ḥun) (cf.); far montare, far muovere; spingere, sollevare, muovere; (Masp.) trasmettere (a ---, ---); — (Brug.) Avvicinarsi, accostarsi; esser prossimo, vicino a ..., presso di --- (---); incontrare. ⲧⲟⲛⲟ, ⲑⲛⲟ (C.), admovere, appropinquare facere; incontro; vicino.

— (Rit. l.c.) sollevando i venti; (Birch) the Winds fall; (Lepage Ren.) holding the breath; (Pierr.) contenant les vents.

 tehen? opp. mnu? (cf.) (Dūm. Ḫ. 1879, 123), popolo libico, gente libica. — La regione o montagna dell'Occidente.

 tehen (Ḫ. 1872, 97 e 98), sostanza, la cui essenza è spesso menzionata insieme a quella di cedro. Confr. fico (albero e frutto).

tehen, balenare, lampeggiare, folgorare, scintillare, sfavillare, brillare, splendere, lucere, rilucere. — Egli aggettivi corrisp. ⲑⲎⲚ, (πι) fulmen; ⲧⲁⲓⲥ splendere, risplendere; splendore. — Caus.  s-tehen (D. Result. 27, 5), far lucere, far raggiare, render splendente; spesso col signif. traslato: render raggiante di gioia. 2) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. l.c.; Inscr. Unas 625, 563).

 tehen, g. m., derivato dal prec.; propr.

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(Rit. 17,83,79; 149,39) (Journ. As. 1883,14) (Rit. 146,26; Bilex. Obt 69) (Harr. I, 15, b) (De Roug. Rech. 69 e 70) (Bk. Ous. 2. XVIII, V, 69 e seg.)

il raggioso, lo sfolgorante, il lucente, lo scintillante; designa una specie di pietra, (Brug. Dict. geo. 961) vetro; (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 76) cristallo; (id., Journ. As. 1883, 14) agata; (Chab.) quarzo ialino; (Leps. Met.) topazio o diaspro giallo. — Di questa pietra si facevano amuleti (Rit. 149, 39). — Ad Rit. 17, 79 e 83, Birch e Pierret trad. resina.

2) — (Leps. ibid.) il color giallo.

— V. altre spiegazioni sotto

(2.) linire, delinire, demulcare; — ingrassare, ungere.

2) — Il cuoio, la pelle d'animale.

tehes, tehes-t, tehes-ti, tehesd, tehesdi (Rdf., Dend. e Philae; L. 1872, 101 e seg.; 1875, 122; Dümm. Rec. IV, 69 e seg.), b. e., designa un metallo che nelle più antiche epoche è designato dai gruppi D°°, D°° e varr. xmt (V.); bronzo, rame cipric (χαλκῆν, Canop. 74, corrisp. a 37); — (Lepsius) ferro, acciaio, σίδηρος.

tehen-t (Inscr. Uhas, 563. 625), v. tehen. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 76) li fa nei tl. cc. equival. al prec.

tehen-t (?), v. thn.

tehes, si legge nell'inscr. della tomba di Zi al di sopra di calzolai che rendono molle e pieghevole la pelle col distenderla e per mezzo di unguenti e grassi. Quindi Brugsch trad. render molle, pieghevole. unto, grasso, assimilando a ΘΩQC, ΘΟQC, ΘΑQC (M.), ΤΑQC, ΤΕQC

(Tomba di Zi) (Champ. Mon. 384) (ib. 182)

tehet (Sall. IV, 2, 5), - Variante di tehen (V.); avvicinarsi, venire a (—) qualcuno, incontrare.

teheti (Stel. etiop. Bul., I, 22; II, 8), Var. di dhti.

tehteh (Inscr. Pepi I, 349), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) spandere.

tehh, tehhu, tehhui, forse derivate da thu (V.); rallegrarsi molto, giubilare, far giubilo,

(Levi, P. del Duau di Brera, 5) (Rit. 79, 7 e var.) (Harr. a. Del prec.)

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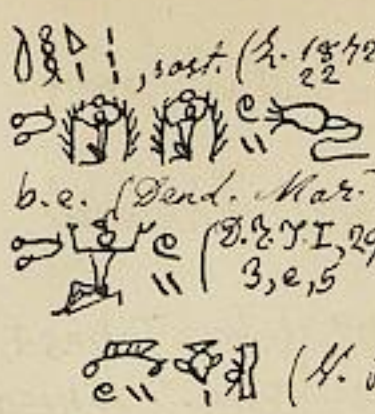
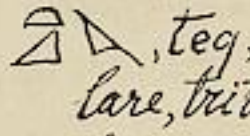
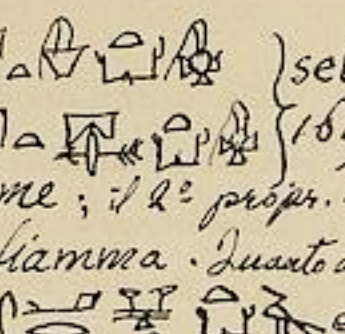
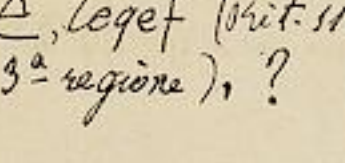
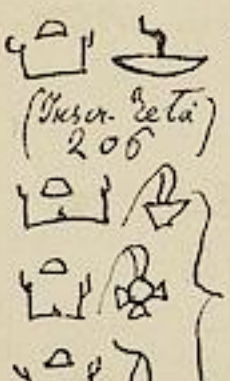

, sost. (Z. 1872, 22) gorgolar di gioia; — ed i sost. corrisp: Frequent. in parallelismo con , con e con (H. P. Rhind, 4, 5).

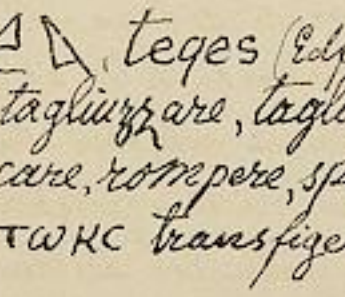

, teq, דק, דקק, כּק, sminuzzolare, tritare, tritare fregando, pestare, frangere; — ed i passivi. ЄΧΘЄΗΘΩΚ incisi, impressi, στιγτοί, ΧΩΩΗЄ (C.), ΧΩΚΙ (M.), cadere, percutere.
2) — Macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, immolare un animale in sacrifizio; consacrare come olocausto. — Ed i passivi, ΧΩΚ (P. B. M.) mori.
ⲦⲢⲦ trafiggere, ferire.

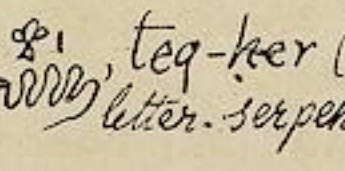
teq, tega, tegau, illuminare, far chiaro; — esser chiaro, scintillare.
2) — fuoco o fiamma che illumina, che fa lume.
3) — lume, lucerna, lampada, torcia, fiaccola.
ΘΙΚ (M.), ΤΙΚ (P.), scintilla; ΤΩΚ (Z.), ΤΟΚ (Z.), ΘΩΚ (M.), accendere, onde ⲘⲀⲚⲦΩΚ locus accensionis, caminus.
ⲢⲤ saetta, scintilla, favilla, razzo, lingua di fuoco; ⲦⲢⲤ idem; ⲦⲤⲒ, ⲠⲤⲰ, chiaro; ⲠⲢⲞ rischiarare, risplendere.


set-teq (Z. 1882, 164 e 169, accendere il lume; il 2° propr. lanciare la luce, la fiamma. Quanto al 1°, v. st. e , sār tequ (Rit. l. c.), v. sotto sār; accendere il lume; (Birch) to light a spark; (Roug.) enlever l'étincelle; (Lefeb.) élever la flamme; (Rev.) faire monter la flamme; (Brug.) anzünden den Licht, aufstellen die Erleuchtung. — Caus. s-teq (Z. 1883, 2. 1. l. 1), far lume, illuminare, rischiarare; equiv. alle precedenti st-tq e sār-tq.


, tegef (Rit. 110, 3° scompartimento, 3ª regione), ?


teger (Dend.; D. K. T. 101, a, 5), (Brug.) ident. a ⲦⲰⲔ firmum, fortem reddere; ЄⲦⲦⲎⲔ fortis, firmus.
, teger peḥ-ti (D. K. T. l. c.), colui che è orgoglioso, gonfio di forza, (Brug.) der von Kraft strotzt.


, teges (Edf.), tagliar in pezzi, tagliuzzare, tagliare, fendere, spaccare, rompere, spezzare.
ⲦⲰⲔⲤ transfigere, pungere.


, teq-ḥer (Champ. Grammm., 126), letter. serpente a faccia scintil-

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lante (8. tq), nome del serpente mitologico, guardiano della porta della 3ª ora del giorno.

tek, avvicinare, frequentare, avvicinarsi, rimaner vicino, esser contiguo, toccare, avanzarsi verso una persona od una cosa. — Far pervenire qualcosa in qualche luogo od a qualcuno. — Si costruisce colle prep. r, n (opp. m), ḥr, ḫr, od anche si unisce direttamente al suo regime. תכה esser unito, congiunto; unire, congiungere; תְּכוּנִית toccare, arrivare; שְׁכֵן vicino. Teo adjungere, conjungere, adnectere, agglutinare. — Equiv. a tkn.

teku (Brug. Z. 1876, 127), סְכוֹת, Σοκχώθ, nome di una città della tribù di Giuda e di una stazione degli Israeliti nel deserto (nel VIII Nomo del Basso Egitto).

tekem (Rit. 72,4), erroneo invece di rkm.

tekemu (Harr. I, 8, 10), non si è trovato altrove. (Brug.) persone scelte, trascelte, confr. Twkm extrahere, evaginare, eripere.

teken, forma piena di tk (8.) con gli stessi significati: avvicinarsi rasente, accostarsi vicino, esser contiguo, toccare, raggiungere (costr. con r, n, ḥr od m) n dd, non avvicinar donne. — spesso con ḥnꜥ (Rit. 17,9 b; 149, 30, 36, 56) e freq. anche direttamente coll'accusativo (13-56,2; 64,7; 45,28; 122,2 — Caus. s-teken (Rit. 1,10 e 11; 89,5).

tekennu, tekennuna, spia, osservatore, esploratore.

tekert, תְּקֹעַ, תְּקוֹעָה (letter. paese palmifero) nome di un campo Tattanitico nell'Arabia. — Ταχελωθις, Taglati, sulla riva del Tigri.

teket. Var. di tku, opp. designa l'altra stazione תַּעְנַךְ.

tek-t (An. IV, 10, 9), una specie di pane o focaccia.

tektek, (E.) nome di una pianta.

tektek, equiv. a tkk ed affine con dqdq.

tekek, affine con ḫtḫt (Y.), ed equivalente a תכך, ثقب, tagliare,

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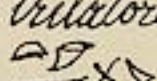
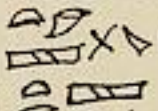
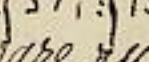
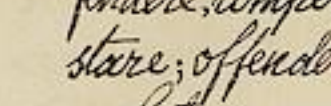
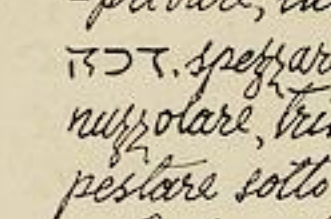
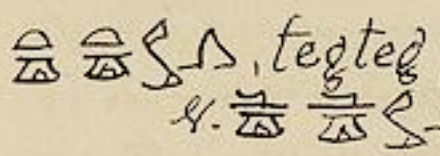
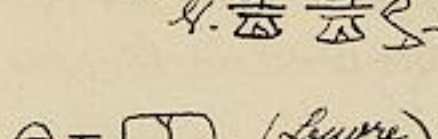
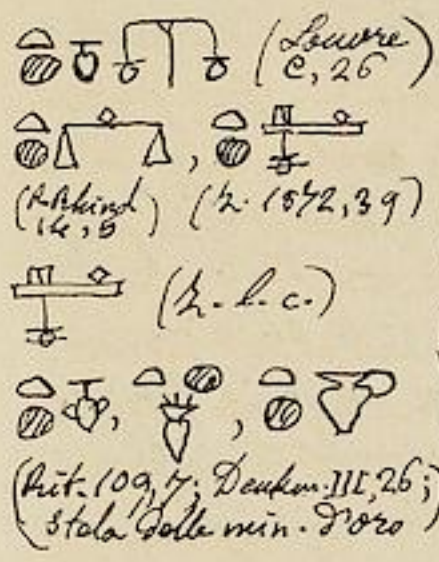
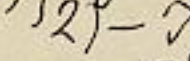
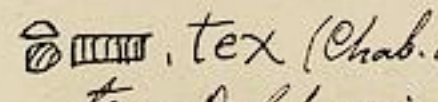
fendere, rompere, pestare, spezzare, calpestare; offendere, danneggiare, nuocere, molestare, opprimere, vessare, guastare; onde ⲧⲓⲕⲓ, ⲧⲓⲕⲟⲩ, oppressione, violenza; -privare, rubare, spogliare; ⲧⲁⲕⲁ, ⲧⲁⲕⲧ. spezzare, rompere, pestare, sminuzzolare, tritare; — pestare o calpestare sotto i piedi.
— Onde anche sost.: lo sminuzzolatore, il tritatore.
tkk  } violare, invadere
tkk  } i confini.
2) — sorprendere, invadere (una terra, un confine); mostrarsi nemico; combattere, opporsi a, disputare, contendere, questionare. — combattimento, controversia, provocazione, rissa, ecc.
ⲍⲟⲕⲍⲉⲕ (Z, π) irritatio, provocatio, rixa; ⲧⲟⲩⲍⲟⲕⲍⲏⲧ, ⲧⲟⲩⲍⲟⲕⲍⲏⲧⲉ, disputa, contesa, correzione, castigo; ⲧⲁⲍⲟ opporre, impedire; ⲧⲁⲍⲟⲍⲟ confondere, venir alla mischia, sbaragliare.
— V. anche  tk.

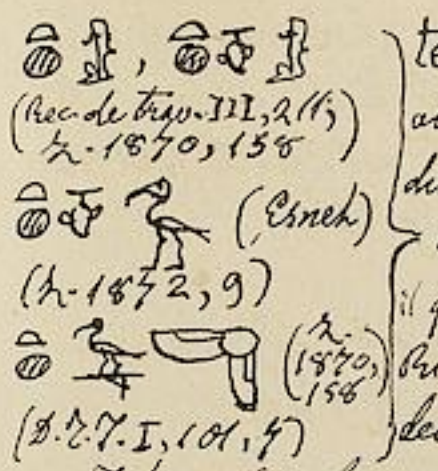
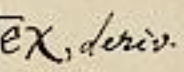
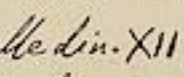
 , tekku (Stel. 61, Bul.), deriv. dal prec.; i nemici.
ⲣⲉϥⲍⲟⲕⲍⲉⲕ provocator, altercator.

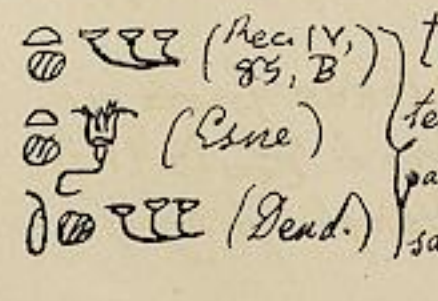
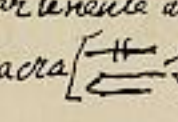
 (Idfu) } teg, tega, tegau (P.T. II, 46, 4), V. dga. Vedere, guardare, guatare, mirare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare, contemplare, osservare, considerare, fissar l'occhio su; spiare.
ⲧⲁϣⲡ, ⲧⲁⲩϣⲡⲧ, osservare considerata-mente, mirare, guardare, riguardare, onde ⲧⲁϣⲡⲧⲉ penetrazione, antiveggenza, veggenza, oculatezza.

 tegteg (Br. 3 Festkal., VIII)
V.  dgdg.

 tex, vaso che segna il bracollo della bilancia, il peso regolatore della bilancia, peso indicatore, contrapeso; piombino, scandaglio; — peso.
2) — I tre ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. a  txau.

 , tex (Chab. Mél. 169) pierre brute. — Probab. equiv. al prec. all. 1.

 tex, deriv. da  tx all. 1; soprannome del dio Thot, il quale nel tribunale di Osiride (V. il quadro della Psicostasia, Rit. 125) segna il peso del cuore del defunto.
I due primi freg. alle lin. XII e XVIII.
2) — I due ultimi designano anche l'uccello ibis [Confr. peso  (M., π) grus].

 tex, g.m. (Brug. Wörterb.) una pianta appartenente alla flora sacra [].

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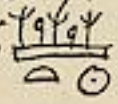
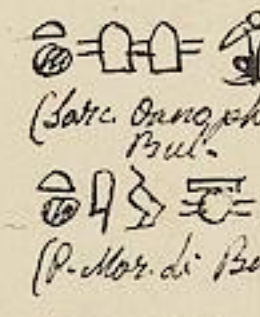
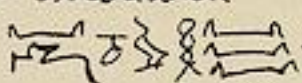
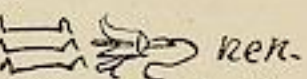
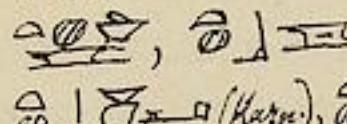
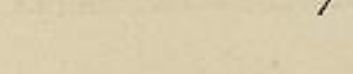
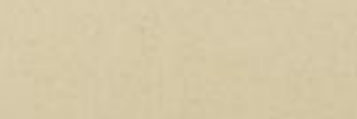
sem-u neter (P. T. II, 35, 12)], ed il cui frutto (per) era impiegato in terapeutica (P. Med. 11, 2), e spremuto per estrarne un olio od unguento. Il Brugsch nel Dizionario ritiene questa pianta come identica alla rosa. — Ma nel Supplemento Brugsch trad.: Weinstock, vigna o ceppo di vite.

tex, festa mensile, che era celebrata ai 20 del mese Thot, e dava perciò al primo mese dell'anno egizio la designazione eponima Tex; cioè festa di Thot o del contrappeso o della vigna (Confr. i vocab. prec.).
— V. anche sotto  sa-t.


(Satr. Onnophr., Bul.)
(P. Mor. di Bul.)
tex, texau, dissetare, dissetarsi, bere a piacimento, a lunghi sorsi — Inebbriarsi, esser ebbro, se gorger (Chab.). — Esser ebbro e barcollar di giòie.
— Ebbro, smanioso, libidinoso.
— E i sost. corrisp.: ebbrezza, smania, ecc.; — qualunque soddisfazione sensuale smodata.
Sinonimo di  nennuh, ed in oppos. a 
— Tage, tga (?), ⲑⲁϧⲓ, ⲑⲓϧⲓ (M.), inebriari, ebrium esse, ebrietas, השקה, הושקה, abbeverare, dare a bere, שִׁקּוּי, שִׁקּוּי, שִׁקּוּ, bevanda; שכר ubbriacarsi, inebbriarsi; שֵׁכָר, assir. sikar, bevanda inebbriante, bevanda fermentata; שִׁכּוֹר, שִׁכּוֹר, ebbro, ubbriaco.
In uno dei Papiri di Torino (Pleyte e Rossi) si parla di giovani intrisdotti presso una cortigiana, i quali sono  ebbri di allacciarsi a lei (di abbracciarla).

, texi (Ramesseum, P. 1870, p. ultima). V. tx.

 , texis, V. txsi.


(Brit. 125, 9 e 54)
(Bul. Magaz., Stel. 78)
texu, V. tx.

(Brisse 1, 9: Denkm. VI, 115, 29)
(P. di Torino Pl. e Ross.; Trans. 1874, 345)
texu, V. tx.

, tex-ut (P. Med. 11, 2), V. tx.

, texeb, (E.) sudor quem pedes emittunt, profluvium narium. Deriv. dal seg.

b. e., distr. del mlo
(Karn.)
(P. Med. 3, 6)
(An. IV, 12, 4)
texeb, texebu, inondare, innaffiare, bagnare, umettare, inumidire, ammollare. — Spruzzare, aspergere. — Mescolare con un determinato liquido.

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texen, obelisco, monumento. — Duale, f. txnw.

, texen, toccar col piede, scalpicciare, metter il piede su, camminare su.
2) — Lordare, sporcare col piede.

texen, , (Dend. Mar.) (Edf, Corte, Nord, Silsile) dxn e dxnnu; battere uno strumento musicale, pures. il timpano, le nacchere; suonare il timballo.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

, texen (Edfu, l.c. prec.), deriv. dal prec.; il naccherino, il suonatore di timpano o d'altro strumento musicale.

texen, texeni, essere invisibile, occulto, nascosto, celato, velato, coperto, inviluppato, secreto. (Bul. Mus di Siut) (D.A.T. 60, 1, c) (E.) (Par. del Rit. 165, 2 rit.) (Rit. l.c.)
2) — Coprire, occultare, togliere la virtù visiva, impedire la vista, accecare, ottenebrare, eclissare, abbacinare, render cieco; — toglier la luce.
3) — Detto di colori: fumoso, affumicato, oscuro, fosco, cupo, offuscato, oscurato.
4) — Una malattia d'occhi, nella quale la virtù visiva diminuisce, o l'occhio è come velato, ottenebrato, abbacinato. — Esser cieco, cieco, cecità.
5) — Nascosto, coperto, detto di porte, porta finta (Mél. di Chab., 1875, 221).
— Confr. TAQNO (M.) prohibere, impedire, cohibere, detinere, retinere.

texenu, texennu, f. txn. (Karn.) (Tusch. regn. I, 5g.) duali

texenen (Mél. di Chabas, 1875, 221), texennu, f. txn.

texes (D.E.T. I, 15; Edfu, Sala E), battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, distruggere. — Uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, tagliar col coltello o colla spada.
, distruggere, guastare; scannare.

, texesi, Takhis, città importante della Siria Settentrionale, presa da Thotmes III.

text, una specie parti- (Deuteron. V, 16, b, 9) (Stela Dongola)

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colare di vaso (metallico).
Confr. 𓂋𓏏𓐍 tx.

𓂋𓏏𓂋𓏏 (Inscr. Uas, 495) 𓂋𓂋𓐍 (Rit. 17, 86; 11 93) (An. I, 6, 5; IV, 10, 2) 𓂋𓂋𓐍 (An. I, 28, 6) 𓂋𓂋𓐍 (ib. 28, 3) 𓂋𓂋 (Rit. 48, 1) } textex, confondere, imbrogliare, disordinare, scompigliare, sconcertare, mischiare, mescolare. — Essere o ridurre in disordine; — esser confuso. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: confusione, disordine, ecc. — Turbolento (Uas, l. c., Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 59).
2) — (Rit. 17, l. c.) esitare, titubare, (Pierr.) s'égarer; — titubante.
— ⲑⲉϩⲑⲱϩ (M.) turbare, perturbare, turbari, misceri; ⲧⲁϥⲧϥ, ⲧⲉϥⲧⲱϥ (S.), turbare, miscere, misceri.
ⲥⲟⲟⲩ confondere, mescolare, imbrogliare; confusione.

𓂋𓂋𓐍, textex (D. Z. I, 79, 38), b. e., equiv. al prec. col significato speciale di: mescolar coll'acqua, adacquare, innaffiare, ⲣⲣⲓⲙⲓ.

FINE DEL VOLUME IV

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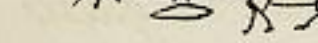
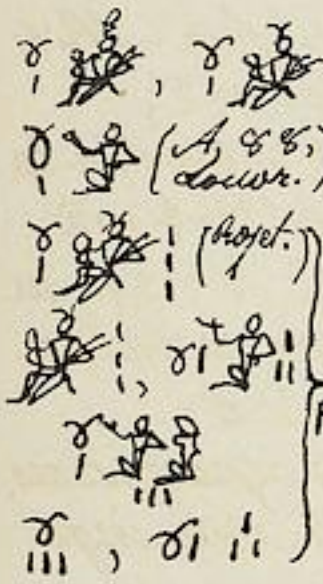
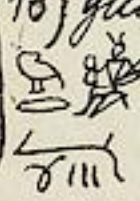
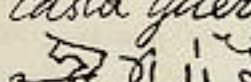
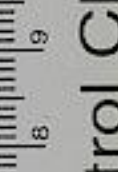
del sacrifizio, considerata come simbolo di Set o di uno dei suoi seguaci.
V.  S'SR e Brag. Z. 1880, 11.


s'es (V. Z. 1880, 5) guerriero, soldato; — persone (maschi e femmine) appartenenti alla casta militare; — (Rer. C't. I, 18) guardia, guardiano.  intendente, ufficiale o generale della casta guerriera.
 (Rier. T. H. I, 14) capo, duce dei guerrieri.
2) — In Rosetta I pare che questo s'S designi un determinato numero di militari, e signif. perciò: reggimento, brigata, legione, schiera di soldati.
— V. mnfi.

s'es, q. f. la pietra bianca, opp. la pietra splendente, lucente, designa l'alabastro,  Se ne formavano tavole o lastre che portavano il nome di s'S-t àpàp, lastra di alabastro.
(a) È dubbio se i due ultimi gruppi si debbono leggere S'S oppure QS o qrs (Confr. κωc, σωc, alabaster).

s'es, ωαωοσ, ωοωοσ, ωοωοι, χερὲμωρ, lagena, hydria, boccale, bocca di questa forma.
Confr. אַשְׁפָּה, fiasco, orciò.
— Forse questo vaso è così chiamato dalla sua materia, l'alabastro (V. il prec.).

s'es, fune, corda, canapo, cordella, cordoncino, filo, nastro.

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